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BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL



OF

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, INDIANA.

CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO CLEVELAND, WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH; A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA; PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN OF THE STATE; ENGRAVINGS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS IN KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, WITH PERSONAL HISTORIES OF MANY OF THE LEADING FAMILIES, AND A CONCISE HISTORY OF KOSCIUSKO COUNTY AND ITS CITIES AND VILLAGES.



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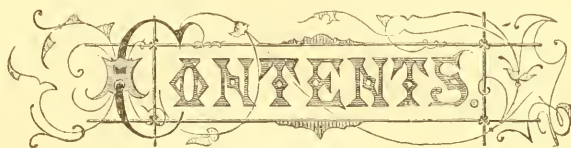
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1887.

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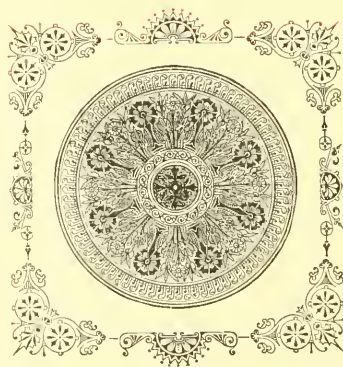


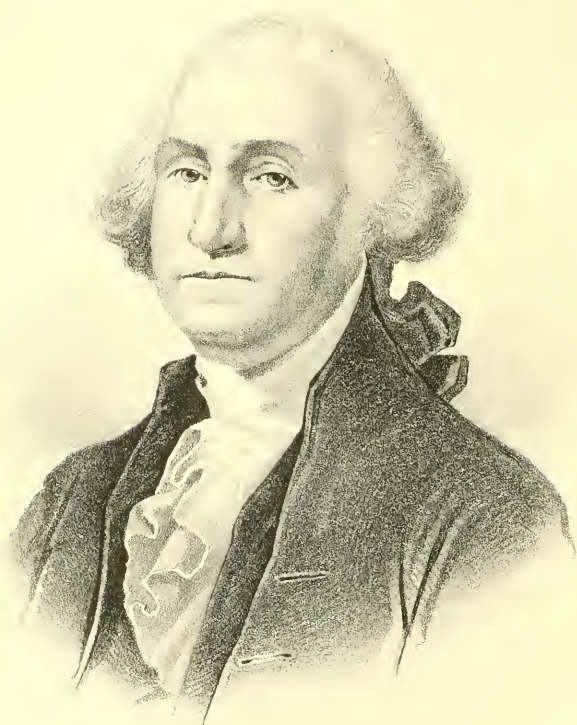
PRESIDENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.







George Washington



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789-'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest,

the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principe Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat de-

fective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Boeuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character

as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea

of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly

within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties, which have existed, under different names, from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from \$19,000,000 to over \$56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious

chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.





JOHN ADAMS.

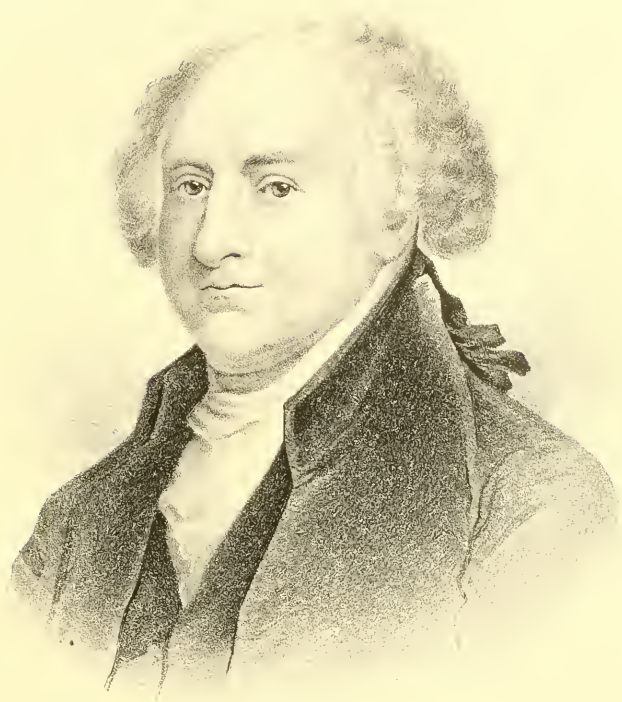
JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism

seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus estab-

lishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take him-

self away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying, broad and deep, the foundations of the

greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801-'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished

lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded

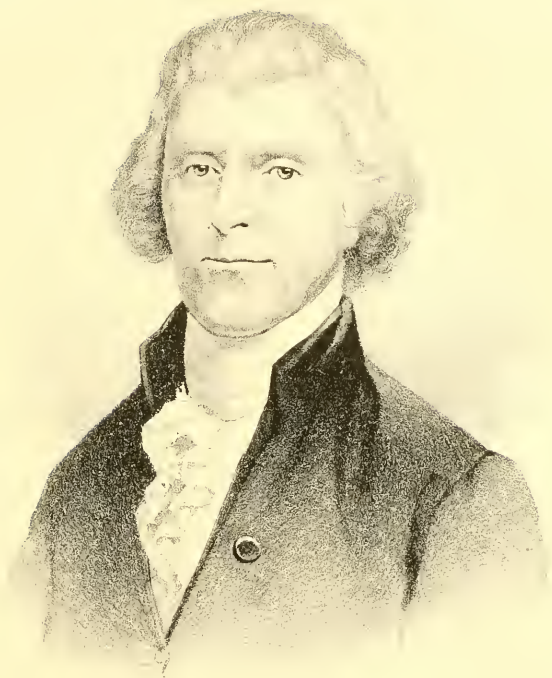
society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about \$5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor

of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the proslavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as re-

garding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a “scoffing atheist,” a “Jacobin,” the “incarnation of all evil,” “breathing threatening and slaughter!”

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for \$15,000,000, the “Louisiana Territory” purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the

stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate *Chesapeake* was fired upon by the British man-of-war *Leopard*, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.



JAMES MADISON.



JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a char-

acter of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the

new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789-'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination—Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible

office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly professed hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that

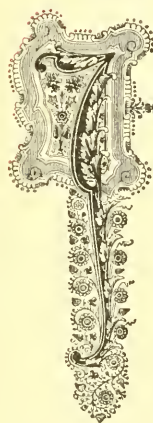
his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admirably remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.

A decorative horizontal banner with ornate scrollwork and floral patterns at both ends. In the center, the name "JAMES MONROE." is written in a bold, serif, all-caps font. Below the name is a thin horizontal line.

JAMES MONROE.



JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817-'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758.

He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of six-

teen entered William and Mary College. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, ammunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown

he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that

there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of

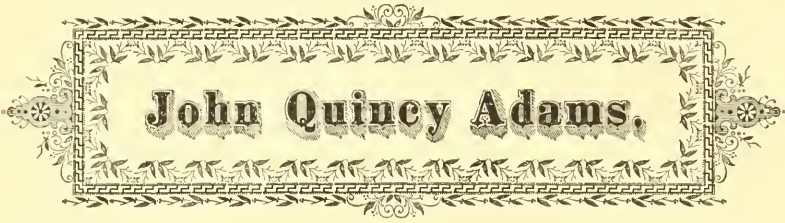
October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.



John Quincy Adams.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental en-

dowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied

his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an ambassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. D. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for \$5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic.

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to

bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as ambassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?"

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with thy shield, or upon thy shield?*' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?"

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of

Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government."

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the

foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

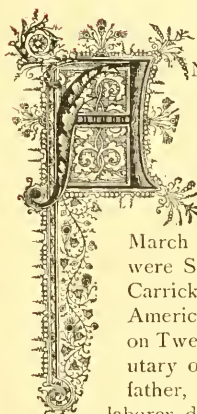
On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson



ANDREW JACKSON



ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829-'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother

he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from smallpox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathsome proflanity and multifarious vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he

traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of \$600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He

did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817-'18 Jackson conducted the war

against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Anbrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merriment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvass resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of

his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.



MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782.

His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his ad-

herence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of \$250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



Mr. Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

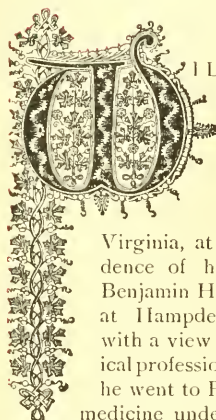
March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the

rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at

North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.



JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790.

His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over

State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



James A. Garfield

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the an-

nexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.



JAMES K. POLK.



JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished

legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James H. Polk

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the

State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than \$100,000,000. Of this money \$15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.



ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he

was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor -

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

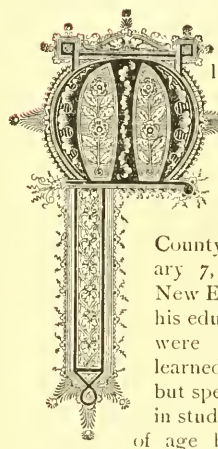
May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Government, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army

against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'53, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by

Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the

eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for reelection. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to

contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.



FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served

in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballots no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballots, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was estab-

lished in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"Resolved, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to enforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.



JAMES BUCHANAN.



JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall,

graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State

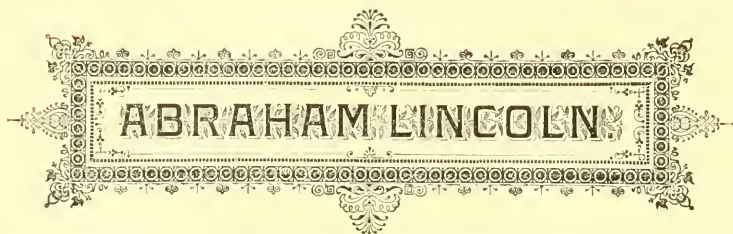
rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

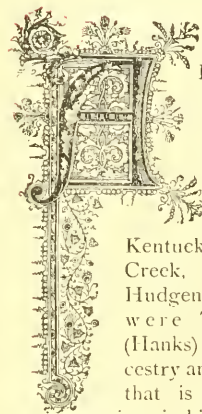
Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.



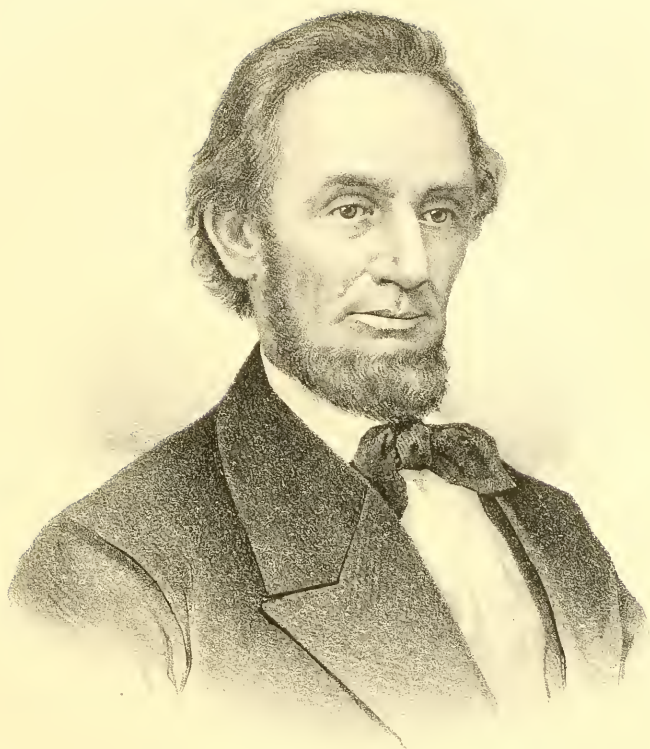
ABRAHAM LINCOLN



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hodgenville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to iden-

tify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



You never are
A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic

powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with

Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Balti-

more on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination—Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 13; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and \$400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

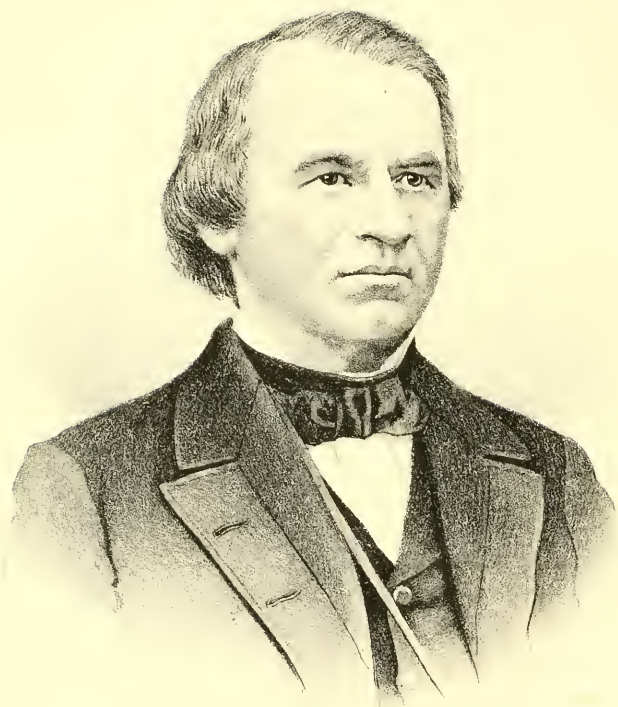
At noon on the 15th of April Andrew

Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

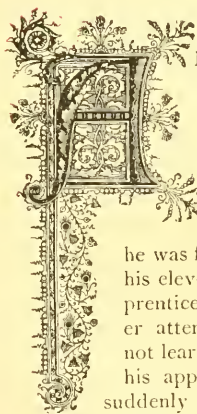
The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson



ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a

debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States.

These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking

one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for reelection by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.



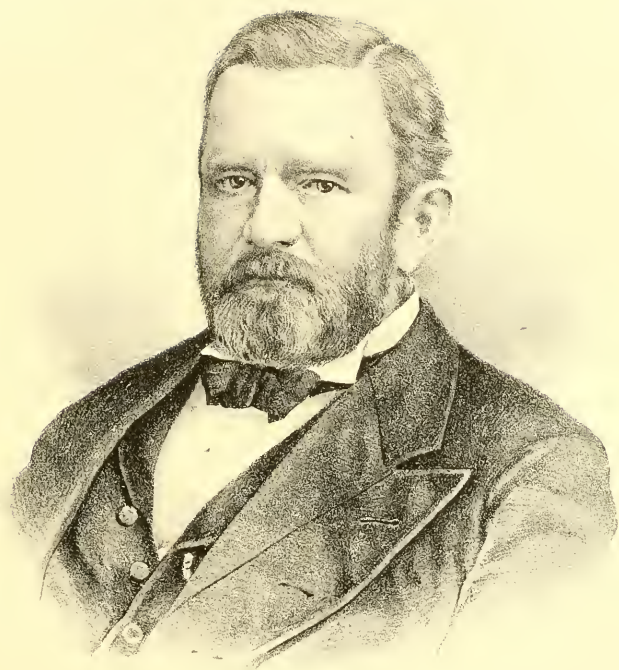
ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without

any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not

to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of luka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he

never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected Presi-

dent, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority—the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government \$15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Con-

necticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Mayo

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was

always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, revered and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished

services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield



JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehtable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the

most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general

court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. H. Allen.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with \$500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate

friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Connor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered \$500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half

the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanship ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

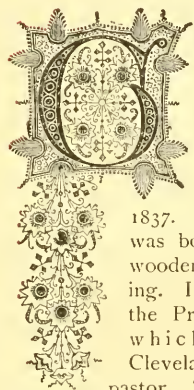
But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Esmer Cleveland



GROVER CLEVELAND.



GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron

Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at \$50 for the first year, and the promise of \$100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of \$1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853-'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing \$25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known

stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid \$4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to \$1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

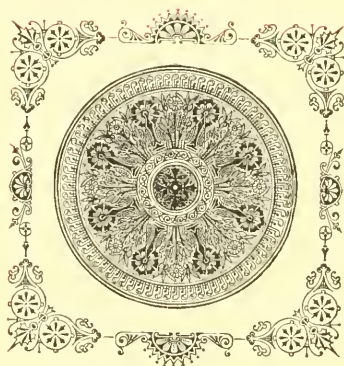
Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican; ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell.

The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.





HISTORY OF INDIANA.

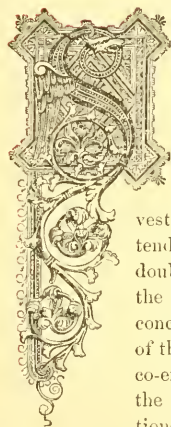




History of Indiana.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.



SCIENTISTS have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned; the results of all scientific investigations, down to the present time, combine to establish the fact of the co-existence of the two continents. Historians and learned men differ as to the origin of the first inhabitants of the New World; the general conclusions arrived at are, that the ancients came from the east by way of Behring's Strait, subsequent to the confusion of tongues and dispersion of the inhabitants at the time of the construction of the Tower of Babel, 1757 A. M. The ancient mounds and earth-works scattered over the entire continent tend

to confirm the theory that the Mound Builders were people who had been engaged in raising elevations prior to their advent upon this continent. They possessed religious orders corresponding, in external show, at least, with the Essenes or Therapeutæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Therapeutæ, or monks, of the present.

Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition.

The free copper found within the tumuli, the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper mines, with all the implements of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels and hammer-heads, discovered by the explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that these prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi Valley.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities, whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of pre-

historic animals have been unearthed from end to end of this continent, many of which are remains of enormous animals long since extinct. Many writers who have devoted their lives to the investigation of the origin of the ancient inhabitants of this continent, and from whence they came, have fixed a period of a second immigration a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and, unlike the first expeditions, to have traversed North-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, then east to Behring's Strait, thus reaching the New World by the same route as the first immigrants, and, after many years' residence in the North, pushed southward and commingled with and soon acquired the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists.

The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoids of Asia and the Laplanders of Europe are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Humboldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Strait; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia.

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquarians, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be termed an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country, that the immigration increased annually until the new continent became densely populated. The ruins of ancient cities discovered in Mexico and South America prove that this continent was densely populated by a civilized people prior to the Indian or the Caucasian races.

The valley of the Mississippi, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in monumental evidences of a race of people much further advanced

in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century.

The remains of walls and fortifications found in Ohio and Indiana, the earth-works of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over the several Southern States, also in Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, are evidences of the advancement of the people of that day toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-mile Creek, in Clark County, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments, known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heir-loom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts.

In Posey County, on the Wabash, ten miles from its junction with the Ohio River, is another remarkable evidence of the great numbers once inhabiting that country. This is known as the "Bone Bank," on account of the human bones continually washed out from the river bank. This process of unearthing the ancient remains has been going on since the remembrance of the earliest white settler, and various relics of artistic wares are found in that portion of Indiana. Another great circular earth-work is found near New Washington, and a stone fort near the village of Deputy.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a liberal endowment of works of antiquity, and the entire State of Indiana abounds with numerous relics of the handiwork of the extinct race. Many of the ancient and curiously devised implements and wares are to be seen in the State Museum at Indianapolis.

The origin of the red men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests all readers. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader.

The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals, among authors who have made a profound study of races, is both curious and interesting.

Blumenbach treats them as a distinct variety of the human family. Dr. Latham ranks them among the Mongolidae. Morton, Nott and Glidden claim for the red men a distinct origin.

Dr. Robert Brown, our latest authority, gives them as of Asiatic origin, which is certainly well sustained by all evidence which has thus far been discovered bearing upon the question.

Differences arising among communities produced dissensions, which tended to form factions and tribes, which culminated in wars and gradual descent from a state of civilization to that of barbarism.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow, and taught to shoot birds and other small game.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Laws governing their councils were as strictly enforced and observed as are those of similar bodies among modern civilized and enlightened races.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character.

The dwellings of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials, which were generally the barks of trees.

Though principally depending on hunting

for food, they also cultivated small patches of corn, the labor being performed by the women, their condition being little better than slaves.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami River; on the south by the Ohio River, from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash River from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between $37^{\circ} 47'$ and $41^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and between $7^{\circ} 45'$ and $11^{\circ} 1'$ west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, more than 150 years passed before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established by rival European powers in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia, but not until 1670-72 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan.

These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who probably visited that portion of the State north of the Kankakee River. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial Government, accompanied by James Marquette, a Catholic missionary, made an exploring trip as far westward as the Missis-

ssippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673.

In 1682 La Salle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession of all the Mississippi region in the name of Louis, King of France, and called the country Louisiana, which included what is now the State of Indiana. At the same time Spain claimed all the country in the region of the Gulf of Mexico, thus the two countries became competitors for the extension of domain, and soon caused the several Indian tribes (who were actually in possession of the country) to take sides, and a continual state of warfare was the result. The Great Miami Confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees), being the eastern and most powerful tribe, their country extended from the Scioto River west to the Illinois River. These Indians were frequently visited by fur traders and missionaries from both Catholic and Protestant creeds. The Five Nations, so called, were tribes farther east, and not connected with Indiana history.

The first settlement made by the white man in the territory of the present State of Indiana was on the bank of the river then known as the Onabache, the name given it by the French explorers, now the river Wabash. Francis Morgan de Vinseune, who served in a military regiment (French) in Canada as early as 1720, and on the lakes in 1725, first made his advent at Vincennes, possibly as early as 1732. Records show him there January 5, 1735. He was killed in a war with the Chickasaw Indians in 1736. The town which he founded bore his name, Vinseune, until 1749, when it was changed to Vincennes.

Post Vincennes was certainly occupied prior to the date given by Vinseune, as a

letter from Father Marest, dated at Kaskaskia, November 9, 1712, reads as follows: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary, and Father Mernet has been sent to them." Mernet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity stationed in this part of the world. Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. Contemporaneous with the church at Vincennes was a missionary work among the Ojibatenons, near the mouth of the Wea River, which was of but short duration.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1680 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America. The English, jealous of the French, resorted to all available means to extend their domain westward, the French equally active in pressing their claims eastward and south. Both sides succeeded in securing savage allies, and for many years the pioneer settlers were harassed and cruelly murdered by the Indians who were serving the purposes of one or the other contending nations.

France continued her effort to connect Canada with the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading-posts and colonies, which increased the jealousy of England and laid the foundation for the French and Indian war.

This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated.

The British policy, after getting entire control of the Indiana territory, was still unfavorable to its growth in population. In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Terri-

tory did not exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash, and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi.

Of these families, eighty-five resided at Post Vincennes, fourteen at Fort Oniatenon, on the Wabash, and ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British Government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and then Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians.

He accordingly engaged a scientific corps, and sent them to the Mississippi to ascertain the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. He entrusted the military operations in that quarter to General Clark, with instructions to select a strong position near the point named, and erect a fort, and garrison the same, for protecting the settlers, and to extend his conquests northward to the lakes. Conforming to instructions, General Clark erected "Fort Jefferson," on the Mississippi, a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition to Virginia of the vast Northwestern Territory. The simple fact that a chain of forts was established by the Americans in this vast region, convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land.

During this time other minor events were transpiring outside the territory in question, which subsequently promoted the early settling of portions of Indiana.

On February 11, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from Louisville, Kentucky, to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions.

Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively nineteen and sixteen years, accompanied Hinton as guards. When eight miles from Louisville they were surprised and captured by the renegade white man, Simon Girty, and twelve Indian warriors. They were marched hurriedly for three days through deep snow, when they reached the Indian village of Wa-proe-cana-ta. Hinton was burned at the stake. Rue and Holman were adopted in the tribe, and remained three years, when Rue made his escape, and Holman, about the same time, was ransomed by relatives in Kentucky. The two men were the first white men to settle in Wayne County, Indiana, where they lived to a good old age, and died at their homes two miles south of Richmond.

EXPEDITIONS OF COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the spring of 1776 Colonel George Rogers Clark, a native of Virginia, who resided in Kentucky at the above date, conceived a plan of opening up and more rapidly settling the great Northwest. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land, and held it at a high price. Colonel Clark wished to test the validity of their claim, and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company, and consult with reference to the interest of the country.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates elected to confer with

the State of Virginia as to the propriety of attaching the new country as a county to that State.

Many causes prevented a consummation of this object until 1778. Virginia was favorable to the enterprise, but would not take action as a State; but Governor Henry and a few other Virginia gentlemen assisted Colonel Clark all they could. Accordingly Clark organized his expedition. He took in stores at Pittsburg and Wheeling, and proceeded down the Ohio to the "falls," where he constructed some light fortifications.

At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Colonel Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Some of his men, becoming alarmed at the situation, deserted him.

He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the lake region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded to take Kaskaskia first, which he did, and succeeded by kindness in winning them to his standard. It was difficult, however, for him to induce the French to accept the Continental paper in payment for provisions. Colonel Vigo, a Frenchman who had a trading establishment there, came to the rescue, and prevailed upon the people to accept the paper. Colonel Vigo sold coffee at \$1 a pound, and other necessities of life at an equally reasonable price.

The post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, was the next and all-important position to possess. Father Gibault, of Kaskaskia, who also had charge of the church at Vincennes, being friendly to the Americans, used his influence with the people of the garrison, and won them to Clark's stand-

ard. They took the oath of allegiance to Virginia, and became citizens of the United States. Colonel Clark here concluded treaties with the several Indian tribes, and placed Captain Leonard Helm, an American, in command of Vincennes. On learning the successful termination of Clark's expedition, the General Assembly of Virginia declared all the settlers west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" County; but before the provisions of the law could be made effective, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers and 400 Indians, and moved upon and took Post Vincennes in December, 1778. Captain Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Captain Helm was taken prisoner, and the French disarmed.

Colonel Clark was at Kaskaskia when he learned of the capture of Vincennes, and determined to retake the place. He gathered together what force he could (170 men), and on the 5th of February started from Kaskaskia, and crossed the river of that name. The weather was wet, and the lowlands covered with water. He had to resort to shooting such game as chanced to be found to furnish provisions, and use all the ingenuity and skill he possessed to nerve his little force to press forward. He waded the water and shared all the hardships and privations with his men. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th. The river was overflowing the lowlands from recent rains. Two days were here consumed in crossing the stream. The succeeding days they marched through water much of the time, reaching the Big Wabash on the night of the 17th. The 18th and 19th were consumed trying to cross the river. Finally canoes were constructed, and the

entire force crossed the main stream, but to find the lowlands under water and considerable ice formed from recent cold. His men intimated and refused to proceed. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved, and half-frozen, soldiers.

In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a Sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the Sergeant, and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty position, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." The effect was electrical; the men hoisted their guns above their heads, and plunged into the water and followed their determined leader. On arriving within two miles of the fort, General Clark halted his little band, and sent in a letter demanding a surrender, to which he received no reply. He next ordered Lieutenant Bayley with fourteen men to advance and fire on the fort, while the main body moved in another direction and took possession of the strongest portion of the town. Clark then demanded Hamilton's surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer. Hamilton made reply, indignantly refusing to surrender. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days. Clark's reply was, that nothing would be accepted but an unconditional surrender of Hamilton and the garrison. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, February 24, 1779.

Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, as well as of the skill and bravery of those engaged in it, a volume would not suffice for the details.

This expedition and its gigantic results

has never been surpassed, if equalled, in modern times, when we consider that by it the whole territory now included in the three great States of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the Union, and so admitted by the British Commissioners to the treaty of peace in 1783. But for the results of this expedition, our western boundary would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi. When we consider the vast area of territory embracing 2,900,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results.

General Clark reinstated Captain Helm in command of Vincennes, with instructions to subdue the marauding Indians, which he did, and soon comparative quiet was restored on Indiana soil.

The whole credit of this conquest belongs to General Clark and Colonel Francis Vigo. The latter was a Sardinian by birth. He served for a time in the Spanish army, but left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians, and attained to great popularity and influence among them, as well as making considerable money. He devoted his time, influence and means in aid of the Clark expedition and the cause of the United States.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Colonel John Todd, Lieutenant for the County of Illinois, visited Vincennes and Kaskaskia in the spring of 1779, and organized temporary civil government. He also proceeded to adjust the disputed land claim. With this view he organized a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes. This court was composed of several magistrates, and presided over by Colonel J. M. P. Legras, who was then commander of the post.

This court, from precedent, began to grant lands to the French and American inhabitants. Forty-eight thousand acres had been disposed of in this manner up to 1787, when the practice was prohibited by General Harmar.

In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia.

He marched with his small force to the British trading-post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians, and retired. While in camp on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis; a number of his men were killed, and the expedition was ruined. In this manner war continued between the Americans and their enemies until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States.

Up to this time the Indiana territory belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia.

In January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede the territory to the United States. The proposition made by Virginia was accepted by the United States, and the transfer confirmed early in 1784. The conditions of the transfer of the territory to the United States were, that the State of Virginia should be reimbursed for all expenditures incurred in exploring and protecting settlers in the territory; that 150,000 acres of land should be granted to General Clark and his band of soldiers, who conquered the French and British and annexed the territory to Virginia.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, of Virginia; Chase, of Maryland; and Howell, of Rhode

Island; which committee, among other things, reported an ordinance prohibiting slavery in the territory after 1800, but this article of the ordinance was rejected.

The ordinance of 1787 has an interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit of framing it. This undoubtedly belongs to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belongs the credit for the clause prohibiting slavery contained in it.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory excluding slavery therefrom. The South invariably voted him down.

In July, 1787, an organizing act without the slavery clause was pending, which was supposed would secure its passage. Congress was in session in New York. July 5 Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came to New York in the interest of some land speculators in the Northwest Territory. He was a graduate of Yale; had taken the degrees of the three learned professions—medicine, law and divinity. As a scientist, in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin.

He was a courtly gentleman of the old style. He readily ingratiated himself into the confidence of Southern leaders. He wished to purchase 5,500,000 acres of land in the new Territory. Jefferson and his administration desired to make a record on the reduction of the public debt, and this was a rare opportunity. Massachusetts representatives could not vote against Cutler's scheme, as many of their constituents were interested in the measure; Southern members were already committed. Thus Cutler held the key to the situation, and dictated terms, which were as follows:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever.

2. Providing one-thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3. Be it forever remembered that this compact declares that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged.

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform, and would not yield, stating that unless they could procure the lands under desirable conditions and surroundings, they did not want it. July 13, 1787, the bill became a law. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality.

October 5, 1787, Congress elected General Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Northwestern Territory. He assumed his official duties at Marietta, and at once proceeded to treat with the Indians, and organize a Territorial government. He first organized a court at Marietta, consisting of three judges, himself being president of the court.

The Governor with the judges then visited Kaskaskia, for the purpose of organizing civil government, having previously instructed Major Hamtramck, at Vincennes, to present the policy of the new administration to the several Indian tribes, and ascertain their feelings in regard to acquiescing in the new order of things. They received the messenger with cool indifference, which, when reported to the Governor, convinced him that nothing short of military force would command compliance with the civil law. He at once proceeded to Fort Washington, to consult with General Harmar as to future action. In the meantime he intrusted to the Secretary of the Territory, Winthrop Sargent, the settlement of the disputed land claims, who found it an arduous task, and in his report states that

he found the records had been so falsified, vouchers destroyed, and other crookedness, as to make it impossible to get at a just settlement, which proves that the abuse of public trust is not a very recent discovery.

The General Court in 1790, acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed stringent laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and also to soldiers within ten miles of any military post; also prohibiting any games of chance within the Territory.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens. He had succeeded in settling the disputed land question satisfactory to all concerned, had established in good order the machinery of a free, wise and good government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of public affairs.

The consultation of Governor St. Clair and General Harmar, at Fort Washington, ended in deciding to raise a large military force and thoroughly chastise the Indians about the head of the Wabash. Accordingly Virginia and Pennsylvania were called upon for troops, and 1,800 men were mustered at Fort Steuben, and, with the garrison of that fort, joined the forces at Vincennes under Major Hamtramck, who proceeded up the Wabash as far as the Vermillion River, destroying villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

General Harmar, with 1,450 men, marched from Fort Washington to the Maumee, and began punishing the Indians, but with little success. The expedition marched from Fort Washington September 30, and returned to that place November 4, having lost during the expedition 183 men killed and thirty-one wounded.

General Harmar's defeat alarmed as well

as aroused the citizens in the frontier counties of Virginia. They reasoned that the savages' success would invite an invasion of frontier Virginia.

A memorial to this effect was presented before the State General Assembly. This memorial caused the Legislature to authorize the Governor to use such means as he might deem necessary for defensive operations.

The Governor called upon the western counties of Virginia for militia; at the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, now preparing for defending their frontier.

The proceedings of the Virginia Legislature reaching Congress, that body at once constituted a board of war consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, General Knox, Secretary of War, wrote to General Scott recommending an expedition against the Indians on the Wabash.

General Scott moved into the Indian settlements, reached the Wabash; the Indians principally fled before his forces. He destroyed many villages, killed thirty-two warriors and took fifty-eight prisoners; the wretched condition of his horses prevented further pursuit.

March 3, 1791, Congress invested Governor St. Clair with the command of 3,000 troops, and he was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there. The Secretary of War gave him strict orders, that after establishing a permanent base at the Miami village, he seek the enemy with all his available force and make them feel the effects of the superiority of the whites.

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Governor St. Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized General Wilkinson, with 500 mounted men, to move against the Indians on the Wabash. General Wilkinson

reported the results of this expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouataton nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the King; I have burned a Kickapoo village, and cut down 400 acres of corn in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians had been seriously damaged by Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from subdued. The British along the Canada frontier gave them much encouragement to continue the warfare.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with a force of 2,000 men and a number of pieces of artillery, and November 3 he reached the headwaters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army camped, consisting of 1,400 effective men; on the morning of November 4 the army advanced and engaged the Indians 1,200 strong.

The Americans were disastrously defeated, having thirty-nine officers and 539 men killed and missing, twenty-two officers and 232 men wounded. Several pieces of artillery and all their provisions fell into the hands of the Indians; estimated loss in property, \$32,000.

Although no particular blame was attached to Governor St. Clair for the loss in his expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war.

General Wayne organized his forces at Pittsburg, and in October, 1793, moved westward from that point at the head of an army of 3,600 men.

He proposed an offensive campaign. The Indians, instigated by the British, insisted that the Ohio River should be the boundary between their lands and the lands of the

United States, and were sure they could maintain that line.

General Scott, of Kentucky, joined General Wayne with 1,600 mounted men. They erected Fort Defiance at the mouth of the Auglaize River. August 15 the army moved toward the British fort, near the rapids of the Manmee, where, on the morning of August 20, they defeated 2,000 Indians and British almost within range of the guns of the fort. About 900 American troops were actually engaged. The Americans lost thirty-three killed and 100 wounded, the enemy's loss being more than double. Wayne remained in that region for three days, destroying villages and crops, then returned to Fort Defiance, destroying everything pertaining to Indian subsistence for many miles on each side of his route.

September 14, 1794, General Wayne moved his army in the direction of the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving October 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed November 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery commanded by Colonel John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. General Wayne soon after concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians at Greenville, in 1795.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the present State of Indiana was Vincennes, which comprised fifty houses, presenting a thrifty appearance. Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where Lawrenceburg now stands. There were several other small settlements and trading-posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the num-

ber of civilized inhabitants in the Territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the material features of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force, and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights and advantages granted and secured by that ordinance.

The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, William Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor, and John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Territory; soon after William Clark, Henry Vanderburg and John Griffin were appointed Territorial Judges.

Governor Harrison arrived at Vincennes January 10, 1801, when he called together the Judges of the Territory to pass such laws as were deemed necessary for the new government. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810, the principal subjects which attracted the citizens of Indiana were land speculations, the question of African slavery, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the Sixth Article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, had been somewhat neglected, and many French settlers still held slaves; many slaves were removed to the slave-holding States. A session of delegates, elected by a popular vote, petitioned Congress to revoke the Sixth Article of the ordinance of 1787. Congress failed to grant this, as well as many other similar petitions. When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory, that a majority of 138 were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Governor Harrison, September 11, 1804, issued a proclamation, and called for an election to be held in the several counties of the Territory, January 3, 1805, to choose members of a House of Represent-

atives, who should meet at Vincennes February 1. The delegates were elected, and assembled at the place and date named, and perfected plans for Territorial organization, and selected five men who should constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, met at Vincennes July 29, 1805. The members constituting this body were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn County; Davis Floyd, of Clark County; Benjamin Park and John Johnson, of Knox County; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair County, and George Fisher, of Randolph County.

July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to the Council and House of Representatives. Benjamin Park, who came from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801, was the first delegate elected to Congress.

The *Western Sun* was the first newspaper published in Indiana, first issued at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and changed to the *Sun* July 4, 1804.

The total population of Indiana in 1810 was 24,520. There were 33 grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, 3 horse-mills, 18 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 3 powder-mills, 1,256 looms, 1,350 spinning wheels. Value of woolen, cotton, hemp and flaxen cloths, \$159,052; of cotton and woolen spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather, tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810, a commission was engaged straightening out the confused condition of land titles. In making their report they, as did the previous commissioners, made complaints of frauds and abuses by officials connected with the land department.

The Territory of Indiana was divided in 1809, when the Territory of Illinois was erected, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory west of the Wabash River, and a direct line drawn from that river and Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. For the first half century from the settlement of Vincennes the place grew slowly.

The commandants and priests governed with almost absolute power; the whites lived in peace with the Indians.

The necessities of life were easily procured; there was nothing to stimulate energy or progress. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science; few could read, and still fewer could write; they were void of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.

GOVERNOR HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory, Governor Harrison directed his attention to settling the land claims of Indians. He entered into several treaties with the Indians, whereby, at the close of 1805, the United States had obtained 46,000 square miles of territory.

In 1807 the Territorial statutes were revised. Under the new code, the crimes of treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were made punishable by death; burglary, robbery, hog-stealing and bigamy were punishable by whipping, fine and imprisonment.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature in 1806, expressed himself as believing the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent. At the same time he alluded to the probability of a disturbance in consequence of enforcement of law as applying to the Indians.

Although treaties with the Indians defined boundary lines, the whites did not strictly

observe them. They trespassed on the Indian's reserved rights, and thus gave him just grounds for his continuous complaints from 1805 to 1810. This agitated feeling of the Indians was utilized by Law-le-was-i-kaw, a brother of Tecumseh, of the Shawnee tribe.

He was a warrior of great renown, as well as an orator, and had an unlimited influence among the several Indian tribes.

He used all means to concentrate the combined Indian strength to annihilate the whites. Governor Harrison, realizing the progress this Prophet was making toward opening hostilities, and hoping by timely action to check the movement, he, early in 1808, sent a speech to the Shawnees in which he advised the people against being led into danger and destruction by the Prophet, and informed them that warlike demonstrations must be stopped.

Governor Harrison, Tecumseh and the Prophet held several meetings, the Governor charging them as being friends of the British, they denying the charge and protesting against the further appropriation of their lands.

Governor Harrison, in direct opposition to their protest, continued to extinguish Indian titles to lands.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of lands to the whites, the British were actively preparing to use them in a war against the Americans.

Governor Harrison, anticipating their designs, invited Tecumseh to a council, to talk over grievances and try to settle all differences without resort to arms.

Accordingly, August 12, 1810, Tecumseh, with seventy warriors, marched to the Governor's house, where several days were spent without any satisfactory settlement. On the 20th, Tecumseh delivered his celebrated speech, in which he gave the Governor the

alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle. In his message to the Legislature of 1810, the Governor reviewed the dangerous attitude of the Indians toward the whites as expressed by Tecumseh. In the same message he also urged the establishment of a system of education.

In 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the Indians' support in a war which at this time seemed inevitable.

In the meantime Governor Harrison used all available means to counteract the British influence, as well as that of Tecumseh and the Prophet, with the Indians, but without success.

The threatening storm continued to gather, receiving increased force from various causes, until the Governor, seeing war was the last resort, and near at hand, ordered Colonel Boyd's regiment to move to Vincennes, where a military organization was about ready to take the field.

The Governor, at the head of this expedition, marched from Vincennes September 26, and encamped October 3 near where Terre Haute now stands. Here they completed a fort on the 28th, which was called Fort Harrison. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant Miller.

Governor Harrison, with the main army, 910 men, marched to the Prophet's town on the 29th, where a conference was opened, and the Indians plead for time to treat for peace; the Governor gave them until the following day, and retired a short distance from the town and encamped for the night. The Indians seemed only to be parleying in order to gain advantage, and on the morning of November 7, at 4 o'clock, made a desperate charge into the camp of the Americans. For a few moments all seemed lost, but the troops soon realizing their desperate situation, fought

with a determination equal to savages. The Americans soon routed their savage assailants, and thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to General Harrison.

The Americans lost in this battle thirty-seven killed and twenty-five mortally wounded, and 126 wounded. The Indians left thirty-eight killed on the field, and their faith in the Prophet was in a measure destroyed. November 8 General Harrison destroyed the Prophet's town, and reached Vincennes on the 18th, where the army was disbanded.

The battle of Tippecanoe secured peace but for a short time. The British continued their aggression until the United States declared war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Canada, and now, in concert with the British, began inroads upon the Americans. Events of minor importance we pass here.

In September, 1812, Indians assembled in large numbers in the vicinity of Fort Wayne with the purpose of capturing the garrison. Chief Logan, of the Shawnee tribe, a friend to the whites, succeeded in entering the fort and informing the little garrison that General Harrison was coming with a force to their relief, which nerved them to resist the furious savage assaults.

September 6, 1812, Harrison moved with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne. September 9 Harrison, with 3,500 men, camped near the fort, expecting a battle the following day. The morning of the 10th disclosed the fact that the enemy had learned of the strong force approaching and had disappeared during the previous night.

Simultaneous with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, then commanded by Zachariah Taylor, and succeeded in destroying considerable property and getting away with all the stock. About the same time the Indians massacred

the inhabitants at the settlement of Pidgeon Roost.

The war now being thoroughly inaugurated, hostilities continued throughout the Northwest between the Americans and the British and Indians combined. Engagements of greater or less magnitude were of almost daily occurrence, the victory alternating in the favor of one or the other party.

The Americans, however, continued to hold the territory and gradually press back the enemy and diminish his numbers as well as his zeal.

Thus the war of 1812 was waged until December 24, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed by England and the United States at Ghent, which terminated hostile operations in America and restored to the Indiana settlers peace and quiet, and opened the gates for immigration to the great and growing State of Indiana as well as the entire Northwest.

CIVIL MATTERS.

The Legislature, in session at Vincennes February, 1813, changed the seat of government from Vincennes to Corydon. The same year Thomas Posey, who was at the time Senator in Congress, was appointed Governor of Indiana to succeed Governor Harrison, who was then commanding the army in the field. The Legislature passed several laws necessary for the welfare of the settlement, and General Harrison being generally successful in forcing the Indians back from the settlements, hope revived, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. The total white population in Indiana in 1815 was estimated at 63,897.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Notwithstanding the many rights and privileges bestowed upon the people of the Northwestern Territory by the ordinance of

1787, they were far from enjoying a full form of republican government. A freehold estate of 500 acres of land was a necessary qualification to become a member of the Legislative Council. Each member of the House of Representatives was required to possess 200 acres of land; no man could cast a vote for a Representative but such as owned fifty acres of land. The Governor was invested with the power of appointing all civil and militia officers, judges, clerks, county treasurers, county surveyors, justices, etc. He had the power to apportion the Representatives in the several counties, and to convene and adjourn the Legislature at his pleasure, and prevent the passage of any Territorial law.

In 1809 Congress passed an act empowering the people of Indiana to elect their Legislative Council by a popular vote; and in 1811 Congress abolished property qualification of voters, and declared that every free white male person who had attained to the age of twenty-one years, and paid a tax, should exercise the right of franchise.

The Legislature of 1814 divided the Territory into three judicial circuits. The Governor was empowered to appoint judges for the same, whose compensation should be \$700 per annum.

The same year charters were granted to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison, authorized capital \$750,000, and the Bank of Vincennes, \$500,000.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

The last Territorial Legislature convened at Corydon, in December, 1815, and on the 14th adopted a memorial to Congress, praying for authority to adopt a Constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, their delegate in Congress, laid the matter before

that body on the 28th; and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. The following May an election was held for a Constitutional Convention, which met at Corydon June 15 to 29, John Jennings presiding, and William Hendricks acting as secretary.

The people's representatives in this Assembly were an able body of men, and the Constitution which they formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were existing at that time.

The first State election was held the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, Christopher Harrison, Lieutenant-Governor, and William Hendricks was elected Representative to Congress.

The first State General Assembly began its session at Corydon November 4, 1816, John Paul, Chairman of the Senate, and Isaac Blackford, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New, Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State, and Daniel C. Lane, State Treasurer.

The close of the war, 1814, was followed by a rush of immigrants to the new State, and in 1820 the State had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,175. The period of 1825 '30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued rapid, the crops were generally good, and the hopes of the people raised higher than ever before.

In 1830 there still remained two tribes of Indians in the State of Indiana, the Miamis and Pottawatomies, who were much opposed to being removed to new territory. This state of discontent was used by the celebrated

warrior, Black Hawk, who, hoping to receive aid from the discontented tribes, invaded the frontier and slaughtered many citizens. Others fled from their homes, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. This was in 1832, and known as the Black Hawk war.

The invaders were driven away with severe punishment, and when those who had abandoned their homes were assured that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not contemplate joining the invaders, they returned and again resumed their peaceful avocations.

In 1837-'38 all the Indians were removed from Indiana west of the Mississippi, and very soon land speculations assumed large proportions in the new State, and many ruses were resorted to to bull and bear the market. Among other means taken to keep out speculators was a regular Indian scare in 1827.

In 1811 a society of Germans, under Frederick Rappé, founded a settlement on the Wabash, fifty miles above its mouth, and gave to the place the name of Harmony. In 1825 the town and a large quantity of land adjoining was purchased by Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. Robert Owen was a radical philosopher, from Scotland.

INDIANA IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Governor Whiteomb, the United States became involved in the war with Mexico, and Indiana was prompt in furnishing her quota of volunteers.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were five regiments, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth. Companies of the the three first-named regiments served at times with Illinois, New York and South Carolina troops, under General Shields. The

other regiments, under Colonels Gorman and Lane, were under other commanders.

The Fourth Regiment comprised ten companies; was organized at Jeffersonville, by Captain K. C. Gatlin, June 5, 1847, and elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the Third Regiment, Colonel; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. They were assigned to General Lane's command, and the Indiana volunteers made themselves a bright record in all the engagements of the Mexican war.

INDIANA IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for an uprising of the people, and the State of Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor. Fortunately for the State, she had a Governor at the time whose patriotism has seldom been equaled and never excelled. Governor Oliver P. Morton, immediately upon receiving the news of the fall of Sumter, telegraphed President Lincoln, tendering 10,000 troops in the name of Indiana for the defense of the Union.

The President had called upon the several States for 75,000 men; Indiana's quota was 4,683. Governor Morton called for six regiments April 16, 1861.

Hon. Lewis Wallace, of Mexican war fame, was appointed Adjutant-General; Colonel Thomas Morris, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. Governor Morton was also busy arranging the finances of the State, so as to support the military necessities, and to his appeals to public patriotism he received prompt and liberal financial aid from public-spirited citizens throughout the State. On the 20th of April Major T. J. Wood arrived from Washington, to receive the troops then organized, and Governor Morton telegraphed

the President that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the Government; failing to receive a reply, the Legislature, then in extra session, April 27, organized six new regiments for three months service, and notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade Indiana Volunteers," and were numbered respectively: Sixth Regiment, Colonel T. T. Crittenden; Seventh Regiment, Colonel Ebenezer Dumont; Eighth Regiment, Colonel W. P. Benton; Ninth Regiment, Colonel R. H. Milroy; Tenth Regiment, Colonel T. T. Reynolds; Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Lewis Wallace. The idea of these numbers was suggested from the fact that Indiana was represented in the Mexican war by one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under the command of Brigadier-General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp, and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant-General. They rendered valuable service in the field, returned to Indianapolis July 29, and the six regiments, with the surplus volunteers, now formed a division of seven regiments. All organized for three years, between the 20th of August and 20th of September, with the exception of the Twelfth, which was accepted for one year, under the command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May, 1862, for three years, under Colonel W. H. Link. The Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into service in 1861, and assigned to General McClellan's command.

The Fourteenth Regiment organized in 1861, for one year, and reorganized soon

thereafter for three years, commanded by Colonel Kimball.

The Fifteenth Regiment organized June 14, 1861, at LaFayette, under Colonel G. D. Wagner. On the promotion of Colonel Wagner, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment in November, 1862.

The Sixteenth Regiment organized, under P. A. Hackleman, of Richmond, for one year. Colonel Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Lineas succeeded to the command. The regiment was discharged in Washington, D. C., in May, 1862; reorganized at Indianapolis May 27, 1862, for three years, and participated in the active military operations until the close of the war.

The Seventeenth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis June 12, 1861, under Colonel Hascall, who was promoted to Brigadier-General in March, 1862, when the command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Wilder.

The Eighteenth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Thomas Patterson, August 16, 1861, and served under General Pope.

The Nineteenth Regiment organized at Indianapolis July 29, 1861, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, under Colonel Solomon Meridith. It was consolidated with the Twentieth Regiment October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Twentieth Regiment organized at La Fayette, for three years service, in July, 1861, and was principally engaged along the coast.

The Twenty-first Regiment was organized, under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861. This was the first regiment to enter New Orleans, and made itself a lasting name by its various valuable services.

The Twenty-second Regiment, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, joined General Fremont's Corps, at St. Louis, on the 17th of August, 1861, and performed gallant deeds under General Sherman in the South.

The Twenty-third Battalion was organized, under Colonel W. L. Sanderson, at New Albany, July 29, 1861. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors.

The Twenty-fourth Battalion was organized, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, at Vincennes, July 31, 1861, and assigned to Fremont's command.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment was organized at Evansville, for three years, under Colonel J. C. Veach, August 26, 1861, and was engaged in eighteen battles during its term.

The Twenty-sixth Battalion was organized at Indianapolis, under W. M. Wheatley, September 7, 1861, and served under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, under Colonel Silas Colgrove, joined General Banks September 15, 1861, and was with General Sherman on the famous march to the sea.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, or First Cavalry, was organized at Evansville August 20, 1861, under Colonel Conrad Baker, and performed good service in the Virginias.

The Twenty-ninth Battalion, of La Porte, under Colonel J. F. Miller, was organized in October, 1861, and was under Rousseau, McCook, Rosecrans and others. Colonel Miller was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Dunn succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Thirtieth Regiment, of Fort Wayne, under Colonel Silas S. Bass, joined General Rousseau October 9, 1861. The Colonel received a mortal wound at Shiloh, and died a few days after. Lieutenant-Colonel J. B.

Dodge succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Thirty-first Regiment organized at Terre Haute, under Colonel Charles Cruft, in September, 1861, and served in Kentucky and the South.

The Thirty-second Regiment of German Infantry, under Colonel August Willich, organized at Indianapolis August 24, 1861, and served with distinction. Colonel Willich was promoted to Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Von Trebra succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Thirty-third Regiment, of Indianapolis, was organized, under Colonel John Colburn, September 16, 1861, and won a series of distinctions throughout the war.

The Thirty-fourth Battalion organized at Anderson, under Colonel Ashbury Steele, September 16, 1861, and gained a lasting reputation for gallantry during the war.

The Thirty-fifth, or First Irish Regiment, organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel John C. Walker, December 11, 1861. On the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the Sixty-first, or Second Irish Regiment, when Colonel Mullen became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth, and soon after its Colonel.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment was organized, under Colonel William Grose, at Richmond, September 16, 1861, and assigned to the army of the Ohio.

The Thirty-seventh Battalion was organized at Lawrenceburg, September 18, 1861, Colonel George W. Hazzard commanding, and was with General Sherman to the sea.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment was organized at New Albany, under Colonel Benjamin F. Scribner, September 18, 1861.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment, or Eighth Cavalry, was organized as an infantry regiment, under Colonel T. J. Harrison, at Indianapolis, August 28, 1861. In

1863 it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment.

The Fortieth Regiment was organized at La Fayette, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, December 30, 1861, and subsequently commanded by Colonel J. W. Blake, and again by Colonel Henry Leaning, and saw service with Buell's army.

The Forty-first Regiment, or Second Cavalry, the first complete regiment of horse raised in the State, was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel John A. Bridgland, September 3, 1861; was with General Sherman through Georgia, and with General Wilson in Alabama.

The Forty-second Regiment was organized at Evansville, under Colonel J. G. Jones, October 9, 1861, and participated in the Sherman campaign.

The Forty-third Battalion was organized at Terre Haute, under Colonel George K. Steele, September 27, 1861, and assigned to Pope's army; was the first regiment to enter Memphis, and was with Commodore Foote at the reduction of Fort Pillow.

The Forty-fourth Regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, under Colonel Hugh B. Reed, October 24, 1861, and attached to General Craft's Brigade.

The Forty-fifth, or Third Cavalry, was at different periods, 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman.

The Forty-sixth Regiment organized at Logansport, under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, in February, 1862, and was assigned to General Pope's army, and served under Generals Sherman, Grant and others.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was organized at Anderson, under Colonel I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862, and was assigned to General Buell's army, thence to General Pope's. In December, 1864, Colonel Slack was promoted to Brigadier-General, and Colonel

J. A. McLanghton succeeded to the command of the regiment.

The Forty-eighth Regiment was organized at Goshen, under Colonel Norman Eddy, December, 6 1861, and made itself a bright name at the battle of Corinth.

The Forty-ninth Regiment organized at Jeffersonville, under Colonel J. W. Ray, November 21, 1861, and first saw active service in Kentucky.

The Fiftieth Regiment, under Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham, was organized at Seymour in September, 1861, and entered the service in Kentucky.

The Fifty-first Regiment, under Colonel Abel D. Streight, was organized at Indianapolis December 14, 1861, and immediately began service with General Buell.

The Fifty-second Regiment was partially raised at Rushville, and completed at Indianapolis by consolidating with the Railway Brigade, or Fifty-sixth Regiment, February 2, 1862, and served in the several campaigns in the South.

The Fifty-third Battalion was raised at New Albany, with the addition of recruits from Rockport, and made itself an endurable name under Colonel W. Q. Gresham.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel D. J. Rose, for three months, June 10, 1862, and was assigned to General Kirby Smith's command.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment organized for three months, under Colonel J. R. Mahon, June 16, 1862.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment, referred to in the sketch of the Fifty-second, was designed to be composed of railroad men, under Colonel J. M. Smith, but owing to many railroad men having joined other commands, Colonel Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the Fifty-second, and this number left blank in the army list.

The Fifty-seventh Battalion was organized by two ministers of the gospel, the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Indiana, November 18, 1861, Colonel McMullen commanding. The regiment was severally commanded by Colonels Cyrus C. Haynes, G. W. Leonard, Willis Blaneh and John S. McGrath.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment was organized at Princeton, under Colonel Henry M. Carr, in October, 1861, and assigned to General Buell's command.

The Fifty-ninth Battalion was organized under Colonel Jesse I. Alexander, in February, 1862, and assigned to General Pope's command.

The Sixtieth Regiment was partially organized at Evansville, under Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, in November, 1861, and perfected its organization at Camp Morton in March, 1862, and immediately entered the service in Kentucky.

The Sixty-first Regiment was partially organized in December, 1861, under Colonel B. F. Mullen. In May, 1862, it was incorporated with the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

The Sixty-second Regiment, raised under Colonel William Jones, of Rockport, was consolidated with the Fifty-third Regiment.

The Sixty-third Regiment, of Covington, under Colonel James McManomy, was partially raised in December, 1861, and immediately entered upon active duty. Its organization was completed at Indianapolis, February, 1862, by six new companies.

The Sixty-fourth Regiment was organized as an artillery corps. The War Department prohibiting consolidating batteries, put a stop to the movement. Subsequently an infantry regiment bearing the same number was raised.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment, under Colonel

J. W. Foster, completed its organization at Evansville, August, 1862.

The Sixty-sixth Regiment organized at New Albany, under Colonel Roger Martin, August 19, 1862, and entered the service immediately in Kentucky.

The Sixty-seventh Regiment was organized in the Third Congressional District, under Colonel Frank Emerson, and reported for service at Louisville, Kentucky, in August, 1862.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment organized at Greenburg, under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, and entered the service August 19, 1862, under Colonel Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was organized at Richmond, under Colonel A. Bieble; were taken prisoners at Richmond, Kentucky; when exchanged they reorganized in 1862, Colonel T. W. Bennett commanding.

The Seventieth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis, August 12, 1862, under Colonel B. Harrison, and at once marched to the front in Kentucky.

The Seventy-first, or Sixth Cavalry, was an unfortunate regiment, organized at Terre Haute, under Lieutenant-Colonel Melville D. Topping, August 18, 1862. At the battle near Richmond, Kentucky, Colonel Topping and Major Conklin, together with 213 men, were killed; 347 taken prisoners; only 225 escaped. The regiment was reorganized under Colonel I. Bittle, and was captured by the Confederate General Morgan on the 28th of December, same year.

The Seventy-second Regiment organized at La Fayette, under Colonel Miller, August 17, 1862, and entered the service in Kentucky.

The Seventy-third Regiment, under Colonel Gilbert Hathaway, was organized at South Bend, August 16, 1862, and saw service under Generals Rosecrans and Granger.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment was partially organized at Fort Wayne, and completed at Indianapolis, August 22, 1862, and repaired to Kentucky, under command of Colonel Charles W. Chapman.

The Seventy-fifth Regiment was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and marched to the front, under Colonel I. W. Petit, August 21, 1862.

The Seventy-sixth Battalion was organized for thirty days' service in July, 1862, under Colonel James Gavin, of Newburg.

The Seventy-seventh, or Fourth Cavalry, was organized at Indianapolis, August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray, and carved its way to fame in over twenty battle-fields.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Fred. Knefler, September 2, 1862, and performed gallant service until the close of the war.

The Eightieth Regiment was organized within the First Congressional District, under Colonel C. Denby, August 8, 1862, and left Indianapolis immediately for the front.

The Eighty-first Regiment, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, organized at New Albany, August 29, 1862, and was assigned to General Buell's command.

The Eighty-second Regiment, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, organized at Madison, August 30, 1862, and immediately moved to the front.

The Eighty-third Regiment, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, organized at Lawrenceburg, September, 1862, and began duty on the Mississippi.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment organized at Richmond, Indiana, September 8, 1862, Colonel Nelson Trusler commanding, and entered the field in Kentucky.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment organized under Colonel John P. Bayard, at Terre Haute, September 2, 1862, and with Coburn's Bri-

gade surrendered to the rebel General Forrest in March, 1863.

The Eighty-sixth Regiment left La Fayette for Kentucky under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton August 26, 1862.

The Eighty-seventh Regiment organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, and left Indianapolis for the front August 31, 1862, and was with General Sherman through Georgia.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Colonel George Humphrey, and moved to the front August 29, 1862, and was present with General Sherman at the surrender of General Johnston's army.

The Eighty-ninth Regiment organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, under Charles D. Murray, August 28, 1862.

The Ninetieth Regiment, or Fifth Cavalry, organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Felix W. Graham, August to November, 1862, assembled at Louisville in March, 1863, and participated in twenty-two engagements during its term of service.

The Ninety-first Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel John Mehringer, organized in October, 1862, at Evansville, and proceeded at once to the front.

The Ninety-second Regiment failed to organize.

The Ninety-third Regiment, under Colonel De Witt C. Thomas, organized at Madison October 20, 1862, and joined General Sherman's command.

The Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Regiments were only partially raised, and the companies were incorporated with other regiments.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment could bring together but three companies, which were incorporated with the Ninety-ninth at South Bend, and the number left blank.

The Ninety-seventh Regiment organized at Terra Haute, under Colonel Robert F. Caterson, September 20, 1861, and took position at the front near Memphis.

The Ninety-eighth Regiment failed to organize, and the two companies raised were consolidated with the One Hundredth Regiment at Fort Wayne.

The Ninety-ninth Battalion organized in the Ninth Congressional District, under Colonel Alex. Fowler, October 21, 1862, and operated with the Sixteenth Army Corps.

The One Hundredth Regiment organized at Fort Wayne, under Colonel Sanford J. Stoughton, and joined the army of the Tennessee November 26, 1862.

The One Hundred and First Regiment was organized at Wabash, under Colonel William Garver, September 7, 1862, and immediately began active duty in Kentucky.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment organized, under Colonel Benjamin F. Gregory, at Indianapolis, early in July, 1864.

The One Hundred and Third Regiment comprised seven companies from the counties of Hendricks, Marion and Wayne, under Colonel Lawrence S. Shuler.

The One Hundred and Fourth Regiment was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties, under Colonel James Gavin.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment was formed from the Legion and Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph, Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties, under Colonel Sherlock.

The One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray, was organized from the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard and Marion.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment was organized in Indianapolis, under Colonel De Witt C. Ruggs.

The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, was formed from the counties of Tippecanoe, Hancock, Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne.

The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, under Colonel J. R. Mahon, was composed of companies from La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Indiana, and from Coles County, Illinois.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment was composed of companies from the counties of Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass and Monroe; this regiment was not called into the field.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, from Montgomery, La Fayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, under Colonel Robert Canover, was not called out.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, under Colonel Hiram F. Brax, was formed from the counties of Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, from the counties of Daviess, Martin, Washington and Monroe, was commanded by Colonel George W. Burge.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, under Colonel Lambertson, was wholly organized in Johnson County.

These twelve last-named regiments were organized to meet an emergency, caused by the invasion of Indiana by the rebel General John Morgan, and disbanded when he was captured.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, under Colonel J. R. Mahon, was organized at Indianapolis August 17, 1863.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, under Colonel Charles Wise, organized August, 1863, and served in Kentucky.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, under Colonel Thomas J. Brady, organized at Indianapolis September 17, 1863.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, under Colonel George W. Jackson, organized September 3, 1863.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, or Seventh Cavalry, was organized, under Colonel John P. C. Shanks, in October, 1863; made an endurable name on many fields of battle. Many of this regiment lost their lives on the ill-fated steamer Sultana.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment was organized in April, 1864, and formed a portion of Brigadier-General Hovey's command.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, or Ninth Cavalry, was organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel George W. Jackson; this regiment also lost a number of men on the steamer Sultana.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment failing to organize, this number became blank.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, under Colonel John C. McQuiston, perfected an organization in March, 1864, and did good service.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, under Colonel James Burgess, organized at Richmond March 10, 1864, and served under General Sherman.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, or Tenth Cavalry, under Colonel T. M. Pace, completed its organization at Columbus, May, 1863, and immediately moved to the front. This regiment lost a number of men on the steamer Sultana.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, or Eleventh Cavalry, organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, in March, 1864, and entered the field in Tennessee.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, or Twelfth Cavalry, under Colonel Edward Anderson, organized at Kendallville

in April, 1864, and served in Georgia and Alabama.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment organized at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, March 18, 1864, and served under General Sherman in his famous campaign.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment organized at Michigan City, under Colonel Charles Case, in April, 1864, and shared in the fortunes of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment organized at Kokomo, under Colonel C. S. Parish, March 12, 1864, and served with the Twenty-third Army Corps.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, or Thirteenth Cavalry, moved from Indianapolis to the front, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, April 30, 1864.

April, 1864, Governor Morton called for volunteers to serve one hundred days. In response to this call:

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, under Colonel S. C. Vance, moved from Indianapolis to the front May 18, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment moved from Richmond to the front May 17, 1864, under Colonel R. N. Hudson.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, under Colonel James Gavin, moved from Indianapolis to the front May 23, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, composed of companies from Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, and seven companies from the First Congressional District, entered the field, under Colonel W. C. Wilson, May 25, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, from the First Congressional District, moved to the front, under Colonel J. W. Foster, May 24, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh

Regiment, under Colonel E. J. Robinson, moved to the front May 28, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment perfected its organization at Indianapolis, under Colonel J. H. Shannon, May 27, 1864, and marched immediately to the front.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment was composed of companies from various counties, and entered the field, under Colonel George Humphrey, in June, 1864.

All these regiments gained distinction on many fields of battle.

Under the President's call of 1864:

The One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, under Colonel Thomas J. Brady, proceeded to the South November 16, 1864.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment failing to organize, its few companies were incorporated in Colonel Brady's command.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment moved to the front from Fort Wayne, under Colonel I. M. Compant, in November, 1864.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment reported at Nashville, under Colonel J. T. Grill, February 21, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, under Colonel G. W. Riddle, reported at Harper's Ferry in March, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, from Indianapolis, under Colonel W. A. Adams, joined General Steadman at Chattanooga, February 23, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, under Colonel M. C. Welch, left Indianapolis March 11, 1865, for the Shenandoah Valley.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, under Colonel Milton Peden, moved from Indianapolis to the front March 13, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, under Colonel N. R. Ruckle, left the State Capital for Nashville February 28, 1865.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment left Indianapolis for Tennessee, under Colonel W. H. Fairbanks, March 3, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, under Colonel M. B. Taylor, reported for duty in the Shenandoah Valley March 17, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment arrived at Nashville, under Colonel J. Healy, March 9, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry March 18, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment organized at Indianapolis, under Colonel O. H. P. Carey, and reported immediately at Louisville for duty.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment left Indianapolis for West Virginia, under Major Simpson, April 28, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment, reorganized throughout the State, were assigned to the Ninth Army Corps in April, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Smith, moved for the Shenandoah Valley April 27, 1865.

All these regiments made a fine record in the field.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment of Colored Troops was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles S. Russell, who was subsequently Colonel of the regiment. The regiment lost heavily at the "Crater," Petersburg, but was recruited, and continued to do good service.

The First Battery was organized at Evans-

ville, under Captain Martin Klauss, August 16, 1861, and immediately joined General Fremont's army; in 1864 Lawrence Jacoby was promoted to the captaincy of the battery.

The Second Battery, under Captain D. G. Rabb, was organized at Indianapolis August 9, 1861. This battery saw service in the West.

The Third Battery, under Captain W. W. Fryberger, organized at Connersville August 24, 1861, and immediately joined Fremont's command.

The Fourth Battery recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, and reported to General Buell early in 1861. It was first commanded by Captain A. K. Bush, and re-organized in October, 1864, under Captain B. F. Johnson.

The Fifth Battery was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, commanded by Captain Peter Simonson, reported at Louisville November 29, 1861; during its term it participated in twenty battles.

The Sixth Battery, under Captain Frederick Behr, left Evansville for the front October 2, 1861.

The Seventh Battery was organized from various towns: first under Captain Samuel J. Harris; succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan.

The Eighth Battery, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front February 26, 1862, and entered upon its real duties at Corinth.

The Ninth Battery, under Captain N. S. Thompson, organized at Indianapolis in January, 1862, and began active duty at Shiloh in January, 1865; it lost fifty-eight men by the explosion of a steamer above Paducah.

The Tenth Battery, under Captain Jerome B. Cox, left Lafayette, for duty in Kentucky, in January, 1861.

The Eleventh Battery organized at La Fay-

ette, and left Indianapolis for the front, under Captain Arnold Sutermeister, December 17, 1861; opened fire at Shiloh.

The Twelfth Battery, from Jeffersonville, perfected organization at Indianapolis, under Captain G. W. Sterling; reached Nashville in March, 1862. Captain Sterling resigned in April, and was succeeded by Captain James E. White, and he by James A. Dunwoody.

The Thirteenth Battery, under Captain Sewell Coulson, organized at Indianapolis during the winter of 1861, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862.

The Fourteenth Battery, under Captain M. H. Kidd, left Indianapolis April 11, 1862, entering the field in Kentucky.

The Fifteenth Battery, under Captain I. C. H. Von Schlin, left Indianapolis for the front in July, 1862. The same year it was surrendered with the garrison at Harper's Ferry, reorganized at Indianapolis, and again appeared in the field in March, 1862.

The Sixteenth Battery under Captain Charles A. Naylor, left La Fayette for the front in June, 1862, and joined Pope's command.

The Seventeenth Battery organized at Indianapolis, under Captain Milton L. Miner, May 20, 1862; participated in the Gettysburg battle, and later in all the engagements in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Eighteenth Battery, under Captain Eli Lilly, moved to the front in August, 1862, and joined General Rosecrans' army.

The Nineteenth Battery, under Captain S. J. Harris, left Indianapolis for Kentucky in August, 1862, and performed active service until the close of the war.

The Twentieth Battery, under Captain Frank A. Rose, left the State capital for the front in December, 1862. Captain Rose resigned, and was succeeded by Captain Osborn.

The Twenty-first Battery, under Captain W. W. Andrew, left the State capital for Covington, Kentucky, in September, 1862.

The Twenty-second Battery moved from Indianapolis to the front, under Captain B. F. Denning, December 15, 1862, and threw its first shot into Atlanta, where Captain Denning was killed.

The Twenty-third Battery, under Captain I. H. Myers, took a position at the front in 1862.

The Twenty-fourth Battery, under Captain J. A. Simms, moved from Indianapolis to the front in March, 1863, and joined the Army of the Tennessee.

The Twenty-fifth Battery, under Captain Frederick C. Sturm, reported at Nashville in December, 1864.

The Twenty-sixth, or "Wilder's Battery," was recruited at Greensburg in May, 1861, and became Company "A" of the Seventeenth Infantry, with Captain Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel. Subsequently it was converted into the "First Independent Battery," and became known as "Rigby's Battery."

The total number of battles in which the soldiers of Indiana were engaged for the maintenance of the Union was 308.

The part which Indiana performed in the war to maintain the union of the States is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion to wealth and population, stands equal to any of her sister States.

The State records show that 200,000 men entered the army; 50,000 were organized to defend the State at home; that the number of military commissions issued to Indiana soldiers was 17,114, making a total of 267,114 men engaged in military affairs during the war for the Union.

FINANCIAL.

In November, 1821, Governor Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session, to provide for the payment of interest and a part of the principal of the public debt, amounting to \$20,000. The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds executed in its behalf had been assigned.

This state of affairs had been brought about in part by mismanagement of the State bank, and by speculators. From 1816 to 1821 the people had largely engaged in fictitious speculations. Numerous banks, with fictitious capital, were established; immense issues of paper were made, and the circulating medium of the country was increased four-fold in the course of three years.

This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme. Consequently the year 1821 was one of great financial panic.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation. In consequence of good crops and the growing immigration, everything seemed more promising.

In 1822-'23 the surplus money was principally invested in home manufactures, which gave new impetus to the new State. Noah Noble was Governor of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short. Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest. All these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

The State bank of Indiana was established January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law January 1, 1857. At the time of organization

the outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt, due principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,095,368.

The State's interest in the bank was procured by issue of State bonds, the last of which was payable in 1866, the State thus placing as capital in the bank \$1,390,000.

The nominal profits of the bank were \$2,780,604. This constituted a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, the expenses of the Commissioners, and for the cause of common schools.

In 1836 the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and markets were good.

In 1843 the State was suffering from over banking, inflation of the currency and deceptive speculation.

Governor Whitecomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State and effecting a compromise with its creditors, by which the State public works passed from the hands of the State to the creditors.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted, which again revived speculation and inflation, which culminated in much damage. In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains of the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common school education.

October 31, 1870, found the State in a very prosperous condition; there was a surplus in the treasury of \$373,249. The receipts of the year amounted to \$3,605,639, and the disbursements to \$2,943,600, leaving a balance of \$1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was \$3,937,821.

Indiana is making rapid progress in the various manufacturing industries. She has one of the largest wagon and carriage manufactories in the world, and nearly her entire wheat product is manufactured into flour within the State. In 1880 the population

was 1,978,301, and the true valuation of property in the State for 1880 was \$1,584,756,802.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, and continued to increase in favor until 1830, when the people became much excited over the question of railroads.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced. Public roads and canals were begun during this year, the Wabash and Erie Canal being the largest undertaking.

During the year 1835 public improvements were pushed vigorously. Thirty-two miles of the Wabash and Erie Canal were completed this year.

During 1836 many other projected works were started, and in 1837, when Governor Wallace took the executive chair, he found a reaction among the people in regard to the gigantic plans for public improvements. The people feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated.

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvements, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash and Erie Canal, the remainder for other works.

The State had annually to pay \$200,000 interest on the public debt, and the revenue derived which could be thus applied amounted to only \$45,000 in 1838.

In 1839 all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and the contracts were surrendered to the State, in consequence of an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes.

In 1840 the system of improvements embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash and Erie Canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in this system was 1,289 miles,

and of this only 110 miles had been completed.

In 1840 the State debt amounted to \$18,-469,146; her resources for payment were such as to place her in an unfavorable light before the world, but be it recorded to her credit, she did not repudiate, as some other States of the Union have done. In 1850, the State having abandoned public improvements, private capital and enterprise pushed forward public work, and although the canal has served its day and age, and served it well, yet Indiana has one of the finest systems of water-ways of any State in the Union, and her railroad facilities compare favorably with the majority of States, and far in advance of many of her elder sisters in the family of States. In 1884 there were 5,521 miles of railroad in operation in the State, and new roads being built and projected where the demand justified.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Near Brooklyn, twenty miles from Indianapolis, is a fine sandstone formation, yielding an unlimited quantity of the best building material. The limestone formation at and surrounding Gosport is of great variety, including some of the best building stone in the world.

Men of enterprise worked hard and long to induce the State to have a survey made to determine the quality and extent of the mineral resources of the State.

In 1869 Professor Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist, to whom the citizens of Indiana are indebted for the exhaustive report on minerals, and the agricultural as well as manufacturing resources of the State.

The coal measures, says Professor Cox, cover an area of 6,500 square miles, in the

southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren County on the north to the Ohio River on the south, a distance of 150 miles, comprising the counties of Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warwick, Spencer, Perry and a portion of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties; caking coal, non-caking coal, or block coal, and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet. The caking coal is in the western portion of the area described, ranging from three to eleven feet in thickness. The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field, and has an area of 450 square miles; this coal is excellent in its raw state for making pig-iron.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City by railroad, from which ports the valuable Superior iron ores are loaded from vessels that run direct from the ore banks.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess County, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of block caking coal. Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties.

Numerous deposits of bog-iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the deposits are of considerable commercial value. An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington County, where it is manufactured extensively.

In 1884 the number of bushels of lime burned in the State were 1,244,508; lime-

stone quarried for building purposes, 6,012,110 cubic feet; cement made, 362,014 bushels; sandstone quarried, 768,376 cubic feet; gravel sold, 502,115 tons; coal mined, 1,722,089 tons; value of mineral products in the State for the year 1884, \$2,500,000; value of manufactured products same year, \$163,851,872; of agricultural products, \$155,085,663. Total value of products in the State for the year 1884, \$321,437,535.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature authorized the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also established a State Board of Agriculture, and made suitable provisions for maintaining the same, the holding of State fairs, etc.

In 1873 suitable buildings were erected at Indianapolis, for a State exposition, which was formally opened September 10, of that year. The exhibits there displayed showed that Indiana was not behind her sister States in agriculture as well as in many other industrial branches.

As stated elsewhere in this work, the value of agricultural products in the State for the year 1884 amounted to \$155,085,663.

In 1842 Henry Ward Beecher resided in Indianapolis, and exercised a power for good aside from his ministerial work. He edited the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and through that medium wielded an influence toward organizing a society, which was accomplished that year. Among Rev. Beecher's co-laborers were Judge Coburn, Aaron Aldridge, James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, but the sudden appearance of noxious insects, and the want of shipping

facilities, seriously held in check the advance of horticulture in accordance with the desires of its leaders.

In 1860 there was organized at Indianapolis the Indiana Pomological Society, with Reuben Ragan as President, and William H. Loomis as Secretary.

From this date interest began to expand, but, owing to the war, but little was done, and in January, 1864, the title of the society was changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The report of the society for 1868 shows for the first time a balance in the treasury of \$61.55.

The society has had a steady growth, and produced grand results throughout the State, the product of apples alone in the State for the year 1884 being 4,181,147 bushels.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education is the all-important subject to any and all communities, and the early settlers of Indiana builded greater than they then knew, when they laid the foundation for future growth of the educational facilities in the State.

To detail the educational resources, its accomplishments from its incipency to the present date, would require a number of large volumes; but as space in this work will not permit, and as the people have access to annual State reports of the school system in detail, we will here give only the leading features and enormous growth, as well as flourishing condition of Indiana's school system to the present time.

The free-school system was fully established in 1852, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation in educational progress. In 1854 the available common school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue

fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to \$2,460,600.

This amount was increased from various sources, and entrusted to the care of the several counties of the State, and by them loaned to citizens of the county in sums not exceeding \$300, secured by real estate.

In 1880 the available school fund derived from all sources amounted to \$8,974,455.55.

In 1884 there were in the State children of school age, 722,846. Number of white children in attendance at school during the year, 461,831; number of colored children in school during the year, 7,285; total attendance, 469,116; number of teachers employed, 13,615, of whom 145 were colored.

And lastly we are pleased to say that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. The citizens may well be proud of their system of schools, as well as the judicious management of its funds, which have been steadily increased, notwithstanding the rapid increase of population, which has demanded an increased expenditure in various ways, which have all been promptly met, and the educational facilities steadily enlarged where any advancement could be made.

In 1802 Congress granted lands and a charter to the people residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning; and five years thereafter an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees and empower them to sell a township of land in Gibson County, granted by Congress for the benefit of the university. The sale of the land was slow and the proceeds small; the members of the board were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1820 the State Legislature passed an

act for a State University. Bloomington was selected as the site for locating the institution. The buildings were completed and the institution formally opened in 1825. The name was changed to that of the "Indiana Academy," and subsequently, in 1828, to the "Indiana College." The institution prospered until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The new college, with its additions, was completed in 1873, and the routine of studies continued.

The university may now be considered on a fixed basis, carrying out the intention of the president, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers. The university receives from the State annually \$15,000, and promises, with the aid of other public grants and private donations, to vie with any other State university within the republic.

In 1862 Congress passed an act granting to each State for college purposes public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at that time, scrip was instituted, under the conditions that the sum of the proceeds of the lands should be invested in Government stocks, or other equally safe investment, drawing not less than five per centum on the par value of said stock, the principal to stand undiminished. The institution to be thus founded was to teach agricultural and the mechanical arts as its leading features. It was further provided by Congress that should the principal of the fund be diminished in any way, it should be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and further, that in order to avail themselves of the benefits of

this act, States must comply with the provisions of the act within five years after it became a law, viz., to erect suitable buildings for such school.

March, 1865, the Legislature accepted of the national gift, and appointed a board of trustees to sell the land. The amount realized from land sales was \$212,238.50, which sum was increased to \$400,000.

May, 1869, John Purdue, of La Fayette, offered \$150,000, and Tippecanoe County \$50,000 more, and the title of the institution was established—"Purdue University."

Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute, and the Institute of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract, near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which eighty-six and one half acres more have since been added. The university was formally opened March, 1874, and has made rapid advances to the present time.

The Indiana State Normal School was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year.

The principal design of this institution was to prepare thorough and competent teachers for teaching the schools of the State, and the anticipations of its founders have been fully realized, as proven by the able corps of teachers annually graduating from the institution, and entering upon their responsible missions in Indiana, as well as other States of the Union.

The Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, at Valparaiso, was organized in September, 1873. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. This institution has had a wonderful growth; the first year's attendance was thirty-five. At

this time every State in the Union is represented, the number enrolled being over 3,000. All branches necessary to qualify students for teaching, or engaging in any line of business, are taught. The Commercial College connected with the school is of itself a great institution.

In addition to the public schools and State institutions there are a number of denominational and private schools, some of which have a national as well as a local reputation.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is the most noted Catholic institution in the United States. It was founded by Father Sorin, in 1842. It has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States, and one of the finest in the world.

The Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, Methodist, was founded in 1835.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo; founded in 1869.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist, at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854.

Earlham College, at Richmond, under the management of the Orthodox Friends, was founded in 1859.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, under Presbyterian management, was founded in 1834.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was founded at Hanover in 1833.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, was founded at Hartsville in 1854.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvinton; organized in 1854.

All these institutions are in a flourishing condition.

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830 the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great as to demand legislation tending to make provisions for the care of such persons. The Legislature was at first slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray in 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils, and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, and had the desired effect. That body passed an act for founding an institution for the blind in 1847. The buildings occupy a space of eight acres at the State capital, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The first to awaken an interest in the State for the deaf and dumb was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indianapolis in 1843. He opened a school for mutes on his own account with sixteen pupils. The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, and appointed a board of trustees for its management. The present buildings were completed in 1850, situated east of the city of Indianapolis. The grounds comprise 105 acres, devoted to pleasure grounds, agriculture, fruits, vegetables, flowers and pasture.

The question in regard to taking action in the matter of providing for the care of the insane, began to be agitated in 1832-'33. No definite action was taken, however, until 1844, when a tax was levied, and in 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site for a building. Said commission selected Mount Jackson, near the State capitol.

The Legislature of 1846 instructed the

commission to proceed to construct a suitable building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed at a cost of \$75,000.

Other buildings have been erected from time to time, as needed to accommodate the increased demand, and at the present time Indiana has an institution for the insane equal to any in the West.

The State hospital not affording sufficient accommodations for her insane, March 7, 1853, an act providing for the location and erection of "Additional Hospitals for the Insane" was passed by the Legislature, and March 21 commissioners were appointed. After careful consideration three sites were located, one at Evansville, one at Logansport and one at Richmond, called respectively the Southern, Northern and Eastern hospitals. The Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane is located four miles east of Evansville, and is built on the corridor plan. The buildings are situated near the center of the hospital domain, which consists of 160 acres of highly improved land. The structure proper consists of a central oblong block, which is practically the vestibule of the entire hospital. From the first floor and the two galleries above, entrance is had into the four lateral wings. The total capacity is 162 patients. This building has been erected at a cost of \$391,887.49.

The Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane is located a mile and a half west of Logansport, on a tract of land including 281 acres, lying on the south bank of the Wabash River, and is built on the pavilion plan. At the center of the ridge, in the maple grove, is situated the administration house. This is flanked on each side by five pavilions, arranged in a straight line, which are intended and designed for the accommodation of the sick and infirm. On either side of the above named group, 205 feet distant, are located

two pavilions, alike in every particular, intended for quiet patients. This hospital has a capacity for 342 patients, and was erected at a cost of \$417,992.98.

The Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane is located on a tract of 306 acres, two miles west of Richmond, and is constructed on the cottage plan. The buildings, seventeen in number, are arranged in and around three sides of a quadrangle, 1,000 feet long, by 700 feet broad, near the center of the farm, the third, or northern side, being closed in by a grove. The southern front contains the administration house; the eastern front, five houses for female patients, and the western front, similar houses for male patients. This hospital has a capacity of 443 patients, and was erected at a cost of \$409,867.88.

The first penal institution established in the State, known as the State Prison South, is located at Jeffersonville. It was established in 1821, and was the only prison until 1859. Before this prison was established, it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. For a time the prisoners were hired to contractors; later, they were employed constructing new prison buildings, which stand on sixteen acres of ground. From 1857 to 1871, they were employed manufacturing wagons and farm implements. In 1871 the Southwestern Car Company leased of the State all convicts capable of performing labor pertaining to the manufacture of cars. This business ceased to be profitable to the company in 1873, and in 1876 all the convicts were again idle.

In 1859 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the construction of a State prison in the north part of the State, and appropriated \$50,000 for that purpose: Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, was the site selected, and a large number of convicts from the prison South, were moved to that point

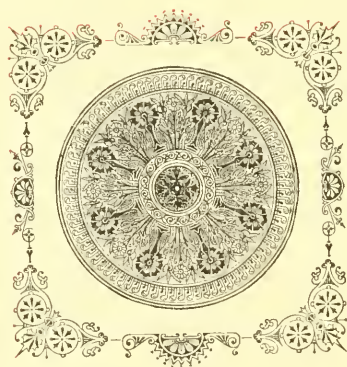
and began the work which has produced one of the best prisons in the country. It differs widely from the Southern, in so much as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions.

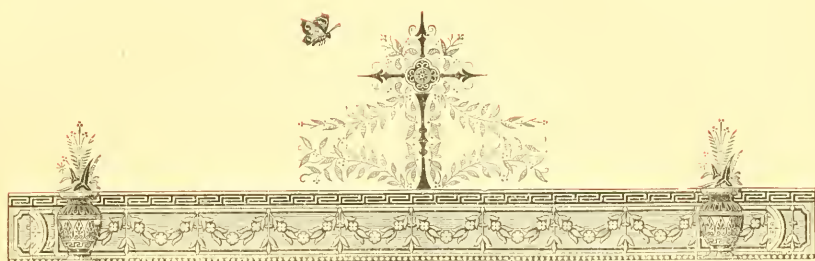
The prison reform agitation, which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a legislative measure to be brought forward which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts.

The Legislature of 1873 voted \$50,000 for the erection of suitable buildings, which was carried into effect, and the building declared ready in September, 1873, located at the State capital, and known as the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls. To this institution all female convicts in other prisons in the State were immediately removed, and the institution is one of the most commendable for good results to be found in any State.

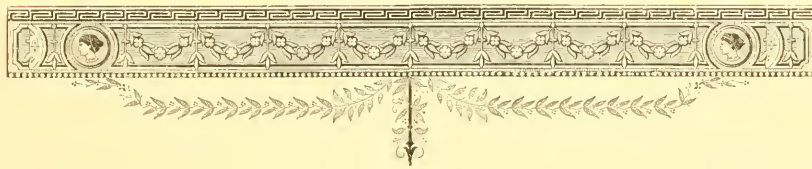
In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000, for the purpose of founding an institution for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders. A Board of Control was appointed by the Governor, who assembled in Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin as President. Governor Baker selected the site, fourteen miles from Indianapolis, near Plainfield, where a fertile farm of 225 acres was purchased.

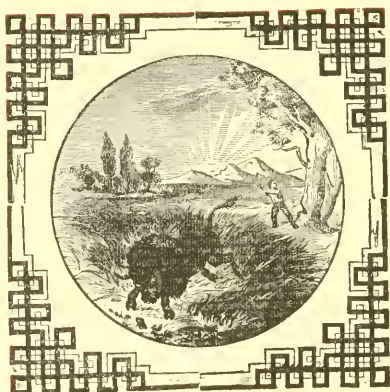
January 1, 1868, a few buildings were ready to receive occupants; the main building was completed in 1869. Everything is constructed upon modern principles, and with a view to health and comfort. The institution is in a prosperous condition, and the good effects of the training received there by the young well repays the tax-payers, in the way of improving society and elevating the minds of those who would otherwise be wrecked on life's stream before attaining to years of maturity.





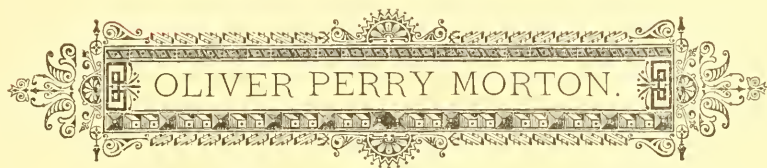
Prominent Men of Indiana.







O. P. Morton



OLIVER PERRY MORTON.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, the War Governor of Indiana, and one of the most eminent United States Senators, was born in Salisbury, Wayne County, this State, August 4, 1823. The name, which is of English origin, was originally Throckmorton. When young Oliver became a lad he attended the academy of Professor Hoshour at Centreville, in his native county, but could not continue long there, as the family was too poor to defray his expenses. At the age of fifteen, therefore, he was placed with an older brother to learn the hatter's trade, at which he worked four years. Determining then to enter the profession of law, he began to qualify himself by attending the Miami University, in 1843, where he remained two years. Returning to Centreville, he entered the study of law with the late Judge Newman. Succeeding well, he soon secured for himself an independent practice, a good clientage, and rapidly rose to prominence. In 1852 he was elected circuit judge; but at the end of a year he resigned, preferring to practice as an advocate.

Up to 1854 Mr. Morton was a Democrat in his party preferences; but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise caused him to

secede, and join the incoming Republican party, in which he became a leader from its beginning. He was a delegate to the Pittsburg Convention in 1856, where he so exhibited his abilities that at the next Republican State Convention he was nominated for Governor against Ashbel P. Willard, the Democratic nominee. His party being still young and in the minority, was defeated; but Mr. Morton came out of the contest with greatly increased notoriety and popularity.

In 1860 Judge Morton received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, on the ticket with Henry S. Lane, and they were elected; but only two days after their inauguration Governor Lane was elected to the United States Senate, and Mr. Morton became Governor. It was while filling this position that he did his best public work, and created for himself a fame as lasting as the State itself. He opposed all compromise with the Rebellion, and when the Legislature passed a joint resolution providing for the appointment of peace commissioners, he selected men who were publicly known to be opposed to any compromise.

During the dark and tedious days of the war, in 1864, Governor Morton defeated Joseph E. McDonald, in the race for Governor, by a majority of 20,883 votes. The next summer he had a stroke of partial paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. The

disease so affected the lower part of his body and his limbs, that he was never afterward able to walk without the assistance of canes; but otherwise he enjoyed a high degree of physical and mental vigor. In December following he made a voyage to Europe, where he consulted eminent physicians and received medical treatment, but only partially recovered. In March, 1866, he returned to the executive chair to resume his official duties.

In January, 1867, Governor Morton was elected to the United States Senate, being succeeded in his State duties by Lieutenant-Governor Baker. In 1873 Senator Morton was re-elected, and he continued a member of that body while he lived. In that position Mr. Morton ranked among the ablest statesmen, was one of the four or five chiefs of his party, and, being Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, he did more in determining the policy of the Senate and of the Republican party than any other member of the Senate. It was during this period that the many vexed questions of the reconstruction period came up, and with reference to all of them he favored radical and repressive measures in dealing with the rebellious States.

In the spring of 1877 Senator Morton went to Oregon as Chairman of a Senate Committee to investigate the election of Senator Grover, of that State, and while there he delivered, at Salem, the last political speech of his life. During his return, by way of San Francisco, he suffered another paralytic stroke, and he was brought East on a special car, taken to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Burbanks, at Richmond, this State, and passed the remainder of his days there, dying November 1, 1877. The death of no man, with the exception of that of President Lincoln, ever created so much grief in Indiana as did that of Senator Morton. The lamentation, indeed, was national. The Presi-

dent of the United States directed the flags on public buildings to be placed at half-mast, and also that the Government departments be closed on the day of the funeral. The remains of the great statesman were interred at the spot in Crown Hill Cemetery where he stood on Soldiers' Decoration Day, in May, 1876, when he delivered a great speech to a large assemblage. Never before did so many distinguished men attend the funeral of a citizen of Indiana.

Personally, Senator Morton was characterized by great tenacity of purpose and shrewd foresight. Taking his aim, he ceased not until he attained it, without compromise and without conciliation, if not by the means first adopted, then by another. As Governor of Indiana he exhibited wonderful energy, tact and forethought. He distanced all other Governors in putting troops in the field, and he also excelled them all in providing for their wants while there. His State pride was intense, and in respect to the general character of the people of his State he brought Indiana "out of the wilderness" to the front, since which time the Hoosier State has been more favorably known. In the great civil war which tried the mettle and patriotism of the people, Indiana came to the front under his guidance, yea, to the forefront of the line. As a legislator, he originated and accomplished much, being naturally, as well as by self-discipline, the most aggressive, bold and clear-headed Republican politician of his time. He was also well versed in the sciences, especially geology; and even in theology he knew more than many whose province it is to teach it, although he was not a member of any church.

A statue of Senator Morton is placed in one of the public parks at Indianapolis by the contributions of a grateful commonwealth.



J. A. Henrichs



THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

THOMAS ANDREWS HENDRICKS, elected Vice-President of the United States in 1884, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, near the city of Zanesville, September 7, 1819. The following spring the family moved to Madison, this State, and in 1822 to Shelby County, where they opened up a farm in a sparsely settled region near the center of the county. It was here that Thomas grew to manhood. After the completion of his education at Hanover College he studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Thomson, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and in due time was admitted to the bar.

In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature; in 1850, to the convention which framed the present Constitution of the State, being an active participant in the deliberations of that body; in 1851 and 1852, to Congress; in 1855, was appointed Commissioner of the

General Land Office, which he resigned in 1859; 1863-'69, United States Senator; 1872-'77, Governor of Indiana; and finally, July 12, 1884, he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago as second on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, which was successful in the ensuing campaign; but a few days before he should begin to serve as Speaker of the Senate, November, 1885, he suddenly died at his home in Indianapolis.

Going back for particulars, we should state that in 1860 he was candidate for Governor of Indiana against Henry S. Lane, and was defeated by 9,757 votes, while the Republican majority of the State on the national ticket was 23,524, showing his immense popularity. Again, in 1868, Conrad Baker defeated him by 1,161 votes, when Grant's majority over Seymour in the State was 9,579, and this, too, after he had so bitterly opposed the policy of Lincoln's administration, and thereby lost from his constituency many Union sympathizers. And finally, in 1872, his majority for Governor over General Thomas M. Brown was 1,148; the same year Grant's majority in the State over Greeley

was 22,924. Governor Hendricks was the only man elected on his ticket that year, excepting Professor Hopkins, who was chosen to a non-political office.

In 1876 Governor Hendricks was a conspicuous candidate for the Presidency, being the favorite of the Western Democracy; but the East proved too powerful, and nominated Tilden, giving Hendricks the second place on the national ticket, thereby strengthening it greatly in the West.

During the intervals of official life, Mr. Hendricks practiced law with eminent success, being equally at home before court or jury, and not easily disturbed by unforeseen turns in a case. He had no specialty as an advocate, being alike efficient in the civil and criminal court, and in all kinds and forms of actions. When out of office his voice was frequently heard on the political questions of the day. Indiana regarded him with pride, and among a large class he was looked upon as the leader of the Democracy of the West. His adherents rallied around him in 1880, and his name was again prominent for the Presidential nomination, and might have been carried were it not for the opposition of the friends of Mr. McDonald.

As his views on governmental affairs were critical, definite and positive, he had many political enemies, but none of them have ever charged him with malfeasance in office, or incompetency in any of his public positions. He was a man of convictions, conservative, eloquent in public address, careful of his utterances, and exceedingly earnest.

Mr. Hendricks belonged to a family noted in the history of Indiana. His uncle, William Hendricks, was secretary of the convention that formed the first Constitution of the State; was Indiana's first Representative in Congress, her second Governor, and for two full terms represented it in the Senate of the United States. A cousin, John Abram Hendricks, fell at the battle of Pea Ridge while leading his regiment against the enemy; and another cousin, Thomas Hendricks, was killed in the Teche country while serving in the Union army. Mr. Hendricks' father was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and he himself was baptized and brought up under the auspices of that denomination. He never joined any church until 1867, when he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, retaining his Calvinistic views.

In person Mr. Hendricks was five feet nine inches high, weighed about 185 pounds; his eyes gray, hair of a sandy hue, nose large and prominent, complexion fair and inclined to freckle, and his mouth and chin were expressive of determination and tenacity. He wore no beard except a little near the ear. He was a man of good habits, health good, step firm and prompt, and voice resonant and steady.

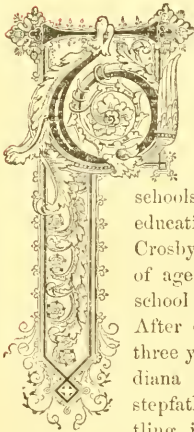
After his nomination for the Vice-Presidency he took an active part in the campaign, delivering a number of powerful addresses, and while waiting for his term of official service to begin, death ended his days and cast an indescribable shade of gloom over his family, State and nation.



Charles C. Coe



SCHUYLER COLFAX.



HIS eminent statesman was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, the only son of his widowed mother; was taught in the common schools of the city, finished his education at a high-school on Crosby street, and at ten years of age he had received all the school training he ever had. After clerking in a store for three years, he removed to Indiana with his mother and stepfather, Mr. Mathews, settling in St. Joseph County.

Here, in the village of New Carlisle, the youth served four years more as clerk in a store; then, at the age of seventeen years, he was appointed deputy county auditor, and to fulfill his duties he moved to the county seat, South Bend, where he remained a resident until his death.

Like almost every Western citizen of any mental activity, young Colfax took a practical hold of political matters about as soon as he could vote. He talked and thought, and began to publish his views, from time to time, in the local newspaper of the place. His peculiar faculty of dealing

fairly, and at the same time pleasantly, with men of all sorts, his natural sobriety and common sense, and his power of stating things plainly and correctly, made him a natural newspaper man. He was employed during several sessions of the Legislature, to report the proceedings of the Senate for the *Indianapolis Journal*, and in this position made many friends. In 1845 he became proprietor and editor of the *St. Joseph Valley Register*, the South Bend newspaper, which then had but 250 subscribers; but the youthful editor had hope and energy, and after struggling through many disappointments, including the loss of his office by fire, he succeeded in making a comfortable living out of the enterprise.

Mr. Colfax was a Whig so long as that party existed. In 1848 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated General Taylor for President, and was one of the secretaries of that body. The next year he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, being elected thereto from a Democratic district. Soon afterward he was nominated for the State Senate, but declined because he could not be spared from his business. His first nomination for Congress was in 1851, but was beaten by 200 votes, which was less than the real Democratic majority

in his district. His successful competitor was Dr. Graham N. Fitch, who, along with Mr. Bright, became so conspicuous in the support of Buchanan. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention that nominated General Scott, and was again secretary.

Franklin Pierce, the Democratic nominee, was elected President, and during his term the Whig party was dissolved upon the issue of slavery, and, naturally enough, Mr. Colfax drifted in with the party of freedom. So did the people of his Congressional district; for, after having given their Democratic representative 1,000 majority two years before, they now nominated and elected Mr. Colfax to succeed him by about 2,000 majority.

The Congress to which he was thus elected is noted for the tedious struggle in the election of a Speaker of the House, resulting, February 2, 1856, in the choice of N. P. Banks. Mr. Colfax, who was second in the race for the Speakership, exhibited wonderful parliamentary tact in staving off the Southerners, who at times seemed on the point of success. As to parties at this time, they were considerably broken up, comprising "Anti-Nebraska" (Republican), Democrats, Know-Nothings and nondescripts. During this and the succeeding Congress, to which Mr. Colfax was elected, he delivered several telling speeches, some of which were printed

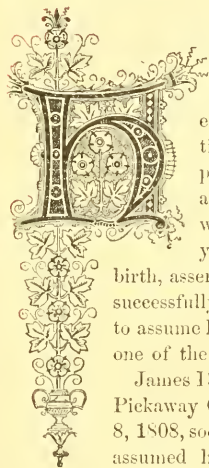
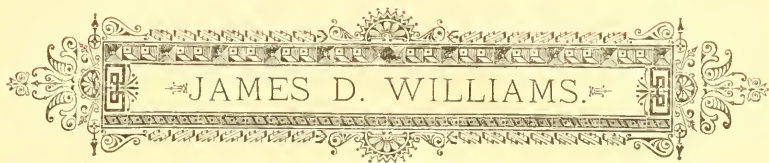
almost by the million and distributed to the voters throughout the North. These speeches were full of solid facts and figures with reference to the Pro-Slavery party, especially in Kansas, so that, by a sort of play upon his name, the people often referred to him as "Cold-facts."

In 1860 Mr. Colfax was elected to Congress the third time, and in 1862 the fourth time. In December, 1863, he was chosen Speaker of the House, which position he retained to the end of the term for which Lincoln and Johnson were elected, exhibiting pre-eminent parliamentary skill and an obliging disposition. Equally polite to all, he was ever a gentleman worthy of the highest honor.

The favorable notoriety gained by his "cold facts" against slavery, parliamentary ability, his power of debate, and his suavity of manner, led the Republican party in 1868 to place him on the national ticket, second only to the leading soldier of the Union, U. S. Grant. Being elected, he served as President of the Senate with characteristic ability throughout his term. Then, retiring from political life, he devoted the remaining years of his life to lectures upon miscellaneous topics; and it was during a lecturing tour in Minnesota that he was stricken down with his final illness. He died at Mankato, that State, January 13, 1885.



James D. Williams



HERE we have presented a practical illustration of the type of man produced by a young and vigorous republic, which had, but a few years preceding his birth, asserted, with justice, and successfully maintained, her claim to assume her rightful position as one of the nations of the earth.

James D. Williams was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 8, 1808, soon after that State had assumed her place among that galaxy of stars destined to become the greatest nation in the world.

In childhood he removed with his parents to Knox County, Indiana, where he received a common-school education, and grew to manhood a tiller of the soil.

He entered the theater of life at a time when the stage scenery was of the most gigantic grandeur ever beheld by the eye of man. Nature in her stupendous splendor was around and about the young actor, and he readily imbibed the spirit of his surroundings, and was filled with enthusiastic hope for the future greatness of the vast and beautiful country, which but awaited the call of the husbandman to answer in bountiful

harvests to his many demands. With young Williams the grandeur of the scene filled his soul with a hopeful determination to act well his part in the great drama before him, as the reader will find while following him down life's pathway.

When he attained to manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and became widely known as a practical and successful Indiana farmer.

He had closely observed the passing events in the clash and conflict of political parties, and his fellow citizens saw in him the qualified elements of a representative man, and he was frequently elected as a Democrat to represent his county in the Lower House of the Legislature, where he discharged the duties devolving upon him with marked ability and even beyond the expectations of his constituents. The sagacity and ability with which he dealt with public measures in the Lower House opened the avenue to higher honors and more weighty responsibilities.

In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, where he continuously served his constituency until 1867, maintaining the reputation he had gained in the Lower House for ability and the faithful performance of duty, and still developing a capacity for a wider field of operations.

He was not permitted to long live in the home life which he so much enjoyed. The able and faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties as a public servant, his common sense and social manner, made him friends even among his political opponents. He bore honors conferred upon him nobly but meekly, never ceasing to gratefully remember those to whom gratitude was due for the positions of honor and trust to which they had called him.

He was destined to spend his life as a public servant. His fellow citizens again elected him to the State Senate in 1871, and in 1874 he was again crowned with higher honors, and was elected to represent his district in the Congress of the United States, where he displayed the same ability in dealing with public questions that he had in the legislative body of his State. During his term in Congress he served in the important position of chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts.

He was a prominent and leading member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture for seventeen years, and served as its president for three years. No one citizen of Indiana was more deeply interested and active in developing and promoting the agricultural and other industrial resources of his State than he. One leading feature of his ambition was to be in the front rank of progress, and to place his State on a plane with the sister States of the prosperous Union. He was equally active in the educational interest of his fellow citizens, and advocated facilities for diffusing knowledge among the masses, placing an education within the reach of children of the most humble citizen.

He gathered happiness while promoting the welfare of others, and step by step, year by year, his friends increased in numbers and warmed in devotion to their trusted,

faithful and grateful servant. He was rapidly growing in State popularity, as he had long enjoyed the confidence of his own county and district, and in his quiet, unassuming way was building larger than he knew. His plain manner of dress, commonly "blue jeans," caused him to become widely known by the sobriquet of "Blue Jeans," of which his admirers were as proud as were those of "Old Hickory" as applied to Andrew Jackson, or "Rough and Ready" as applied to General Zachariah Taylor.

The civil war had made fearful inroads in party lines; the public questions to be settled immediately following the close of the war involved problems which many leading men, who had previously acted with the Democratic party, could not solve satisfactorily to themselves from a Democratic standpoint; hence they cast their fortunes with the popular party, the Republican.

The Democratic party had been impatiently but energetically seeking State supremacy. James D. Williams, so far as tried, had led the column to success, why not make him their Moses to lead them to possess the promised land, State Supremacy?

The centennial anniversary of American independence, 1876, seemed to them the auspicious period to marshal their forces under an indomitable leader and go forth to conquer.

They accordingly in that year nominated the Hon. James D. Williams for Governor, and the Republicans nominated General Benjamin Harrison, a military hero and a lineal descendant of General W. H. Harrison. The contest will stand in history as the most exciting campaign in the political history of the United States, and resulted in the election of the Democratic leader. His services as Governor of the State were characteristic of his past public life. He died, full of honors, on November 20, 1880.



Rabbi Lalo Owen

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

LOOKING outside of the realm of statesmen, we find that the most eminent citizen of Indiana and not now living was the learned Scotchman named at the head of this sketch. Robert Owen, his father, was a great theorist in social and religious reforms. He was born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 14, 1771, where he died November 19, 1858.

He (the father) entered upon a commercial life at an early age, and subsequently engaged in the cotton manufacture at New Lanark, Scotland, where he introduced important reforms, having for their object the improvement of the condition of the laborers in his employ; afterward he directed his attention to social questions on a broader scale, publishing in 1812 "New Views of Society, or Essays upon the Formation of the Human Character," and subsequently the "Book of the New Moral World," in which he advocated doctrines of human equality

and the abolition of class distinctions. Having won a large fortune in his business, he was able to give his views a wide circulation, and his followers became numerous; but, being outspoken against many of the generally received theological dogmas of the time, a zealous opposition was also aroused against him. After the death of his patron, the Duke of Kent, he emigrated to this country, in 1823, and at his own expense founded the celebrated communistic society at New Harmony, this State. The scheme proving a failure he returned to England, where he tried several similar experiments with the same result; but in spite of all his failures he was universally esteemed for his integrity and benevolence. His later years were spent in efforts to promote a religion of reason, and to improve the condition of the working classes.

His eldest son, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 7, 1801; was educated at Fellenberg's College, near Berne, Switzerland; came with his father to the United States in 1823, and assisted him in his efforts to found the colony of New Harmony. On the failure of

that experiment he visited France and England, but returned to this country in 1827 and became a citizen. In 1828, in partnership with Miss Frances Wright, he founded "The Free Enquirer," a weekly journal devoted to socialistic ideas, and to opposition to the supernatural origin and claims of Christianity. The paper was discontinued after an existence of three years. In 1832 he married Mary Jane Robinson, of New York, who died in 1871. After marriage he settled again in New Harmony, where for three successive years (1835-'38) he was elected a member of the Legislature. It was through his influence that one-half of the surplus revenue of the United States appropriated to the State of Indiana was devoted to the support of public schools. From 1843 to 1847 he represented the First District of Indiana in Congress, acting with the Democratic party; took an active part in the settlement of the northwestern boundary question, serving as a member of the committee of conference on that subject, and introduced the bill organizing the Smithsonian Institute, and served for a time as one of the regents. In 1850 he was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention, in which he took a prominent part. It was through his efforts that Indiana conferred independent property rights upon women. In 1853 he went to Naples, Italy, as United States *Charge d' Affaires*, and from 1855 to 1858 he held the position of Minister.

In 1860, in the New York *Tribune*, he discussed the subject of divorce with Horace Greeley, and a pamphlet edition of the controversy afterward obtained a wide circulation.

After the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Owen was a warm champion of the policy of emancipation, and the letters which he addressed to members of the cabinet and

the President on that subject were widely disseminated. When the proposition was made by certain influential politicians to reconstruct the Union with New England "left out in the cold," Mr. Owen addressed a letter to the people of Indiana exposing the dangerous character of the scheme, which the Union Leagues of New York and Philadelphia published and circulated extensively. In 1862 he served as a member of the Commission on Ordnance Stores, and in 1863 was Chairman of the American Freedmen's Commission, which rendered valuable service to the country.

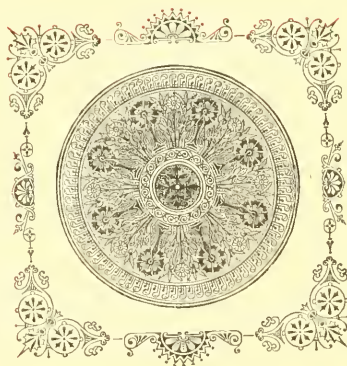
Mr. Owen was a prominent Spiritualist in his philosophical views, and published several remarkable works inculcating them. His mind, in his later years, beginning to totter, he was often too credulous. He also published many other works, mostly of a political nature. To enumerate: he published at Glasgow, in 1824, "Outlines of System of Education at New Lanark;" at New York, in 1831, "Moral Physiology;" the next year, "Discussion with Origen Bachelor on the Personality of God and the Authenticity of the Bible;" and subsequently, "Pocahontas," an historical drama; "Hints on Public Architecture," illustrated; "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World," probably his most wonderful work; "The Wrong of Slavery, and the Right of Freedom;" "Beyond the Breakers," a novel; "The Debatable Land between this World and the Next," and "Threading My Way," an autobiography.

The giant intellect of Mr. Owen being linked to a large and tender heart, his sympathies were constantly roused by witnessing the boundless but apparently needless amount of suffering in the world, and chafed by the opposition of conservatism to all efforts at alleviation, so that in old age he was literally worn out. He died at an advanced age.

HISTORY
OF
KOSCIUSKO
COUNTY.





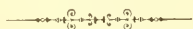


BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MICHAEL FUNK, son of Michael and Elizabeth Funk, was born on the 6th day of January, 1795, near the town of Mexico, in Pennsylvania, where he was reared to manhood and on the 19th day of March, 1822, was united in marriage to Rebecca Yoenn, daughter of John and Mary Yoenn, of the same vicinity. Soon after their marriage they removed from Pennsylvania to the distant West, as it was then termed, crossing the Alleghany Mountains with horse and wagon, considered then a tedious and perilous journey, settling in Wayne County, Ohio, where they lived until the year 1843. Here to them were born four sons and three daughters, in the following order, viz.—Joseph A., Mary Jane, Ann Elizabeth, Lewis B., William B., Austin C. and Tabitha A. His vocation was that of a merchant, and in the fall of 1843 he removed his stock of goods by the primitive manner—with horses and wagons—occupying some two weeks making the journey, arriving in Warsaw, accompanied by his eldest son, Joseph A. Funk, October 13, and quite a number of families from Wayne County, Ohio. A purchase was made of George Morn and George R. Thralls, east of the southeast corner of the court-house square, upon which was a small frame building used as a store-room on the east end of the lot, in

which his stock of goods were placed, and the store opened up in charge of his son, and after arranging for the erection of a hotel (or tavern, as it was then styled) on the west part of said lot, he returned to his family in Ohio, to arrange to move to Warsaw in the spring, which he did, with several other families in the procession, arriving at Warsaw about the middle of May, 1844. He soon became identified with the town and all its interests, completing the hotel, opening up the same as landlord, with a large run of custom for that day, especially during the terms of court, when judges and attorneys came from Fort Wayne, Logansport, La Porte, South Bend, Goshen and other parts of the country, in the interests of litigants in the early times of the country. His career as a citizen of Warsaw was of comparatively short duration; during the latter part of April, 1846, he was attacked with pneumonia, and from the formation and breaking of an abscess on the lungs, his life was unexpectedly terminated May 4, 1846, in the vigor of manhood and activity, leaving a widow and six surviving children, the youngest, Tabitha, having died in the fall of 1844, all of whom but one were in their minority (the eldest daughter, however, being married). As a citizen he was enterprising, strictly honest in all his dealings with his fellow-man, gen-

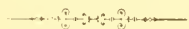
erous, humane and liberal (if possible to a fault), ready to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and destitute, without hope of fee or reward in this life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and as one of the trustees was engaged in building the first church of that denomination in Warsaw, at the time of his death, being the old frame church, located on the present site of the more commodious brick structure. In his seemingly premature death, the church, as well as the family and community, sustained a serious loss, as the old church building remained in an unfinished condition for several years, for want of a leader to consummate the work. His bereaved companion, in her continued widowhood, survived him until November 7, 1885, when, at the advanced age of eighty-two years past, at the house of her eldest son, Joseph A. Funk, with her four surviving sons and eldest daughter to minister to her wants, in age and extreme feebleness, around her dying couch, she gently and peacefully, as a Christian warrior from early childhood, entered into rest. To say that she was a woman of remarkable character, developing in her life the principles as eliminated by the Great Teacher, would but faintly express or convey the true idea of her life of devotion, suffering and self-sacrifice to the minds and hearts of those of her family who knew her best, but to love, regard and cherish her in life, and in death to most sacredly revere her memory.



HENRY HARRISON BRALLIER, a farmer and Dunkard preacher, of Washington Township, Kosciusko County, is a native of Indiana, born in Carroll County, August 7, 1849. When an infant he was brought to Kosciusko County

by his parents, Daniel and Catherine (Grow) Brallier, and there he was reared to the avocation of a farmer, receiving his education by attending the district schools of his neighborhood and at the Pierceton high school. On attaining his majority, in 1871, he began teaching in the district schools of Kosciusko County, which he followed about ten years, principally during the winter terms. He was united in marriage April 19, 1874, to Miss Catherine Baer, a daughter of Abram R. T. and Sarah (Summers) Baer, who were natives of Ohio. Mrs. Brallier was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, but reared in Kosciusko County, Indiana, to which county her parents had removed when she was an infant. Her parents being Dunkards, she was reared in the same faith, and is still a member of that denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Brallier are the parents of four children—Alva H., Lizzie Myrtle, Chester Arthur and Hattie May. Being a member of the Dunkard church, Mr. Brallier, in 1879, was appointed to the ministry, and received the first degree of the Dunkard ministry, and during the following year he received charge of the second degree, and now preaches regularly at Gilead Chapel, in Washington Township. In politics Mr. Brallier affiliates with the Republican party. Daniel Brallier, the father of our subject, is a native of Pennsylvania, of French and German origin. In early life he left Pennsylvania, and located in Richland County, Ohio, where he married Catherine Grow, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and was of German parentage. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom eight still survive—John, a farmer, living in Iowa; Levi, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio; Martin, a farmer, of Cass County, Indiana; David, farming in Iowa; Lovinia, widow of the late John Philips, of Washington Township;

Henry H., our subject; Simon, a farmer, of Iowa, and Daniel, residing near the old home. Anna died in Washington Township, September 30, 1854, in her twentieth year; Samuel died September 1, 1863, aged almost twelve years; Isaiah, who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, died September 13, 1877, in his thirty-third year, and Mrs. Margaret Cragun, who died in her twenty-ninth year, April 25, 1883. Beside Isaiah, their three sons, Levi, Martin and David, were soldiers in the late war. In 1844 the father removed with his family to Indiana, from Richland County, Ohio, and until 1849 he followed farming and worked at the carpenter's trade in Cass and Carroll counties. In 1849 he came to Kosciusko County, where he cleared the farm in Washington Township, which is now occupied by the subject of this sketch, living on this farm until his death, which occurred December 28, 1870, his age being over sixty-one years. He was reared a Dunkard, and died in that faith. His widow still survives, being now seventy years old. She has been a member of the Dunkard church for many years.



A. J. WHITTENBERGER, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1831, a son of William and Joanna (Sippy) Whittenberger, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. They immigrated to Fulton County, Indiana, in 1836, and settled on a farm near Akron. They reared a family of ten sons and one daughter, all of whom have families living in Indiana, except John, who resides in Kansas. Of their children, A. J., William, Jacob, Joseph, John, Daniel, Stephen and Thomas were born in the State of Pennsylvania; Isaac N. and Hiram B. in

Medina County, Ohio, and Clarissa E., who is now Mrs. Dr. Harter, of Akron, Indiana, was born in Fulton County, Indiana. The parents lived on their farm in Fulton County, Indiana, until their death. Mr. A. J. Whittenberger went overland to California in company with five others, leaving Akron March 10, 1852, and arriving at Marysville, California, September 10; and of their party only two returned, A. J. and his brother Thomas. They met with fair success in their mining investments, and after staying in California for two years returned home via the Isthmus of Panama. This trip formed one of the most romantic pages in the life of our subject, to which he now refers with pleasure. On the return trip they narrowly escaped death by the vessel taking fire, and many are the humorous incidents he relates in connection with the same. Landing at Panama, the passengers were obliged to walk to the railroad, which at that time had only reached half way between Aspinwall and Panama, at which place they embarked for New York. In 1854 Mr. Whittenberger came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and in partnership with his brother started the pioneer store in Sevastopol, and engaged in the general mercantile business. In 1859 he was married to Sarah J. Lay, a daughter of Joseph and Adaline Lay. His wife died one year and a half later, and in 1862 he married Miss S. E. Christy, of Roanoke, Huntington County, Indiana, her parents, James P. and Rosanna Christy, being among the early and prominent settlers of that county. A. J. and wife are the parents of four children—Sumner B., William C., Rosa A. and Dessie C. The sons have received a good practical education. William C. and Rosa are now students at the Fort Wayne College. Mr. Whittenberger remained in business at Sevastopol till 1865, most of which time he was postmaster, and

in the fall of 1865 removed to Larwill, Indiana, where he was also appointed postmaster. He was engaged in the mercantile business at that place till 1869. In 1874 he came to Claypool, Kosciusko County, and opened the first general store in the village, which, in connection with dealing in grain, he has since continued, and is still the leading merchant in the place. He was appointed postmaster of Claypool in 1874, which office he held till 1885, making him the second longest term postmaster in the county. As a citizen Mr. Whittenberger has been one of the foremost in the development of the business interests of Claypool, and his name carries with it the confidence of the entire community. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, being the first noble grand of Sevas-topol Lodge, No. 403, and also the first noble grand of Claypool Lodge, No. 515, most of the time serving as deputy department grand master.

WILLIAM FELKNER, a pioneer of Van Buren Township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 10, 1805. His father, Martin Felkner, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother, Margaret Felkner, was a native of Virginia. His father was of German descent, and his mother of English. They settled in Fairfield County in the spring of 1805, where our subject lived until he was thirteen years of age, when he removed to Franklin County, and was there reared to manhood. He received a rudimentary education in the early subscription schools of Ohio. He was engaged in stage driving for three years when a young man, and with that exception he has always followed farming. He was married in Franklin County, Ohio, December 3, 1829, to Miss

Mary A. McCoy, born January 10, 1811, in Laneaster County, Pennsylvania. Her parents were Robert and Nancy McCoy, of Irish ancestry. To this union were born eleven children, five of whom survive—Rachel, wife of Elias Gartner, of Goshen, Indiana; Eliza, wife of Andrew J. Stephenson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Martin V.; Thomas B., a lawyer of Noble County, Indiana, and Neil. Martin and Neil comprise the mercantile firm of M. & N. Felkner, of Milford. In the spring of 1830 Mr. Felkner emigrated to Elkhart County, Indiana, settling near Goshen, where he lived three years. In October, 1832, a final treaty was made with the various tribes of Indians occupying the lands now comprising Kosciusko and other counties, by which these lands were ceded to the United States Government. Mr. Felkner is supposed to be the only man living in this county who was present at that treaty. It was made on the south side of Tippecanoe River, in Fulton County, about three miles north of Rochester. In March, 1833, he came to Kosciusko County, and settled on section 21, Van Buren Township, on the wild prairie, where he took up a half section of land. He improved this land, and lived upon it until the fall of 1865, when he removed to Milford, where he has since resided. He was elected county commissioner in 1835, and held the office for eight consecutive years, being one of the first three elected in the county. He served several years, at different times, as trustee of Van Buren Township. Although not a church member, he has always lent a helping hand in the cause of religion. His daughter, Mrs. Rachel Gartner, was the first white child born in Kosciusko County; she was born May 15, 1833. Mr. Felkner built the first barn in the county, and also the first brick house. He brought the first wheat reaper into the county. He



William Feltner



Mary A. - Felkner

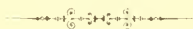
started in the world a poor man, but his industry, good management and his indomitable energy have enabled him to acquire a competence. His children are all comfortably situated, and he is now, in his eighty-second year, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. He has, perhaps, done as much as any other man toward developing the interests of Kosciusko County. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

CHARLES ROBERT LONG, M. D., of Pierceton, was born in Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, October 13, 1851, a son of Dr. James Porter and Editha (Hunt) Long, the father born in the State of Pennsylvania, of Scotch and Irish parentage, and the mother a native of Ohio. They were married in the year 1849, and to them were born three children—Charles Robert, our subject, Minnie who died aged four years, and Mrs. Addie Nichols, of Pierceton. The father was a physician of long practice, having followed his profession in Mount Gilead, Ohio, and Geneseo, Illinois, from 1848 until 1868, when he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and practiced medicine at Pierceton until his death, which occurred in 1880. His widow still survives. She is a member of the Baptist church of Warsaw. Charles R. Long, the subject of this sketch, was educated principally in the schools of Fredericktown, Ohio, to which place his parents had removed when he was ten years old, and during his youth he was employed as a clerk. In 1874 he came to Pierceton and began studying medicine with his father, and March 3, 1880, he graduated from the Detroit Medical College at Detroit, Michigan, after having attended two courses of lectures. He began the practice of medicine with his

father at Pierceton, his father dying soon after. He has a thorough knowledge of his profession, and during his residence at Pierceton he has gained the confidence and respect of the people, and has acquired a good practice. Dr. Long was united in marriage March 16, 1881, to Miss Emma J. Hoover, daughter of Daniel and Henrietta (Heagy) Hoover, who live near Pierceton, they being one of the oldest families of Kosciusko County. Dr. and Mrs. Long are the parents of two children, Elnora and Addie. The doctor is a member of Pierceton Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M., and also of Pierceton Lodge, No. 257, I. O. O. F., of which he has passed the chair of noble grand, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Indiana. Mrs. Long is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM D. FRUSH, farmer, section 28, Wayne Township, is a native of West Virginia, the date of his birth being December 1, 1823. His parents were John and Charity Frush, the former a native of Maryland and of Holland descent, the latter a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather, George Frush, was a soldier of the war of 1812, as was also his maternal grandfather, Jones; the latter, with his sister, was captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, where they remained about seven years. John Frush was thrice married, and was the father of six children, of whom three survive—Elisha, Parmelia and William D. The mother died when William D. was very young. In 1834 he came with his father to Elkhart County, Indiana, and to this county in 1838. They were pioneers, and settled in the forest on section 26, Wayne Township, where the

father entered 160 acres of Government land. They lived there many years, and later removed near the place where our subject now resides. The father died in 1871, having reached the age of eighty-eight years. His last wife survived him several years. William D. was reared on a farm and educated in the early district schools, such as were had in that day. He has been twice married. His first wife was Phoebe Kirk, and their children were Jerome, Jehu, Jasper and John. His second wife was Mrs. Ann Cook, widow of the late Enoch Ruch, of this county. Their children were William and Emma, the latter being the wife of Harry S. Boyd, of DeKalb County, Indiana. Mr. Frush has resided upon his present farm since 1859, and has seen much of pioneer life. He is the owner of eighty acres of excellent land, and has been successful in life. His two sons, Jerome and Jasper, participated in the late war of the Rebellion, being soldiers in the Union army. In 1882 he was elected trustee of Wayne Township on the Republican ticket, and served four years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is recognized as one of the enterprising citizens of Wayne Township.



MILO R. BARBER is a native of London, Massachusetts, born November 12, 1803, a son of Roswell and Betsey Barber, who soon after the birth of our subject moved to Connecticut. When he was eight years old they removed to Sheldon, Genesee County, New York, living there till their death. They were the parents of five children—Lanra, Sylvia, Milo, Nancy and Myron. The father was twice married, the maiden name of his second wife being Sofronia Case, and by his second marriage he

had two children—Phirades and Elsie. Of his children, Myron, Nancy and Milo came to Indiana. They have been a remarkably long-lived family, the ages of the children in 1883 averaging over eighty years. The eldest daughter was ninety years old at the time of her death, and Sylvia, who is still living in Pennsylvania, is eighty-seven years of age, and both were pensioners of the war of 1812, their husbands serving in that campaign. Jerred Barber, brother of Roswell Barber, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and he held the inkstand into which General Washington dipped his pen in signing the order for the execution of Major Andre. Milo R. Barber, whose name heads this sketch, was a tanner by occupation when a young man. He learned his trade in Connecticut when eighteen years of age, and for several years worked at it in Newark, New Jersey. He subsequently went to Greene County, New York, where he met Miss Miranda Butler, who was a resident of that county, and was married to her September 15, 1830. She was a daughter of Stephen and Sabrina (Sanford) Butler, and was born April 10, 1811. Mr. and Mrs. Barber lived in Greene County about seven years after their marriage, and there their four eldest children, Abi, Charles, Sophronia and Myron, were born. They came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1838. On reaching Fort Wayne, Indiana, they proceeded via the canal to Peru, thence to his brother-in-law's land in this county, with an ox team, bringing his wife and children and all his worldly possessions at one load. He came to the county without a dollar, but he owned a good ax and rifle, and knew how to use both. After living a year on his brother-in-law's place, Mr. Barber borrowed \$100, and entered the eighty-acre tract upon which he still resides, and in 1840 built the first log cabin. He

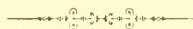
cleared his own land, and also did much hard clearing for his neighbors, and the second winter spent in the county he cut and split 7,700 rails, which he sold for \$1 per hundred, and with the proceeds he purchased his first ox team. As a hunter he had no superior in the county, and their larder was always well supplied with venison and other wild meats. Mr. Barber was not only a great hunter, but a noted trapper, and for many years was engaged in trapping and buying furs. In this business it was necessary for him to have a horse, and he bought on credit a nag, which failed to make time, so he traded for a big grey, which, he declared, "trotted so hard that it shook all the tails off his coon-skins." He next secured a crooked-legged horse, known to all the early settlers as Coon-skin Bill, and it is said that he frequently walked back to his master's house so enveloped in coon, mink and other pelts that only his head and crooked legs could be seen. Mr. Barber was associated in his fur business with William Thorne, who furnished the money to carry on the trade. They were very successful, and one day's sale amounted to \$6,000. The following winter Mr. Barber purchased, with his share of the profits, another eighty-acre tract, which he cultivated and improved. The farm is still very productive, and is yet occupied by himself and wife, where they are surrounded with everything necessary for their comfort and convenience. His years of arduous toil have been well rewarded, and as his family grew he was able to replace his pioneer cabin by his large two-story residence. Although eighty-three years old, Mr. Barber still works on his farm, and takes pleasure in keeping his place in good order. Both he and wife are hale and hearty considering their years, and Mr. Barber frequently walks to the village of Silver Lake and back to his farm in one day. Eighteen children

have been born to them, among them being three pairs of twins. Milo, Calvin, Sylvester, George and Theron were born in Seward Township, Kosciusko County. Six of the sons were soldiers in the late war, all sharing in the great battles, and returning home full of honor. Myron was a member of the Twentieth Indiana Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of the wilderness; Milo and Calvin belonged to the Twenty-sixth; Charles in the ———; Sylvester in the Twelfth, and George in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry. Soon after his return from the army George was married to Lena Miller, and seven weeks later was stabbed to death by George Hanes. Mr. Barber was the first trustee of Seward Township, appointed June 8, 1859, and has served efficiently for five years. He is noted for spontaneous wit and quick repartee, and always takes great pleasure in joking the Democratic party, of which he was a leader for many years. He is a man of sterling integrity, and few local men possess the confidence and respect of the public to a greater extent than he, who has been a resident of this county for so many years.

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HENRY PLANTAGENET CROCKETT was born in England, August 19, 1854, son of Joseph and Martha Crockett, both of whom are deceased, the father dying in England. When four years of age he came with his mother to America, and settled in London, Canada. When he was fourteen years of age they moved to Detroit, Michigan. He received a liberal English education, and at the age of twenty-one began to learn the trade of a millwright. Subsequently he became a contractor for some time. In 1881 he engaged with John

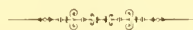
T. Noyes & Son, of Buffalo, New York, the well-known and extensive mill refitters, remaining with them until 1885. During the summer of 1884 he superintended the overhauling of his present mill property, preparatory to refitting it with rolls and machinery that would produce the best grades of flour. The mill is a substantial frame structure, 40 x 50 feet, containing four stories. The engine room is 20 x 35 feet, containing a tubular boiler twelve feet long and four feet in diameter, and a fifty-horse-power engine. Mr. Crockett purchased the mill in 1886, and has named it the Leesburg Roller Mills, and manufactures a superior grade of roller flour. The mill was built in 1869, by Messrs. Wade & Armstrong, and it has since had several proprietors. Mr. Crockett purchased it of W. J. Crawford. Three workmen are employed, a miller, assistant miller, and an engineer, the proprietor personally superintending the work. Mr. Crockett was married December 7, 1885, to Levisa Stookey, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stookey, early settlers of this county. He is a strong advocate of prohibition, and has long been engaged in temperance work. He was County Chief Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Erie County, New York, one year. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.



JAMES M. AMISS, M. D., is a native of Wells County, Indiana, born May 22, 1852, son of Philip M. and Rachel (Good) Amiss. The father was born near Amissville, Rappahannock County, Virginia, the village being named in honor of his family, who were old and highly respected citizens of that county and State. The mother was a native of Perry County, Ohio. The parents

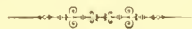
removed to Wells County about the year 1850, and two years later removed to Wabash County, where the mother died in April, 1873. The father is still living on his farm in that county, and is now in his seventy-second year. Ten children were born to them: Joseph, William, Elizabeth, John, George, Mary, James, Albert, Martha and Charles, all of whom are yet living; Charles, the youngest, is twenty-seven years of age, and all are married except him. Albert graduated from the Central Law School of Indianapolis, in the class of 1880. John is a lumber merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio. Joseph was, in 1886, the Democratic candidate for auditor of Huntington County, and he is also trustee of the township in which he resides. George is also trustee of Pleasant Township, Wabash County, Indiana. Philip Amiss was one of the pioneer teachers of Wabash County, and all of his children received liberal educational advantages, and five of them were for a time engaged in teaching school. James M. Amiss, the subject of this sketch, completed his classical education in the normal schools of Kosciusko County, and in 1876 began the study of medicine with Dr. W. Y. Wells, and later attended the Medical College of Indiana, from which noted institution he graduated in February, 1880. He then came directly to Silver Lake, and from the first has met with success in his profession, and is now enjoying a good practice. In October, 1880, he was married to Miss Ella Leckron, a daughter of Benjamin and Maria Leckron, of Kosciusko County. Her parents were natives of Licking County, Ohio, coming to Indiana in 1873, and have since resided on a choice farm located near the village of Silver Lake. Dr. Amiss is a very popular citizen, always taking an active interest in every enterprise which he deems for the advancement

of his township or county, and has served three terms very acceptably as village clerk. He acquired an excellent reputation as a teacher, having followed that profession for thirteen consecutive terms.



LEWIS S. CLAYTON, postmaster of Mentone, was born in Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, in May, 1853, a son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Clayton. The parents came to Indiana from Wayne County, Ohio, in 1844, where they settled in Adams County when there were but five houses in Decatur. The father purchased a tract of land near the village, cleared it, and afterward settled on it with his family. In 1869 the family removed to Noble County, where the parents have since made their home. Lewis S. Clayton, the subject of this sketch, received good educational advantages, attending the Valparaiso Normal School. His first term of school was taught in Will County, Illinois, in the winter of 1871-'72, and for nineteen consecutive terms he taught in Whitley and Noble counties, Indiana, becoming widely and favorably known as a popular teacher. Many of his pupils subsequently became prominent teachers, among whom may be mentioned J. W. Weigel, Luther Adair, Lonisa M. Stultz and Elma Piper. Mr. Clayton was united in marriage in 1877 to Miss Ella Myers, of Noble County, Indiana, her grandfather, Noah Myers, being the first white settler of that county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clayton—Bertha I., Sherman C., Elsie E. and Grace M. (twins), of whom the latter died in August, 1886. In 1882 Mr. Clayton came with his family to the new village of Mentone, and he and C. E. Doane erected the third business house in the village, and engaged in the

hardware business, they being among the first merchants of Mentone. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Clayton disposed of his interest in the hardware business and purchased a general stock of merchandise, continuing in that line of trade until the following spring, when he sold out. The same summer he erected his present residence, which is a credit to the village. About the same time he was appointed agent of the American Express Company. Mr. Clayton is a staunch Democrat, and during the campaign of 1884 he took an active part in the local politics of his county. In 1885 he was appointed to his present position of postmaster, the first regularly appointed Democratic postmaster in this district under the new administration, and the first Democratic postmaster in the village of Mentone. He was the first treasurer of the school board appointed after Mentone was incorporated. He has served as notary public since 1884. His family was the second to settle in the village, William Kintzel having come with his family only two days before, and both families occupied the same house for a time.



JOSEPH P. DOLAN, the principal of the public schools of Syracuse, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 20, 1849. His parents were poor, but possessed that sacred passion which characterizes so many Irishmen in America to-day, that is, to give their children a good education, that they may walk abreast with the vanguard of progress and intellectual culture. He was educated at the Franciscan Academy, and finished in the same class with Rev. F. Gardiner, who has since attained prominence as an orator and lecturer. Finding that the West offered a wider field for growth, and one less beset with temptations than the

cities, he went to Wisconsin in the fall of 1871, in time to witness the devastating fires which make that year memorable. The next year he engaged with Tom Rock, a railroad contractor, as water-carrier on the Madison Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, but was soon given a position as time-keeper and bookkeeper, which place he held till the completion of the work in November. At the close of this work the question of a permanent and suitable avocation was strongly thrust upon him. His predilection for books and literary work brought him into contact with teachers, in whose meetings and institutes he took an active interest. He finally concluded that he would follow teaching as a profession, and immediately returned to school at Lodi, where Professor Yocum was in charge, and reviewed his former work, besides making a study of the methods of the best teachers, spending the little surplus earned on the railroad. The spring of 1873 found him with a depleted treasury, and back to the railroad he went to recuperate, this time joining the firm of Bill & Dalton as time-keeper and manager for their contract on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. This firm had the contract to construct the road through Syracuse and vicinity; and at the close of the year Mr. Dolan sought a position as teacher, and was given the Mellinger school, where he taught his first term, which, as he says, was the most memorable four months' work of his life. The neighborhood was known as the "Devil's 36," and the pupils were reported to be wild, vicious and uncontrollable; but it was otherwise. He found them kind, docile and big-hearted Hoosiers, who were greatly misunderstood, and cruelly maligned. This was the year in which the law giving the trustee the power to hire the teachers went into effect, and

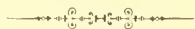
which marked an era in the history of the public schools of the county. Township institutes were organized, and new life instilled into them. The people were beginning to take an active interest in educational affairs, and the teacher's work was made pleasant by the ardent support given him, and served to strengthen his determination in following the teacher's work, but in the spring of 1874 he returned to complete the railroad work, which was fully closed and the rails laid by the 1st of October, and having a few weeks before the winter schools began he went East to see his parents and brother and sister, and returned to Syracuse to teach the Mellinger school again. In the spring following the district gave him the three months' appropriation for teaching a six-weeks' term, and he again sought for a fortune on the railroad, but was disappointed, and returned to the school-room, where he has continued till the present, 1886. His talents, success and energy were recognized, and he was made teacher of the intermediate department, under H. S. Bortna, who retired in the following year, when Mr. Dolan was made principal, which position he has held uninterruptedly ever since. The school under his management has prospered until its reputation for thoroughness, efficiency and good discipline is surpassed by none in the county. For a number of years all the schools in the township and many of the adjoining counties have been taught by graduates of the Syracuse school. In connection with the public school a normal term is taught every year, the last term being the largest and most enthusiastic ever held. As an evidence of the appreciation of his labors and the esteem in which he is held by the people and his pupils, they presented him with a fine gold watch and chain at Christmas, 1885. Mr. Dolan is the son of Patrick

and Mary Dolan, both of whom were born in County Longford, Ireland. His mother died in 1853, and his father on December 7, 1879. In 1855 his father married Mary Cahill, a former school-mate in the old country, and their step-mother, whose praises he loves to recite, took the place of his natural maternal guide. She died in 1884, so that now he has remaining but a brother and sister, both of whom reside in Brooklyn. Mr. Dolan was married to Alice B. Alexander, eldest daughter of John Alexander, November 28, 1880. To them was born, September 1, 1882, a daughter, whom they named Mary Lucille; but the reaper, Death, gathered this, their only flower on the following July. In religion he is a Catholic, while Mrs. Dolan is a Methodist. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never held any public trust, nor does he seek political honors. Mrs. Alice B. Dolan is the eldest daughter of John and Lucy Alexander, and was born March 25, 1858, at Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, where her parents remained for about a year, when they removed to the farm of William McVitty, on which they have remained for ten years. Here her father, through diligent economy and careful management, saved enough as a renter to purchase his home in Van Buren Township, to which he soon removed, and upon which he has lived ever since. At this home she was reared, under what might be truly termed a pure Puritanical system, such as characterized the early, thrifty and Christian homes of Plymouth. She attended the district schools until 1873, when the new Syracuse school was erected, when she became one of its pupils, and after a year's study commenced teaching, when but sixteen years of age. She taught her first term in the "Bolivar" district, when the term "Bolivar" had some significance to it. Her first efforts were attended with signal success, but

after five years' teaching her health became seriously impaired, and she ceased her labors as teacher. As a teacher she became associated early with her husband, and they were married at her father's home November 28, 1880.

JOHN F. BOCKMAN, a merchant of North Webster, Indiana, was born in Dubois County, Indiana, December 4, 1847. His father was an itinerant minister of the Evangelical Association, and frequently changed his locality, traveling in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. From a young man Mr. Bockman was engaged in farming in this county, at first as a hired hand until married, after which he farmed for himself as a renter about three years. In the year 1870 he was received into the ministry by the Evangelical Association, of which he had been a member for a number of years, and licensed to preach as an itinerant preacher. Edgerton, Ohio, was the first place assigned him as a field of labor, thence to Huntington, Indiana, thence to Van Wert, Ohio, and Decatur, Indiana. After the expiration of the conference year at Decatur, local relations were granted him by his Conference. He then moved with his family to South Bend, Indiana, soon after which he removed to North Webster, where, after a short time, he was again induced to re-enter the itineracy. New Paris circuit was assigned him as a field of labor, and from there he was appointed to Mishawaka, Indiana, where he served one and a half years as pastor. Again locating and removing to North Webster, he has engaged in the general mercantile business ever since. He was educated in the common schools of this State. His father, William Bockman, entered the ministry as an itinerant, in the year 1853, at Hunting-

burgh, Dubois County, this State, and preached about twenty-five years, after which he located and moved on a farm which he had bought near Syraense, Indiana. His health soon began failing and also his wife's. Both are living with their son John at North Webster, old and helpless, and a daily care of aged, infirm helplessness. Our subject was married August 15, 1867, to Miss Matilda Kline, daughter of Henry and Christina Kline, the former having died in January, 1886; the latter is yet living at North Webster. They were among the oldest settlers of Kosciusko County. Mr. and Mrs. Bockman are the parents of four children—William Henry, Laura Ella, John Calvin and Bertha May. One child died at birth. Mr. Bockman has served as township trustee of Tiptonoe Township two years, and as postmaster seven years, when the administration changed and banded him out. Politically he is a Republican. Himself, wife and children are members of the Evangelical church.



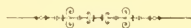
GEORGE FESLER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Kosciusko County, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland County February 2, 1816, his parents, John and Rebecca (Rule) Fesler, being natives of the same State, and of German origin. When about a year old he was taken by his parents to Seneca County, New York, they locating on Cayuga Lake, where they lived till our subject had reached his eleventh year. They then removed with their family to Seneca County, Ohio, returning to New York one year later, when they settled in Erie County, on Eleven Mile Creek, the father dying in Erie County when our subject was in his thirteenth year. After the father's death the mother, with her family of six

children, returned to Seneca County, Ohio, and shortly after removed to Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio, where George was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and for many years he followed that avocation. He was first married, in Ohio, to Matilda Thorn, by whom he had four children—Sarah J., Abraham, Nancy A. and Rebecca, all of whom are deceased. In 1843 Mr. Fesler settled with his family in Whitley County, Indiana, remaining there till the fall of 1855. He then went to Minnesota, residing there some three years, and in the fall of 1858 he settled in Clay Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, being among the pioneers of the county, and many were the hardships and privations he experienced in his pioneer home. His first wife died about eight years after marriage, and he was again married, to Orilla Keeny, daughter of Rufus D. Keeny, who was formerly of Ohio, but at the time of her marriage lived in Noble County, Indiana. To this union were born four children—Elsie, wife of Stephen Shaw, of Kansas; John W., living in Marshall County, Indiana; Josephine, wife of John Kimmel, of DeKalb County, Indiana, and George, living in Kosciusko County. In the fall of the same year of his return to Indiana (1858) he was again called to mourn the death of his faithful wife, who fell a victim to typhoid fever, the then prevailing disease of the country. Mr. Fesler was a third time married, taking for his present wife Sarah Wyant, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1840, coming with her parents, Daniel and Ann Wyant, to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1852, where she has since lived. Five children have been born to this union—Mary, wife of John Dunn, of Jasper County, Indiana; Belle, wife of Charles Garrett; Charles, Alice and Carrie, the last three living at home with their parents. In the wilds of Whitley



George Fester

County, with his young family to provide for, he began his first real life's work, clearing off the heavy forests, helping to raise the log cabins of his neighbors, and working at his trade, when work was to be had, in both Whitley and Kosciusko counties. The first good frame house in Washington Township he built for John Makemson, an old pioneer and his life-long friend. Here, while struggling against poverty and affliction, was formed the great desire of his life: to obtain an education and join the active itineracy of the Methodist Episcopal church. But in this fate seemed to have reserved for his hands other work. Licensed first as an exhorter, and then as a local preacher, he gave both of his time and means the best that he could to the support of the gospel, and, more than all, the record of an earnest Christian life and an upright manhood. He still lives, at the ripe age of seventy-one years, on a goodly heritage, the work of his own hands, surrounded by neighbors and friends whose confidence and esteem pay just tribute to his merit, and whose children will always say with pride, my father was George Pesler.



WILLIAM H. HORICK was born in Ohio, March 1, 1840, on the old Wyandot Indian reservation. His parents were John and Mary (Grimes) Horick, the former of whom is deceased. When four years of age he removed with his parents to Wyandot County, just across the line, where he was reared to manhood. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living — Washington, living in Wyandot County, Ohio; Harriet, wife of George Sigler, of

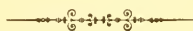
Crawford County, Ohio; James, residing in Wayne Township; Stephen and William H. Jefferson and Nancy are deceased. In 1865 the family came to Kosciusko County, and settled upon what is now known as the Horick homestead, on section 19, where the father died in October, 1884. His widow resides on the home farm. He had served in various township offices in Ohio, and was a man very much respected. Politically he was formerly a Whig, and latterly a Republican. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and after Fort Sumter was fired upon, April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, for three months, serving in West Virginia, under General McClellan. He participated in several small battles and skirmishes, and was discharged the following August. In November, 1863, he was sworn in as fusilier, his main duties being to repair bridges and roads, in which he was engaged six months. He then came home and remained three days, when he again re-enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Army of the East. He fought at Monocacy Junction and Perryville, having been engaged with Mosby, under General Wallace. He was finally discharged September 1, 1864. He then returned to Ohio, and the following year came to this county. February 5, 1865, he was married in Ohio to Margaret Start, of Wyandot County. Two of their three children are living — Ambrose L. and Orvilla. He settled upon his present farm in the spring of 1867, where he has since resided. He owns sixty-three acres of well-improved land. He is a Free Thinker in religion, and a Republican in politics. In 1886 he was elected trustee of Wayne Township, and two years previous had served as assessor. In 1882 he was elected

road superintendent for two years, but served only one year, the Legislature having abolished the office. Mr. Horick is a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., at Warsaw.

CLARENCE E. DOANE, dealer in real estate and receiver for the Mentone Machine & Novelty Works, is a native of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, born in Bloomsburg in 1847, a son of Norman E. and Rebecca (Bitters) Doane, both natives of the same county and State. The parents left their native State and settled in Three Rivers, Michigan, in 1849. In August, 1851, they removed to Mishawaka, Indiana. They resided in different places in Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and again in Indiana, and in 1869 settled at Cromwell, Noble County, where the father died in 1874. The mother is still living, making her home in the village of Mentone, Kosciusko County. Four children were born to them—Clarence E., our subject, who is one of the oldest business men of Mentone, James W., Fanny L. and Harry C. Clarence E. Doane received his primary education at Mishawaka, Indiana, and in 1862 graduated from Fort Wayne Commercial College. He enlisted at the first call for troops in Company A, Second Illinois Infantry, under the command of General Prentice, and with his company he participated in the engagements at Springfield, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, Missouri. At Lexington his regiment was captured by Price's men, but owing to the difficulty of sending prisoners South they were paroled for one year and sent home. During the interval between his discharge and re-enlistment Mr. Doane served an apprenticeship at the carriage-ironing trade at Fort Wayne, Indiana. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company E,

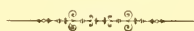
One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to duty in the army of the Cumberland. The battle at Nashville, Tennessee, was the most important engagement in which he participated during his last year's service. After the war he returned to Fort Wayne, and in 1866 went to Coesse, Indiana, where he was engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages till the next year. In May, 1867, he engaged in the same business at Etna, Hecla Post Office, Indiana, remaining there till 1882. He was united in marriage in 1869 to Emma James, who left at her death one daughter—Iva Frances. Mr. Doane was again married in 1876 to Mary A. Miller, a native of Delaware County, Ohio, and daughter of William D. and Eliza Miller, who located in Whitley County, Indiana, in 1865. To this union have been born four children—Clariont E., B. A. Leona and Vesta L. L., born in Whitley County, and Glennia E., born in Mentone, January 9, 1886. In 1875 Mr. Doane engaged in the sale of agricultural implements at Etna, and also conducted a notion store for a number of years. In 1878 he was commissioned postmaster of that village, holding that office till 1882. The village of Mentone, Kosciusko County, was surveyed in July, 1882, and in October, in company with L. S. Clayton, Mr. Doane erected the second store building in the place, putting in a stock of hardware December 25, 1882. They carried on the hardware business for twelve months, when they sold out to Leonard & Wilkinson. Mr. Doane was appointed postmaster of Mentone in April, 1884, and served efficiently as such till September 15, 1885. During his residence in the village Mr. Doane has been one of the principal factors in building up and improving the place. He was one of the most active men in securing a printing office in the village, and he gave the name to the

paper, calling it the *Mentone Gazette*. He gives cheerfully of his time and means to aid any enterprise which he deems for the public welfare, or for the advancement of his town or county. He is erecting a residence in Mentone which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest in the village. Lately he has been engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. July 9, 1886, he was appointed receiver of the Mentone Machine & Novelty Works, and under his skillful management the business is rapidly increasing, and becoming a paying enterprise for the proprietors, C. W. Jeffries, John Foulks and John McClellan. Mr. Doane is a charter member of William Raber Post, No. 429, G. A. R., of Mentone, and was its first quartermaster.



DR. IRVIN J. BECKNELL, of Milford, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, December 8, 1846, son of Ananias and Catherine Becknell, who were early settlers of this county, and now reside at Milford. He lived with his parents until he reached his nineteenth year. They came to this county in 1853, and settled upon a farm about two miles west of Milford, in Jefferson Township, where our subject received his preliminary education in the public school. When in his twentieth year he entered Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Indiana, and attended one year. The following year he graduated at the Commercial College of Spencer & Adams at that place. In the fall of 1868 he entered Hillsdale College, Michigan, attending about two years. In the spring of 1870 he began reading medicine with Drs. Jackson and Harding, of Goshen, remaining there three years. Within this time he attended two courses of lectures at Indianapolis, and graduated at the Indiana

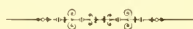
Medical College in 1873. After his graduation he was assistant superintendent of the city hospital at Indianapolis six months. In March, 1875, he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. In 1876-'77 he took a five months course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at New York City, graduating from that institution March, 1877. For a few years he was engaged, at alternate periods, in teaching school. He located at Milford in July, 1873, and has established a good practice at that place. He is also interested with Dr. A. C. Jackson, of Goshen, his former preceptor, in a drug store, the firm being Jackson & Becknell. October 26, 1876, he was married to Sarah Zook, of Goshen, and they have two children—Guy G., born April 16, 1878, and Ralph H., born October 12, 1882. In 1879 the doctor received an Addendum Degree from the medical department of Butler University of the State of Indiana. He is a member of the Kosciusko County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, having served as president of the former society. Politically he is a Republican.



DAVID H. LESSIG, of Plain Township, was born in Elkhart County, this State, September 4, 1852. His father, Joseph S. Lessig, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was reared to manhood. In early life he went to Wayne County, Ohio, residing there several years; thence to La Grange County, Indiana, in 1848, remaining there several years; thence to Elkhart County, whence in the fall of 1856 he removed with his family to this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1868. In early life he learned the hatter's trade, which he followed many years. He was subse-

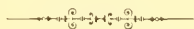
quently engaged in farming, and later embarked in the mercantile trade at Leesburg, and continued in that business twelve years prior to his decease. He had been twice married. His first wife was Julia (Wright) Murphy, and to this union were born two children—Thomas C., who was one of the first to enlist from this county, he being in the first company that left the county with General Williams. He participated in many important battles, and at the close of the war took part in the grand review at Washington. The other child was an infant daughter; both are deceased. Mr. Lessig's second wife was Elizabeth Hart, a native of Pennsylvania and reared in Ohio. They had six children, two of whom survive—Hattie, now Mrs. William R. Ellis, of Goshen, Indiana, and David H., the subject of this notice. Mr. Lessig was of an unassuming disposition, and very much beloved by neighbors and friends. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and at his death was buried with the honors of that order. His wife still survives him, in her seventieth year, and resides in Leesburg. David H. was about four years of age when he came with his parents to this county. He was married March 29, 1877, to Fannie L. Richardson, of Rochester, New York. They have one child—Fannie, born February 16, 1878. His wife died March 27, 1878. In 1873 he was appointed assessor of Plain Township, and served one year. He then served on the Board of Village Trustees of Leesburg two years, and on the School Board three years. In 1880 he was appointed census enumerator of Prairie Township, and for two years he served as deputy county clerk under General Williams, in Warsaw, before reaching his majority. In April, 1884, he was elected trustee of Plain Township, and re-elected in 1886. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Lees-

burgh Lodge, No. 181. In 1874 he engaged in the mercantile trade, and followed that calling about three years, and was subsequently engaged in the drug business for several years in the firm name of Lessig & Co. On account of ill health he sold out his interest in October, 1885, and is now actively engaged in buying stock. In politics he is a Republican. For so young a man he is very popular, and has won many friends.



SYLVESTER BARBER, an active and enterprising farmer, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born in Seward Township October 31, 1845, a son of Milo and Miranda (Butler) Barber, who are among the old and honored pioneers of the county. Sylvester was reared on the homestead farm where he now resides, and received a good common-school education in the schools of his native county. He was united in marriage June 13, 1870, to Miss Clarissa E. Stevens, and soon after his marriage he and his wife moved to Polk County, Nebraska, remaining there eighteen months, when he returned to the home of his boyhood, and has since managed the home farm. He and five of his brothers were among the gallant soldiers who went in defense of their country's flag. He participated in some of the most severe battles of the war, and at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, he was taken prisoner, but was soon after paroled and sent back. After he was exchanged he rejoined his regiment, and was with Grant's army at the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and from the latter place he was sent to Nashville, where he remained till his discharge. The privations and hardships he experienced while in the service so reduced him in flesh that when he returned from

Nashville his weight was only eighty-five pounds. Full of patriotism, he had scarcely regained his strength until he re-enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and at the expiration of his term of service he again enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, in which he remained till the close of the war. During the last campaign he participated in the engagements at Mobile, Alabama, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. Mrs. Barber died in 1878, leaving at her death three children—Abi, Walter and Arthur. Mr. Barber was again married March 24, 1880, to Miss Minerva J. Calahan, of Marshall County, Indiana.



LVIN ROBINSON, druggist, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born June 4, 1845. He was educated in the schools of his native county, attending in his boyhood the log-cabin school-houses of that early day. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, in which he served six months. He re-enlisted February 21, 1865, in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, for one year, and was mustered out at Charleston, West Virginia, August 18, 1865, and returned home unharmed. He was on duty principally in Tennessee and Virginia. He was with his regiment on several severe marches, and for five days at Cumberland Gap they subsisted on two ears of corn which had been "faked" from the troughs of army mules, and a half pound of beef. Mr. Robinson was married February 1, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Cuffel, of Kosciusko County. Her parents, Jacob and Mahala Cuffel, were formerly residents of Ohio. They first set-

tled on Eel River, coming to this county about 1840, where both died, leaving six children, all of whom are residents of Lake Township, Kosciusko County. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have two daughters—Florence and Annie. In 1874 Mr. Robinson purchased the drug stock of Worley & Stout, and has since done a business in drugs, notions, etc. This store was the first of its kind in Silver Lake, and is still the leading drug store of the village. His brick residence is among the best in the village, and the surroundings of both his store and residence give evidence of prosperity. He is one of the enterprising, public-spirited citizens of the village in which he lives, of which he has been treasurer two terms, and the same number of terms has been a member of the council. In politics he is a Republican, and was chairman of the Republican Central Committee. He is a charter member of the Grand Army Post, No. 306, of which he is commander. The grandparents of our subject, William and Nancy (Miller) Robinson, were born, reared and married in the State of Kentucky, and were the parents of eleven children, nine being natives of the same State—Henry, William, Ann, Sarah, Robert, John, James, Samuel, George and Andrew. The grandparents came from near Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky, in 1829, to Indiana, when they located in Tippecanoe County, and in 1837 removed to Seward Township, Kosciusko County, and settled on the farm which is now owned and occupied by the widow and children of his youngest son, Andrew. John Robinson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky, January 11, 1813, and was a mere lad when he came with his parents to Tippecanoe County, and in 1837 he moved to Kosciusko County. He was reared a farmer, which vocation he has followed the greater part of his life, although

at times interested in mercantile pursuits. In 1837 he was married to Miss Martha A. Sharp, a native of New Bedford County, Virginia, but at the time of her marriage living in Tippecanoe County, her parents also being natives of Bedford County. They were the parents of six children, and of this number only two survive—Eliza J. and Alvin, our subject. Mary, wife of Joseph Kemp, Elvira, Joseph and Alexander are deceased. The mother is now deceased.

SAMUEL GALBREATH, an enterprising farmer of Washington Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Darke County, April 9, 1827, a son of John and Elizabeth (Aikman) Galbreath, who were both natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish parentage. They were married in Preble County, Ohio, in 1811, and in 1820 removed from there to Darke County, Ohio, where the father died September 22, 1855, aged over seventy years. The mother died at the home of our subject January 6, 1869, aged over eighty years. Both were members of the Universalist church at Castine, Ohio, for a number of years, and at the time of her death Mrs. Galbreath was a member of the Universalist church at Pierceton. Samuel Galbreath, the subject of this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits in Darke County, Ohio, remaining there until 1852. He was united in marriage in 1845 in Preble County, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Keltner, by whom he had seven children—Milton, now of Noble County, Indiana; Catherine, who died in September, 1878, aged twenty-two years; Alice, wife of Henry Hays, of Pierceton; Oliver, now of Thomas County, Kansas; Jackson, now of Allegan County, Michigan; Jemima and Marion, now of Washington

Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana. In December, 1852, Mr. Galbreath came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and located on 106 acres of heavily timbered land in Washington Township, which he cleared and improved, and is still residing on the same farm. Mrs. Sarah Galbreath died on the farm in Washington Township February 5, 1856, and in May, 1858, Mr. Galbreath married Mrs. Margaret (Black) Hibbets, of Kosciusko County. Seven children have been born to this union—Mary, wife of Franklin Yohn, now of Sumner County, Kansas; Martha, now of Smith County, Kansas; Elsworth, Grant, Stanton, Viola and Daisey, still living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Galbreath are Universalists in their religious belief, but are members of no church at present. In politics Mr. Galbreath affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Pierceton Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M., and has presided in all the stations of said lodge, and is now filling the station of senior deacon.

LEWIS S. FOSTER, a member of the firm of Foster & Brother, druggists of Pierceton, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born near Lewisburg, November 7, 1836, the fourth son of John G. and Sarah (Singer) Foster, both now deceased. He remained on the home farm with his parents till reaching the age of sixteen years, when he went to Lewisburg, and after serving an apprenticeship of over three years at wagon and carriage-making, he came to Indiana and worked at his trade at Liberty Mills, Wabash County, for two years. October 28, 1858, he was married at Wabash, Indiana, to Miss Mary A. James, a daughter of the late William James of Wabash. They are the parents of three children—William Horace, of

Peru, Indiana; John Bertram, of Nebraska, and Ada May, still at home. Mr. Foster went to Logansport in 1859, where he worked as a journeyman until 1873, and two years of that time was associated with William Krider in the manufacture of wagons. In 1873 he came to Pierceton, Kosciusko County, and became associated with his brother, Frank H., in the drug business, in which they are still engaged. He was also associated with him in the publication of a weekly newspaper at Pierceton, called the *Pierceton Independent*, from 1879 until 1885, when they sold out in January of the latter year. Mr. Foster is a Master Mason, and is a member of Pierceton Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

manufacture flour. He purposes to put in a shingle-mill during the coming fall. He built a part of his mill in 1885 and a part in 1886.

GEORGE W. DEATON, deceased, was born and reared in Clarke County, Ohio, a son of William Deaton. His father was proprietor of a saw-mill, which was operated by himself and sons; our subject also learned the milling trade. George Deaton was united in marriage March 9, 1856, to Miss Frances C. Fortney, a daughter of Jacob and Ann (Knoops) Fortney, the Knoops being one of the oldest and most prosperous families in Central Ohio, and many of the name are still living in Miami and adjoining counties. In March, 1863, Mr. Deaton came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and settled in Clay Township on the farm which is now occupied by his son Jacob. Twelve years later he purchased the farm where his widow and children still make their home. To Mr. and Mrs. Deaton were born the following children—William Sabin, Jacob O., Mary B. and John E., natives of Ohio, and Samuel Sherman, Ulysses S. G., Cyrus B. and Charles G., born in Clay Township, Kosciusko County, all of whom have obtained good classical educations. Jacob married Miss Mealey Cauffman, of Kosciusko, and, as above stated, lives on the old homestead. Sherman and Grant have attended the high school at Warsaw, and Sherman completed his classical course at Fort Wayne. Both of them are thinking of espousing the legal profession. In politics Mr. Deaton was a prominent local politician, and strongly advocated the Republican cause. Many persons will yet remember the eloquent speeches made when a political campaign was in progress. So great was his popularity

S. F. HUMBLE, proprietor of steam, saw and feed-mill at North Webster, was born in Noble County, Indiana, June 9, 1856, son of John W. V. and Fannie Humble, who removed to this county when our subject was a child. They first settled in Van Buren Township, on an improved farm, where they lived a few years, then removed to their present home, one mile and a quarter southwest of North Webster, where the father still resides. The mother died November 16, 1884. S. F. Humble was married in Tippecanoe Township July 31, 1879, to Miss Alice C. Warner, who was born and reared in North Webster, the date of her birth being February 7, 1860. They have three children—Edith O., Gracie E. and J. W. V. Mr. Humble and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a Republican. He is conducting a successful business. He keeps flour to exchange for wheat, but does not

that he was elected trustee of Clay Township, although that township was largely Democratic, he being the only Republican ever elected to that office in Clay Township. He took a prominent part in the advancement of all enterprises pertaining to the welfare of his township, county or State, and was a charter member of the Grange at Claypool. He was a consistent Christian, an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was very successful in his business life, and left, at his death, 275 acres of excellent land. Upon his last purchase there was some indebtedness, which has been paid off by his widow and sons, and they have since added another purchase of forty acres. The family is one of the most respected in Clay Township, where they have a most pleasant home, and are surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life.

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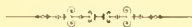
DR. GEORGE KETCHUM, postmaster at Claypool, is a native of Indiana, born in Huntertown, Allen County, October 27, 1857, a son of Andrew I. and Mary M. (Guernsey) Ketchum, who have been residents of that county since 1848. They have reared six children—James P., Willis, Joseph (postmaster at Hudson, Indiana), George, Gilbert and Clement V., all of whom are married except Gilbert. Their only daughter died in infancy. Andrew I. Ketchum, the father of our subject, was born in Dover Plains, Dutchess County, New York, July 27, 1812. Dr. Ketchum received a practical education, and at the age of sixteen years began teaching school. He commenced the study of medicine in 1877, under the preceptorship of Dr. Franklin Greenwell, of Huntertown. He matriculated in September, 1878, at the Cleveland Medical College, Western Reserve

University, of Hudson, Ohio, and graduated March 3, 1880, being the youngest member of his class, and was chosen valedictorian. He was the only graduate who ever carried off the honors of the class outside of Ohio or Pennsylvania since the organization of the college in 1843. After his graduation he was appointed house surgeon to the Cleveland City Hospital, and afterward formed a partnership with his preceptor at Huntertown, Indiana. He came to Claypool in May, 1883, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession, where he has built up a good practice, and among the medical men of this section bids fair to rank with the highest. He is practically self educated and self made, having earned by teaching the money that carried him through college and fitted him for his present position. The doctor was married in May, 1883, to Mrs. Martha H. Ritter, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Jeans, of Mississippi, her father dying soon after the close of the late war. He was a large planter during his lifetime, and left a large estate. In politics Dr. Ketchum is an ardent Democrat, and was appointed postmaster of the village on that ticket November 1, 1885, he being the first Democratic postmaster appointed in Claypool.

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STEPHEN COOK, a prominent farmer and pioneer of Harrison Township, was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 24, 1818. When sixteen years of age he removed to this county with his parents, John and Ann Cook. From his early boyhood he has been engaged in farming. At the time of his arrival in the county there was a larger per cent. of Indians than white people in the vicinity where his father settled. His education is somewhat limited, although

he has good practical knowledge. In his day educational advantages were not so easily obtained as at the present day. Mr. Cook has been twice married. His first wife was Hannah Van Dyke, whom he married in June, 1841. Five of their nine children are living—James T., Stephen R., Elizabeth A., Louisa and Frances A. Mrs. Cook died in 1865, and in January, 1866, Mr. Cook married Ellen R. Gault, daughter of George Gault, of Atwood, this county. They have two children—Orr and George. Mr. Cook owns 240 acres of well-improved land. Politically he endorses the Prohibition party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for over thirty years has served as class leader. He is a representative of one of the oldest as well as one of the most influential families of Kosciusko County.

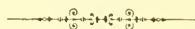


HENRY M. STONER, lumber and stock dealer, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 29, 1841. In 1846 the family removed to Franklin Township, thence to Butler Township, De Kalb County, where he lived until he was twenty years of age. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, with Cyrus Hawley as Captain. After the battle of Stone River Captain Hawley resigned, and W. W. Griswold became Captain, and in a few months was promoted to Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana. Mr. Stoner participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River and Chickamauga. During this last battle he was wounded in the left shoulder. The Color Sergeant was wounded, and Mr. Stoner, being Sergeant, took the colors, and on Sunday, about 1 o'clock, he received his wound, the ball striking him in his left upper arm near the shoulder, passing the

scapula and lodging near the spine on the left side. He went to the hospital at Chattanooga, then to Nashville, where he remained two months, when he received a thirty days' furlough. He returned to his company and was ordered to report at the hospital. When he returned to his regiment he found that it had veteranized, but the doctor would not accept him, and wished him to go into the invalid service; but, instead, he asked for a discharge. He was discharged December 31, 1863, and returned to De Kalb County, and for four months went to public schools. In 1864 he was elected county surveyor. Resigning in 1865, he went to Cedarville, Allen County, where he engaged in the milling business, following it until 1876, not with very flattering success. He sold out and came to Syracuse, where he has been engaged in the hard-wood lumber business, with reasonable success. He was married October 17, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Knorr, who was born in Pennsylvania June 6, 1848. In 1868 she came to Allen County, this State, with her parents, Charles and Matilda (Wagner) Knorr. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Syracuse in 1875. He is a physician. Her mother was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania. They are of German ancestry. Mr. Stoner's father, John Stoner, was born in York, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1796, and died August 12, 1881, at the home of his daughter in Cedarville. His mother was also born in Pennsylvania, in 1800, and died August 12, 1856, at her home in Butler Township, De Kalb County. Mr. Stoner does not remember much about his grandparents. His wife's grandmother, Knorr, died in Kansas in 1881, aged eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Stoner have two children—Daisy M., born May 29, 1875, and Winifried, born February 5, 1878. Before he could vote Mr. Stoner was a radical Free-soiler, but since that time

he has voted the Republican ticket. He served as justice of the peace four years. He is commander of Lakeview Post, No. 246; has held that position since its organization. Mr. Stoner relates an incident that occurred during his army life, in the first day's fight at Chickamunga, that may be of interest to the surviving members of the Thirtieth Indiana. He was bearing the colors on that day. The regiment was in Colonel J. B. Dodge's Brigade, Johnson's division, which occupied the left center of General Thomas' corps. The brigade, after firing a few rounds, made a charge, driving the rebels about a mile. Their battalion was not more numerous than a skirmish line when they reached their advanced position. They withdrew a short distance, skirmishing and firing continuing more or less brisk until dusk, when the rebels, who had worked around to the right rear, gave them a few sharp and quick volleys of musketry, and raising a yell, assailed them. Our troops supposed, until the charge was made, that a relief was coming to take their places. They soon heard the rebels calling upon the Union troops to surrender. Mr. Stoner now realized the situation, and the danger of the capture of the colors. He shouted to the Thirtieth Indiana to "rally round the colors." Thirteen men answered the call, forming themselves around the colors with fixed bayonets. They retreated cautiously, so as to avoid falling in with any considerable number of rebels. They soon fell in with Colonel Buckner, of the Seventy-ninth Illinois, who had about the same number of men that he had. Colonel Buckner was very much disheartened at the condition of things. They put their forces together and continued their retreat, but soon came upon the right wing of the Eighty-ninth Illinois, which formed the right of General Willie's Brigade. Here this squad

of the Thirtieth Indiana rested, having brought away their colors in safety.

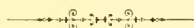


WILLIAM HAYES, M. D., one of the oldest practitioners of Kosciusko County, Indiana, was born on his father's farm in Coshocton County, Ohio, November 20, 1811, his parents being natives of Ireland, the mother being of Welsh origin. The father, Jeremiah Hayes, immigrated with his parents to America in his boyhood, and with them settled in Virginia, where he was married. He left Virginia about 1811, and located in Coshocton County, Ohio, about the time that county was organized, and there his wife died about 1836. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He was the first sheriff elected in Coshocton County. He died on his farm in that county in 1824, aged forty-five years. William Hayes, our subject, is a member of the same family of which ex-President Hayes is a descendant. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and in his boyhood received the rudiments of an education in the subscription schools of that early day, but in after years he educated himself by private study. For his wife he married Miss Amelia McCoy, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, and to this union were born six children—two children died in infancy; S. M. died January 18, 1876, aged thirty-six years, and at the time of his death was serving his second term as treasurer of Kosciusko County; George W., who died at Clayton, Michigan, February 27, 1879, was a grocer and druggist at Clayton; Henry W., carrying on a restaurant at Pierceton, and Jacob C. P., an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis. In 1844 Dr. Hayes began the study of medicine privately, and in 1846 he took a course of lectures at the medical



W. B. Frank.

college at Cleveland, Ohio, completing his course during the winter of 1859-'60 at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which institution he graduated as M. D. February 8, 1860. To defray his expenses while pursuing his medical studies he followed boating on the Ohio Canal until coming to Indiana in 1853. He located at Pierceton, Kosciusko County, in March, 1854, where he has since practiced his profession with the exception of the time spent in attending medical lectures. When he located at Pierceton it was a hamlet containing but five or six families, and with one exception their houses were built of hewed logs. At that time the prevailing sickness was of a malarial form, such as bilious, intermittent and chill fevers. In 1878 the doctor lost by fire a frame business block, consisting of five business houses, and his residence. He soon after built on the same site the brick block known as the Hayes Block. Dr. Hayes was bereaved by the death of his wife May 14, 1884, she being seventy years of age. From her girlhood she had been a member of the Christian church. In politics the doctor was formerly a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party he has voted that ticket. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, belonging to their respective lodges at Pierceton.



WILLIAM B. FUNK, president of the Lake City Bank, of Warsaw, Indiana, and a prominent and public-spirited citizen, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, the date of his birth being June 4, 1838. He was reared from early childhood in Kosciusko County, his parents having come here in 1844, locating in that year at Warsaw. He received an excellent common-school

education, which has well fitted him for the active business life he has pursued from his youth. In 1857 he accepted the position of deputy county auditor of Kosciusko County, filling that position until 1862, when he was elected county auditor, holding the latter office by re-election until 1871. In 1880 he was elected to the office of county treasurer, and served in that position to the best interests of the county until 1884. In 1872 he became associated with his brother, Joseph A. Funk, in the mercantile business at Warsaw, which is still conducted under the firm name of Funk Brothers. Mr. Funk has been twice married. June 18, 1862, he married Miss Jennie Moon, youngest daughter of Hon. George Moon, of Warsaw. She died December 25, 1872, leaving at her death one son—Charles. For his second wife Mr. Funk married Miss Florence F. Sapp, a daughter of S. C. Sapp, M. D., September 29, 1874, and to this union have been born three children. Mr. Funk takes an active part in any enterprise which has for its object the advancement of his town or county, or for the public welfare. For many years he has been connected with the Kosciusko County Agricultural Society, either as president or secretary. At the Republican State Convention, at Indianapolis, in 1872, his name was presented as a candidate for State Auditor, receiving a very complimentary vote. He has served for several years as chairman of the Kosciusko County Republican Central Committee, and his management has greatly contributed to the success of his party in the county. He takes a great interest in the affairs of his church, he having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Warsaw for many years. He is an Odd Fellow, being a charter member of Lake City Lodge, No. 430, and is a member of Hackleman Encampment, No. 37, and

has repeatedly represented both in the grand lodge and grand encampment of the State.

NELSON R. GALBREATH was born near Dayton, Ohio, in May, 1845, remaining there till May, 1852, when he removed with his parents, Alexander and Eliza Galbreath, to Kosciusko County, Indiana. Being the eldest in his father's family, he and his father at once commenced the task of making a farm in what was then an almost unbroken forest. He worked on the farm for nine years, when on the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Twelfth Indiana Infantry, and afterward in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, but being small of stature and under age, his father secured his release from both enlistments. He soon after, however, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until its discharge in October, 1864. On his return from the war he worked through the summer months on the farm, attending school during the winter terms, for four years, when he was married to Miss Cynthia A. Roys, daughter of G. W. A. and Nancy Roys, of Kosciusko County. Mr. Galbreath identified himself with the Republican party on its organization, notwithstanding the fact that his family were and always had been staunch Democrats. In 1874 he was elected constable of his township, which office he filled so satisfactorily and efficiently that he was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1878. During these years he took a full law course under attorney J. H. Taylor, the present county clerk, but was never admitted to the bar, preferring to return to farm life. He still takes an active interest in the politics of his county, being a hard and faithful

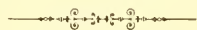
worker for the Republican cause, and a member of the County Central Committee. In 1886 he represented his party in the Congressional, Senatorial, Judicial and County conventions. In their religious faith he and his wife are members of the Church of God of the Abrahamic faith, having been baptized into that church by immersion in August, 1883. They are the parents of eight children, whose names are as follows—Charles Edward, Ida Alice, Nancy R., Eliza Belle, Minnie Grace, Augustus Alexander, Clara Pearl and Ethel May, all but the eldest son living at home. The father of our subject was of Scotch ancestry, and his mother's family were Pennsylvania Germans. They had a family of ten children, three of whom are deceased—Perry died January, 1850, aged nearly two years; a daughter died in infancy in October, 1855, and Wilson S. died in December, 1874, aged twenty-six years. Those living are—Nelson R., the subject of this sketch; Martin L., principal of the schools of Collamer, Whitley County; Angie, wife of Mr. Deardorff, a farmer of Kosciusko County; Levi P., a farmer; Freeman K., a barber of Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana; Mrs. Ella Williams, of Pierceton, and Mrs. Maria Deardorff, a widow, living with her mother on the east third of the south half of section 26, township 32 north, range 7 east, in Kosciusko County, that being the old homestead, on which the family have resided for thirty-five years, and on which the father, Alexander Galbreath, died in September, 1874, at the age of fifty-two years. Mrs. Galbreath's father was a native of Canada, and her mother was born in the State of Vermont. They were married about 1834, and in the spring of 1835 came to Kosciusko County. Both were school teachers. Mr. Roys taught a term of school, in the summer of 1835, on the prairie west of the present

site of Leesburgh. He was prominently identified with the early history of this county, having held several offices of trust. He was also a minister of the Gospel. Mrs. Roys is still living, making her home with her son, Lem. W. Roys, attorney at law, and the present mayor of the city of Warsaw, and although seventy-three years of age, is still enjoying good health.

MATHIAS HARTER, deceased, in his life time a resident of this county, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1808, his parents being Christian and Elizabeth Harter. He moved from Pennsylvania to Maryland, and from there to Ohio, and then to Indiana. When a young man he worked at the blacksmith's trade for several years. In December, 1831, he was united in marriage with Mary Easterly, born November 27, 1812, in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Lawrence and Catherine Easterly, with whom, when sixteen years of age, she emigrated to Richland County, Ohio. To this union were born eight children, of whom the following survive—George W., Henry, Susan, Mathias, William and Catherine. Mr. Harter was a widely and favorably known pioneer of Harrison Township, was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and for a long time was prominent in the local interests of his community. He is especially remembered as an ardent supporter of the Union cause during the late civil war, and was an able and zealous defender of the Government. Four of his sons were in the Union army. One, Jonathan, died in the service, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 4, 1864. Becoming an ardent member of the United Brethren church, in 1833, he was ever afterward an earnest worker, both by word and deed, in the

cause of Christianity. For more than half a century he and his estimable wife shared together the joys and trials of wedded life. On September 10, 1886, he, with his wife and one son, tented on the camp ground at Warsaw, where his zeal kept his feeble frame at work late at night, resulting in the fatal illness which carried him away on the 17th. He was a devoted father and husband, and, above all, a conscientious Christian. The family, the church, and the community at large, in his demise, sustained a great loss. His residence was on section 15, west of Warsaw, where he has developed a splendid farm. George Harter, a son of the preceding, was born in Richland County, Ohio, September 5, 1832. He moved with his parents to Indiana in 1849. At the age of eighteen years he began to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed for a number of years. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, as a private, and upon the organization of the company he was elected Second Lieutenant, and was shortly afterward promoted to First Lieutenant; March 22, 1864, he was promoted to Captain. Being assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps under General Thomas, he participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, the siege of Atlanta and Jonesborough, Georgia. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and his health so declined that soon after the siege of Atlanta he was compelled to resign November 8, 1864, at which date he returned to his home. Since the war he has been engaged in various enterprises, meeting with varied success. For the last twelve years he has been an invalid. He married Miss Miranda Baker, a sister of Joseph S. Baker, the present popular auditor of Kosciusko County. By this marriage there were two children, one only surviving—Law-

rence E., bookkeeper for Beyer Bros., at Warsaw. Mr. Harter is a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., and of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political sentiments he is a Republican.



BENJAMIN YOHN, farmer, section 15, Tippecanoe Township, owns 220 acres in the vicinity, all in a body with the exception of ten acres. He was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1813. When he was fifteen years of age his parents removed to Highland County, Ohio, and three years later he commenced to do for himself. He left home worth \$3 and a very poor horse, the horse dying soon after he reached Indiana. He now has a competence. His father, Samuel Yohn, was born in Maryland December 1, 1787, and removed to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, when a boy, where he was reared and married. He died at the age of eighty-four years and seven months. His mother was born in Cumberland County in 1787, and died in Highland County, Ohio, aged eighty-eight and a half years. The Yohns are of German descent. His paternal grandfather, John Yohn, was born in Germany, and his grandmother, Vandena (Peterson) Yohn, was also a native of that country. His maternal grandfather, James Anderson, was born in Ireland, near Cork, and died at the age of one hundred and four years. His maternal grandmother was Polly DeLaney, whose first husband, Mr. Lytle, was killed at Fort Wayne by the Indians, being a soldier under General Wayne. James Anderson was her second husband. Our subject came to what is now Noble County, this State, in April, 1833, with a Mr. Colwell, for the purpose of assisting him in building a saw-

mill at Port Mitchell, situated on the Elkhart River. It was the first mill built in Noble County, and it was erected for a man named Washington Henshaw, a Virginian. After the mill was completed Benjamin returned to Highland County, Ohio, to visit his parents, making the journey on foot and shaking with the ague. The following spring he returned to Noble County on horseback, and during the winter of 1835 worked for Mr. Colwell. Mr. Yohn relates an interesting incident that occurred that year. On the 17th day of April there came up a very severe thunder storm. In a short time it commenced to snow, and snow fell to the depth of seventeen inches. On the morning of the 18th the sun rose bright and fair, and by night the snow had all disappeared. From 1835 to 1847 Mr. Yohn worked at various things among the settlers, and boated it on the St. Joseph River, from St. Joseph to Constantine, Michigan. In 1847 he came to this county, and went to work for Mr. Thomas G. Boydston, in the old grist-mill, which was built by Ephraim Muirhead. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Boydston went to California, and rented the mill to Mr. Yohn, who ran it until it was burned in June, 1853. When the mill was first built it was quite small, but previous to the fire it had been enlarged. Mr. Boydston returned from California in 1853, and in 1856 rebuilt the mill, which is still standing, and is now owned by Henry Willis. Mr. Boydston came to this place in 1844, bringing with him his wife and children. The first winter he lived in Leesburgh, and the following spring removed to Webster, where he died March 17, 1861. He was a member of the Legislature and a leading man in Tippecanoe Township. He left a wife and four children to mourn his loss, besides a host of friends, being widely known throughout the county. Mr. Yohn

was married January 9, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth J. Boydston, daughter of Thomas J. and Jane (Nichols) Boydston, natives of Pennsylvania. The mother was born in Mifflin County, and is now a resident of Albion, Noble County, Indiana, at the age of seventy-four years. Her father died March 17, 1861, aged fifty-five years, and is buried in a private burying-ground near the grist-mill. Mrs. Yohn was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in August, 1832, where she lived until she was brought by her parents to Indiana. She died September 5, 1865, and is buried in the family burying-ground. She left four children—Emma Jane, wife of William Mack; Lizzie, living in Marshalltown, Iowa; William B., of Tippecanoe Township, and Franklin, who is married and living at home. Mr. Yohn was a township trustee four years. In 1849 he was elected postmaster of Webster, and served nineteen years. Thomas Boydston was the first postmaster. In 1853 Mr. Yohn commenced selling a general stock of merchandise in a small house just north of his present home, and continued in that business sixteen years. During this time he became the owner of the mill property, after the death of Mr. Boydston, and ran the mill until 1868, then sold to Jacob Bishop, who in turn sold to his brother Levi, and the latter to Mr. Willis, the present owner. The mill site is one of the best in the country. Mr. Yohn relates many interesting anecdotes of pioneer life. In 1833 the few who were living within a radius of twelve or fifteen miles began to talk about a 4th of July celebration. After the question was decided in the affirmative, the next thing was to look about to see if young ladies, or "the girls," could be found. Mr. Yohn found his girl about eighteen miles from Mr. Joseph Bristol's, the place where the celebration was to be held, and two girls came from Fort Wayne, riding on Indian

ponies, their saddles being wolf-skins. Mr. Yohn had the only carriage in the turn-out; all the others came on horseback or on foot. It took the greater part of one week for the young men to get their girls and take them home. When Mr. Yohn was taking his girl home the buggy broke down when about nine miles from home. He unharnessed the horse, leaving the buggy and harness together, and his girl rode the horse while he walked beside her. After he had seen her safe home he returned to his own home, procured an ox team and big wagon and brought the broken buggy home. In July, 1833, Mr. Yohn went to mill for Mr. Colwell. They heard that there was some wheat on Elkhart prairie, owned by old Mr. Weinbright. He took an ox team and started early Monday morning for Mr. Weinbright's. He found him threshing his wheat, treading it with horses. The threshing floor was the ground and in the open air. There were several others also waiting for wheat, and Mr. Yohn had to await his turn. He bought ten bushels, paying \$1.75 per bushel, and went to Brandywine mill, at Elkhart, to get it ground. He then returned to Mr. Colwell's, reaching there Saturday night at 10 o'clock, after a week's absence, having traveled sixty-two miles. This was the first milling done in that part of the county. The early settlers in that day had a very kindly feeling toward one another. Mr. Yohn has many times gone eight and nine miles to a house-raising or log-rolling. The settlers were very hospitable to new neighbors coming to settle among them, and would go many miles to welcome them. At one time Mr. Yohn and three others went to assist in raising three log cabins, one of which is still standing. The latch-string was always open to new settlers. In the fall of 1835 Mr. Colwell paid \$1.25 per pound for rusty bacon, brought in by an ox

team from Dayton, Ohio. He said he never ate any meat that tasted so good. Previous to that time he lived on venison, corn meal and potatoes. The corn was pounded in a mortar. Mr. Yohn relates an incident connected with the raising of the first saw-mill in Noble County. There were not enough white men to raise the mill, and a man named Joseph Bristol, who was acquainted with the Indian language, went and obtained the assistance of several Indians. These Indians were placed so as to help lift the beam. As soon as they heard the "heigh ho heave" they were so pleased they could not lift, and they came very near letting the beam fall; but they soon became accustomed to it and rendered very efficient help. Before the advent of the railroads Mr. Yohn used to have his flour hauled to Fort Wayne, and paid 25 cents per barrel for the hauling. This was done with two pairs of oxen and a wagon, and ten barrels were taken at one load, the driver paying his own expenses. The flour was sold for \$3 per barrel. He sold wheat for 40 to 48 cents per bushel, at Fort Wayne, hauling it a distance of forty miles. It took three days and half of the night to make the trip. He also had lumber hauled to Fort Wayne, and sold it for \$5 per 1,000 feet, paying \$2.50 for the hauling. When Mr. Yohn lived in Noble County wolves were very plenty, and every pioneer always carried his gun with him. There was a circuit rider who came through the county every five or six weeks, and preached at John Knight's log cabin. Everybody for a long distance would attend the services, always coming early so as to have a social time before services commenced. They would enjoy themselves at card-playing, jumping, wrestling and pitching quoits. When it was about time for the preacher to come, John Knight would say: "Boys, you'd better adjourn;

the preacher will be here soon." The sports were then laid aside, and each one was on his good behavior when the preacher arrived, and all listened attentively to the sermon. They all brought their guns Sundays as well as week days, thinking they might "sight a wolf" or a deer. John Knight kept a tavern on the road between Fort Wayne and Goshen.

RUDOLPH HUFFER, an old settler of this county, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1831. His parents, Daniel and Sarah Huffer, were also natives of Pennsylvania. They had ten children, of whom six survive—Daniel, a resident of Prairie Township; Rudolph; Mary, now Mrs. East; Sarah, wife of Amos Garrett, of Wells County, Indiana; Lydia, wife of Isaac Knobenshue; Maria, wife of Daniel Barkett, of Prairie Township. When Rudolph was four years of age, he was brought by his parents to Fairfield County, Ohio, and was there reared to manhood. In 1854, he came to this county, first settling in Warsaw. He lived there two years, and carried on blacksmithing, a trade he learned in Circleville, Ohio. From Warsaw he removed to Prairie Township, where he was engaged in farming about eight years. After a few months' residence in Monroe Township, he settled upon his present farm on section 28, Harrison Township, where he found considerable timber. His first purchase was 160 acres. He has since added to it until now he owns 200 acres of as good land as can be found in the township. When he came to this county, \$530 constituted his worldly possessions. For several months he served as township trustee, having been elected for two years, but resigned on account of ill health. He has also served as school

director in his district. Politically he is a Republican. He was married in this county October 11, 1855, to Miss Sarah Staymates, daughter of Jacob Staymates, an old settler of Harrison Township, now deceased. To this union were born eleven children—Jacob D., Horton C., of Kansas; Sarah C., wife of Charles Vandermark, of Harrison Township; Gertrude, wife of James Fawley, of Seward Township; Sherman, Charles, Lawrence, Joseph, Jane, Edmund R. and Pearly. Mr. Huffer was formerly prominently identified with the Kosciusko County Agricultural Society.



C. MANWARING, one of the earliest pioneers of Mentone, and an active and public-spirited citizen, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born in Franklin Township, in 1857, a son of Elliott and Sarah (Dulaney) Manwaring, the father born in Oswego, New York, and the mother a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Elliott Manwaring came with his parents to Kosciusko County, his father, John Manwaring, entering the land upon which he now resides in 1844. John Manwaring built the first cabin on this tract when the entire county was almost an unbroken wilderness, the nearest neighbors to him in those pioneer days being John Dannoek, Christian Sarber, Benjamin Blne and William Blue. The parents of our subject were married in Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1856, and to them were born the following children—Artemus C., our subject, Laran D., Mary A. (deceased), Susan A., John A. and Frank M., all born on the homestead farm in Kosciusko County, which is still in the possession of Elliott Manwaring. A. C. Manwaring, the subject of this sketch, received a good education in the schools of Warsaw, and after leaving

school followed teaching in Kosciusko County for a number of years, commencing at the Benton Sarber school when seventeen years of age. July 10, 1879, he was united in marriage in Severance, Kansas, to Annie L. Plank, a daughter of E. Pryor and Katie Plank, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. Two children have been born to this union—Franklin and Nellie. Mr. Manwaring settled in Severance, Kansas, in 1877, where he engaged in the confectionery business on a small scale, his first bill of goods amounting to \$54.35. He commenced on a borrowed capital of \$50, and by his excellent business management he prospered even beyond his expectations, and the third year found him a partner in the best general store in the village. He returned with his family to Kosciusko County in 1882, locating at Warsaw, and September 4 of the same year began the erection of the first building in Mentone, and October 1 put in a stock of goods and engaged in the mercantile business in that village. Seeing the need of a flouring mill in the village, he, in company with Samuel S. Mentzer, began the erection of a large roller-process mill, which was ready for operations October 1, 1884, the cost of the mill being \$14,000. The mill has a capacity of 100 barrels per day, and has been a successful enterprise from its commencement, and during the summer of 1886 was run night and day. Mr. Manwaring has made a decided success out of his retail store, his business since October 1, 1882, amounting to \$150,000. Although a comparatively young man, Mr. Manwaring is one of the most successful citizens of the county, and is now rated at \$20,000, every dollar being made by fair and honorable dealing since 1879. In the building up and improvement of Mentone he has done as much as, if not more than any man in the village, erecting a num-

ber of residences himself, and aiding others with limited capital to build substantial homes, having expended over \$14,000 in improvements since making his home in the village.

GEORGE G. BURLEY, physician and surgeon at Leesburgh, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1849, son of David and Rachel Burley, who came to Indiana in 1861, and now reside in Huntingdon County, this State. His youth was passed on the farm, his father being a tiller of the soil, and received his elementary education in the common schools of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and Huntington, Indiana. He taught school ten years, and in the meantime took three years of the course of study in the scientific class of Hillsdale College, Michigan. He entered that institution in the spring of 1871, and remained until the close of 1873. In 1877-'78 he attended the medical college of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and subsequently practiced his chosen profession, locating at Mount Zion, Indiana, where he remained two years. January 9, 1881, he was married to Mary E. Barsh, of Huntington County, Indiana, and to this union have been born two children—Ada B. and Bessie M. The doctor then engaged in the drug business with John Barsh at North Manchester. In 1883-'84 he attended a course of lectures in the Chicago Medical College, and soon after located at Columbia City, practicing there only a short time. He then removed to Syracuse, this State, thence to Leesburgh in 1885. The doctor is recognized as one of the best general practitioners in this county. He enjoys a lucrative practice, and as a citizen he is highly respected. His manner is retiring and unostentatious, always avoiding any un-

necessary public display, and his disposition is kind and social. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

ENOCH JOHN SMITH, a farmer of Washington Township, was born in Middletown, Frederick County, Virginia, July 7, 1822. When he was twelve years of age his parents moved to Maryland, and soon after to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he lived until coming of age. In 1843 he came to Indiana, and settled in Plain Township, Kosciusko County, where he engaged in farming until 1873, when he located on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Smith was married in 1843 to Susan Luttrell, daughter of John and Betsey Luttrell. She died in 1868, leaving two children—William and Otis, both in Nodaway County, Missouri. In 1870 he married Mrs. Mary Guy. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. His parents, William and Sarah (Morris) Smith, were natives of Virginia, his father of German and his mother of German and Irish descent. They came to Kosciusko County in 1844, and located in Plain Township. The mother died in 1876, and the father in 1884.

EDMUND OWEN, farmer, section 19, Harrison Township, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1816. His parents, Zilophia and Rebecca Owen, were also natives of Pennsylvania. When he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Bloom Township, Seneca County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, and received a limited education. His parents were poor, and the schools still poorer. They had eight children, four living—Davis, Eleazer, Mary

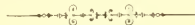
and Edmund. Mr. Owen was married August 16, 1836, to Lucy Beagle, born in October, 1812, in Virginia, and daughter of William and Mary A. Beagle. She came to Fairfield County when quite young. Her parents finally removed to Seneca County. Mr. and Mrs. Owen have four children—Elizabeth, wife of David Woodruff, of Crawford County, Iowa; Rebecca N., wife of John Hipschman, of Harrison Township; John married Mary Gault in 1866; Sarah, wife of Charles H. Triplett, of DeKalb County, Indiana. In 1848 Mr. Owen came from Ohio to Noble County, Indiana, remaining there until the spring of 1865, when he settled upon his present farm. A part of his farm he has cleared since his location on it, and he now owns 198 acres of good land in excellent cultivation. His farm in Noble County he cleared and opened wholly himself. He has served three terms as township trustee; is a Democrat in his political views, and in his social relations is a member of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

HENRY C. GRAY, farmer, Plain Township, was born in Miami County, Ohio, February 26, 1835, son of Frederic and Ann Gray, natives of New Jersey, who were among the early settlers of Miami County. Four of their eight children are living—Sarah, Joseph W., Hannah J. and Henry C. The deceased are—Elizabeth, John L., Charles H., who died at Harper's Ferry during the late war, and Samuel C., formerly a prominent physician of Warsaw. Henry C. was reared in his native State, receiving a rudimentary education in the district schools of his time. October 9, 1862, he was married to Matilda J. Breconnt, daughter of Miles and Ann Breconnt, of Miami County, Ohio.

Her grandfather, John Breconnt, participated in the war of 1812. Her ancestors are from New Jersey. They have five children—Ella M., Etta A., Edward H., Anna J. and Mary E. In 1875 Mr. Gray came with his family to this county, settling on his present farm in the southern portion of Plain Township, which he has greatly improved. He owns 281 acres of land, largely under cultivation. He has served as school director and road supervisor. During the late war he enlisted in the 100-day service, and was stationed principally in various parts of Virginia, although he was not conspicuously engaged in active service. Politically he is a Republican. Although he started in life a poor boy, he has been very successful.

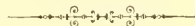
NANIAS BECKNELL, an old settler of Koscisko County, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1819, son of Charles and Anna M. Becknell, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Pennsylvania. When about four years of age his parents removed to Adams County, and seven years later removed to Stark County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. His early life was spent in assisting in the labors of the farm, and in attending the common schools. He was married in Ohio November 22, 1838, to Catherine Weimer, a native of Pennsylvania, and to this union were born eleven children, of whom six survive—Edward, of Van Buren Township; Dr. Irvin J., David, Rachel, wife of Thomas Self, of Milford; Caroline, wife of Charles Hunter, also of Milford, and Mattie. In 1853 he came to this county and settled on section 13, of Jefferson Township, and lived there until 1872; then removed to Milford. He owns 201 acres of well-improved

land in Jefferson Township. He served five years as a trustee of that township. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously is a member of the German Baptist church.



WILLIAM CLARK HARVUOT, proprietor of Harvnot's livery stable, at Pierceton, was born in Ashland, Ashland County, Ohio, May 8, 1843, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Greer) Harvnot, natives of Ohio, the father being of French and the mother of Irish descent. The father died a short time before the birth of our subject, the date of his death being April 26, 1843. He was an extensive farmer of Ashland County, Ohio. He was a member of the Christian church. Twelve years after the death of Mr. Harvnot his widow married John Encill, when they settled in Osceola, Crawford County, Ohio. They subsequently removed to Fairfield, Huron County, Ohio, where the mother died September 20, 1885, aged sixty-nine years. When our subject was twelve years old he accompanied his mother to Crawford County, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood. When twenty-two years of age, in 1865, he went to West Mill Grove, Wood County, Ohio, where he carried on a general store, removing thence to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1867, when he engaged in the grocery and provision trade at Pierceton till 1869. He then sold out his business at Pierceton, and traveled as a salesman for a crockery and glass house of Cleveland, Indiana, until 1878, when he engaged in the hotel business, keeping the Central House at Pierceton, and in 1880 he established his present livery stable. In 1881 he discontinued hotel-keeping, and has since devoted his entire time to his stable, and by his strict attention to his business, and genial

and obliging disposition, he has succeeded well in this enterprise, and has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. Mr. Harvnot was united in marriage March 1, 1865, in Huntington, Huntington County, Indiana, to Miss Isa M. Best, daughter of William W. and Sarah (Warren) Best, and a native of Kentucky. Of the eight children born to this union six are living—Charles, Myrtle, Grace, Harry, Lewis and one unnamed. Two children died in infancy. In politics Mr. Harvnot is a Republican, casting his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He belongs to the Odd Fellows' order, a member of the lodge and encampment of Pierceton, and has passed all the chairs of the former, and for one year served as secretary of the subordinate lodge.

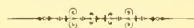


ELDER DAVID FAWLEY, of Harrison Township, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, August 9, 1824. When ten years of age he went with his parents, Jacob and Margaret Fawley, to what was then Crawford County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. In 1844, the family came to this county, settling on section 14, Harrison Township, where the father died in 1876 and the mother in 1877. They were the parents of twelve children—David, John, George, Wilson S., Susan, Amanda, Joseph, Aaron, Samuel, Anthony, Jacob and Mary A. The last six are deceased. After a residence in this county of a little more than a year, Mr. David Fawley returned to Ohio, where he was married March 4, 1846, to Rachel Saul, born September 29, 1827, in Fairfield County, that State. She was reared and educated in Seneca County. Her parents were Samuel and Ann Saul, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia.



Jos. S. Baker

Mr. and Mrs. Fawley have had twelve children—Mary C., Reuben A., Martha, Annie E., James A., William J., David S., Margaret C., Samuel J., Minerva J., Saloma R. and Rosa E. The five last named are deceased. In 1848, with his wife and one child, our subject returned to this county, coming with a team and wagon, which required eight days to make the journey. They were obliged to camp out at night, and follow the trails and Government roads. In 1873 he located upon his present farm in Harrison Township, and has been a successful farmer. In 1860 he was ordained to preach, having united with the Old School Baptists, since which time he has been a zealous laborer in the Master's vineyard. He is the present pastor of a church located upon his own farm. Being of an unassuming and retiring nature, he has always refused office, although frequently solicited to be a candidate. He owns 191 acres of good land, with modern buildings, and it is considered one of the best farms in the township. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



JOSEPH SCHOONOVER BAKER, auditor of Kosciusko County, is a native of Ohio, born in Hancock County September 8, 1838, a son of Isaac and Rebecca (Schoonover) Baker, the father born in Virginia of German ancestry, and the mother a native of New Jersey. The father left his native State with his parents in his youth, they settling on a farm near Columbus, Ohio. After his marriage he removed to Hancock County, Ohio, being among the pioneers of that county, and there followed farming near Findlay. In 1852 he brought his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and settled on a farm in Wayne Township, near Warsaw,

where he made his home until his death in 1860. He was reared a Methodist, and was a member of that church the greater part of his life. In his political views he was an "Old Line Whig" of the abolition school, but later affiliated with the Republican party. The mother of our subject was a Methodist from early life. She died on the old homestead, near Warsaw, in 1855. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are yet living—Rev. E. M. Baker, a Methodist minister, residing at Pendleton, Indiana; Mary, wife of Rev. William Lash, of Elkhart, Indiana; Sarah E., wife of Captain George Cronse, of Joplin, Missouri, and Joseph S., the subject of this sketch. Joseph S. Baker was fourteen years of age when he came with his parents to Kosciusko County. His education was obtained in the district schools of his native county, and at the schools of Warsaw. At the age of eighteen years he was employed as a salesman in the retail dry goods store of N. D. Heller, of Warsaw, and later entered the employ of the firm of Chipman Bros. & Co., where he remained until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Regiment, Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and served with the Army of the Potomac until the expiration of his term of service. After being mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., in May, 1862, he returned to Warsaw and resumed his position with Chipman Bros. & Co. November 23, 1862, he was married to Miss Angie Runyan, a daughter of Peter L. and Mary (Ervin) Runyan, pioneers of Kosciusko County. Mrs. Baker was born in Warsaw, Indiana, where she was reared, receiving her education in the schools of that city. In 1863 Mr. Baker engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Warsaw, in partnership with John H. Rousseau, in which he continued until 1865. From that date until

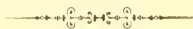
essentially Democratic. Christian Snoko, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812, enlisting in a Pennsylvania regiment. He was a resident of that State till his death.

ISAAC T. WHITNEY was born in Jefferson County, New York, February 11, 1812. His parents were George W. and Deborah Whitney, both of English ancestry. Only two of their nine children survive—Isaac T. and Sarah. Isaac spent his early years in his native State, receiving a limited education in the district schools, having to travel two and a half miles through the winter snows. At eighteen years of age, he engaged in saw-milling, which he subsequently followed thirty-three years. He has worked by the day for others, been sole proprietor, and has run the mill with partners. He was quite successful in the milling business, but owing to a severe wound which he received in his hand in 1867, he was obliged to retire from that business. September 21, 1832, Mr. Whitney was married in New York, to Rachel Reed, by whom he had ten children, eight of whom are living—Edward N., of Wolcottville, Indiana; Harriet, wife of John Allen, of Warsaw; George W., of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Julia A., now Mrs. Orsamus Booth, of Clay Township, this county; William H., of Pierceton; Addaline L., wife of George Ridley, of Van Buren County, Michigan; Franklin P., of Wayne Township; Alice O., wife of S. S. Pidgeon, now living in White County, Indiana. The deceased are Mary L. and Elvira. Mrs. Whitney died August 23, 1885, and I. T. Whitney was married March 18, 1886, to Mrs. Mary A. Jenkins, widow of the late Benjamin F. Jenkins, of this county, and daughter of Ja-

cob and Julia Judy, of Page County, Virginia. Mr. Whitney has served as constable of Wayne Township for several years, and also as school director. In politics he is independent of parties, always voting for whom he believes to be the best men. He had two sons who were soldiers in the Union army, during the late civil war, and both were wounded. He has passed the years of three score and ten, and may yet survive many winters, being hale and hearty. He is well known throughout his township, and resides on section 34. Mrs. Whitney was married to Mr. Jenkins in November, 1851. He served in the Mexican war, and lived in this county many years. They had eleven children—Albert J., of Warsaw; Sarah E., now Mrs. Dallas Holbrook, of Wayne Township; Virginia C., wife of Daniel N. Gallentine, of Warsaw; Adella, Charles A. and Lula. The deceased are—Balfour W., Mary S., John F., George W. and Clarinda. Mr. Jenkins died in 1883.

JOHN KEITH SMITH, an active and enterprising agriculturist of Washington Township, is a native of the same township, the date of his birth being September 10, 1854. His parents, John S. and Rose Ann (Keith) Smith, were among the early pioneers of Washington Township, coming here in the year 1838. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom our subject was the third son. His youth was spent on the home farm, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the district schools. In 1876 he went to Iowa, where he followed farming in Wayne and Montgomery counties, remaining in that State till the spring of 1878, when he returned to Kosciusko County, Indiana. September 23, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss

Mary E. Sheely, she being a daughter of William and Ellen (Van Ness) Sheely, of Wayne Township, Kosciusko County. Since his marriage Mr. Smith has farmed the homestead farm in Washington Township for his mother, his father being deceased, this being the same land on which his parents located on coming to the township in 1838. In politics Mr. Smith casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, and belongs to Pierceton Lodge, No. 257, I. O. O. F.

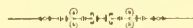


WILLIAM STRIEBY, farmer, resides on section 29, Turkey Creek Township, where he owns 240 acres of land. He was born in Pennsylvania March 23, 1811, and the following June his parents moved to Lawrence Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he resided until his marriage. He was the son of John and Maria (Richel) Strieby, both being born, reared and married in Pennsylvania. The father died in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1841, aged about sixty-eight years. The mother died in 1839, aged sixty-five years. William never saw his grandparents; they died before his remembrance. They are supposed to have settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Strieby was married December 28, 1830, in Tuscarawas County, to Elizabeth Stiffler, who was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1811, and when three weeks old her parents removed to Stark County, Ohio, settling in Pike Township, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Strieby lived in Tuscarawas County until their three oldest children were born—Henry, Anna and Andrew. The two sons are living in Turkey Creek Township. Anna died at the age of twenty-four years. She married John Keiser,

and at her death left one child. The family came to this county in July, 1836. Mr. Strieby first bought eighty acres of land in Van Buren Township, and lived there until the following April, when he sold and purchased the 160 acres where he now lives. He has since added many acres to his original purchase. When they removed to this county, they came with two yoke of oxen and covered wagon, two milch cows, two yearling heifers, and enough money to pay for his first purchase. He bought one barrel of salt for which he paid \$10. He built a round-log cabin, which burned down soon after. He bought his present farm of his father, going to Ohio, and returning, on foot, to make his purchase. While he was gone, a boy named Christopher Saunders, who came to the county with them, hewed the logs for a new house. This boy lived with them seven years, then married. Their neighbors were scarce, and venison was plenty. He bought his first corn of Oliver Wright, for which he paid 60 cents per bushel. For the next he paid 75 cents. He used to hunt deer and sell for 3 cents a pound. His family once lived four days on potatoes, venison and pumpkins. Mrs. Strieby was of great assistance to her husband in these pioneer times. She helped to clear many an acre of land, cutting the saplings and smaller trees, piling the brush and burning it, while her husband cut the larger trees. In this way they have worked until they have acquired a competence for themselves and their children. When her son Andrew was a babe, Mrs. Strieby was out in the clearing, and feeling very poorly. She took up an old rotten sapling and found a quart of wild peas. She and her son Henry gathered them in a tin pan and carried them to the house. Mrs. Strieby cooked them, and says she never relished a meal better than she did those

boiled peas. She frequently went with her husband to hunt deer. One evening after they had retired for the night, they arose at her suggestion and went out and caught two coons. During the first and second summers they all had the fever and ague. In the fall of 1837 they became greatly discouraged, and concluded to sell their cows and return to Ohio. Mr. Strieby went to the prairie to find a purchaser, and saw a man who promised to come in a day or two and buy them. During his absence Mrs. Strieby meditated upon the subject, and finally concluded that they had better remain where they were. She told her husband that they would not sell their cows. He demurred somewhat, but his wife triumphed, and they did not make the change. Mrs. Strieby spun and wove woolen yarn and flax, and for many years they made their own clothing. They used to dig ginseng and lady-slipper roots when not overcrowded with work, as it was always a cash article. One day Mrs. Strieby and her hired girl went out and dug lady-slipper roots which they sold to Sam. Chipman for \$46. The first wheat Mr. Strieby sold in this county he hauled with an ox team to Michigan City in 1840, and sold for 62½ cents a bushel. The next year he took a load of wheat, and with it 260 pounds of butter, which he sold for 12½ cents a pound. Mrs. Strieby says she has walked to Milford, a distance of eight miles, and carried from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds of butter and sold it for supplies. The following children of Mr. and Mrs. Strieby have been born in this county—William, Joel, Elizabeth, John, Conrad, Sarah, Alfred, Minerva and Barbara. William died in January, 1879; was married and the father of six children. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in 1861, and was one of the last ones to come home. His exposures in the army caused

the disease with which he died. Sarah married George Gonterman, and died leaving seven children. Mrs. Strieby's father, Conrad Stiller, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and died in this county in 1872, past eighty years of age. Her mother Rachel (Fetters) Stiller, was also born in Huntingdon County, in 1789, and also died in this county. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Strieby was the third. Five of them are now living—Daniel and Anna live in this county; Jacob lives in Michigan; Catherine lives in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Strieby have fifty-six grandchildren and thirty-two great-grandchildren. They celebrated their golden wedding the 28th day of December, 1880. It was one of the coldest days of the season. There were seventy-four persons present, old and young, including several of their neighbors. Her grandfather, Henry Stiller, and her grandmother, Elizabeth (Nipps) Stiller, died in Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandfather, George Fetters, and her grandmother, Elizabeth (Switzey) Fetters, died in Pike Township, Stark County, Ohio. Mr. Strieby has given his children over \$11,000 besides their outfit when they were married.



JOHAN SLEEPER SMITH, deceased, who was one of the old and honored pioneers of Kosciusko County, was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1806, and was of German ancestry. He remained in his native county until nine years of age, when he was taken by his parents to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and there he was reared to the avocation of a farmer. At the age of eighteen years he began to do for himself, and to care for his parents. He was married in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 9,

1830, to Miss Rose Ann Keith, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish parentage. She is a sister of Lewis Keith, who was the original owner of the land on which Pierceeton is situated. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, eight still survive—Mrs. Mary McLoughan, of Livingston County, Missouri; Mrs. Martha A. Workman, of Sumner County, Kansas; Mrs. Lucy Baker, of Mercer County, Missouri; Mrs. Catherine Ringer, of Kosciusko County, Indiana; Daniel J., a farmer of Wayne County, Iowa; Mrs. Rose Ann Perry, of Pierceeton; John K., of Washington Township, and Godfrey J., also living in Washington Township. Lewis Henry died March 12, 1835, aged fourteen months; Mrs. Hannah Elder died May 10, 1860, aged twenty-eight years, and Mrs. Rachel Baker died at the age of twenty years, July 7, 1866. In 1838 Mr. Smith came with his young family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and settled in an unbroken wilderness in Washington Township, and there they experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to a life in a new country. Indians were the principal inhabitants, few white people having settled in the county at that time. Hannah Warsing, Margaret and Nancy Rhodes, and Lewis Elder came with the Smith family from Pennsylvania, all making the journey partly on foot and partly by team, being on the way for several weeks. After crossing the Ohio line they had to cut their own road and construct bridges to cross streams. On coming to Washington Township Mr. Smith entered land from the Government, which he improved and cultivated, the land being still owned by his heirs. His death occurred in October, 1869, in his sixty-fourth year. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian, and was one of the first members of the

church at Pierceeton. His widow is still a member of the same church. She still makes her home on the old homestead in Washington Township, being now seventy-seven years old.

DAVID ROUDEBUSH, an old settler of this county, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, March 14, 1815, son of George and Susanna Roudeshush, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. In 1830 he came with his father to Indiana, settling in what is now known as Elkhart County, near the site of the present city of Goshen. The father died near Bristol, Indiana. David was educated in the common schools of that day, and was thrown upon his own resources at a very early age, being obliged to work his way as best he could. He has been twice married. His first wife was Irena C. Shelby, of this county. They had three children, all of whom are deceased. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Farrington) Watts. For about three years after coming to this county he lived with a relative, west of Leesburgh, since which time he has been identified with the development and business interests of Leesburgh. He followed carpentering several years after coming to the county, and afterward conducted a cabinet and furniture store about fifteen years. He built the first grist-mill in Leesburgh, near the site of the present mill, and had it furnished throughout with the old system of machinery. The dimensions of the mill were 40 x 52 feet, containing three stories, with three run of burrs, and did custom work principally. The mill was a great convenience to the early pioneer, being centrally located and convenient to all in the county. Mr. Roudeshush was connected with this mill about three years, then sold to Albert Hawks,

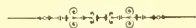
of this county. It subsequently changed hands several times, and was finally burned, when Stiekney & Card were proprietors. Mr. Rondebush retired from active business several years ago, the management of his estate affording him sufficient employment for his declining years. It can be truly said that he is a self-made man. He came to the county a poor boy, but by his industry, economy and good management he has accumulated a good property. He served as treasurer of Plain Township several years, and has been a member of the village Board of Trustees. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 181, at Leesburgh, and in politics is a Republican. Besides his village property he owns a well-improved farm of 140 acres. He claims to have established the first grist-mill in Northern Indiana.

JOSEPH HAINES, a farmer of Harrison Township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, October 8, 1828, and was a son of John and Susan Haines, natives of Pennsylvania. Of his father's children, William, Robert, Jacob, Samuel, Joseph, Adaline and Julia A. survive. He was reared to manhood in Franklin County, Ohio, where he moved with his parents when a boy, receiving a common-school education. He was married December 9, 1850, in Ohio, to Isabella Gladman, and they had eleven children, nine of whom are living—Robert, Joseph M., John, Franklin, Jane, wife of George B. Gochenour, of Harrison Township; Amanda, Mary A., Isabella and Susan. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Haines settled upon his present farm on section 22, where he owns eighty acres of good land. He is a member of the Christian church, in which denomination he has for several years officiated as an elder.

He is also a member of the Masonic order, is a Democrat in his political views, and has served as school director. He is a liberal contributor to church, and to all other enterprises of a beneficent character.

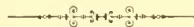
BOAZ R. WALTON, a pioneer of Wayne Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Northampton County, July 7, 1807. His parents, Thomas and Rebecca Walton, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and of English ancestry. Of their eight children five survive—Boaz R., Jacob, Delilah, Matilda and Joseph. Our subject was reared on a farm until he reached his eighteenth year, when he was employed on the public works of Mauch Chunk, and continued there twenty-eight years. Subsequently, for several years, he superintended the shipping of coal by the train-load from the mines. His early advantages for obtaining an education were very limited. He married Miss Mary Musselman, daughter of Peter and Magdalena Musselman, of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Of their children the following survive—Thomas, Wilson, Alfred, Peter, Joseph S. and Aliee, the latter being the wife of Judge E. V. Long, the present Chief Justice of New Mexico. Mr. Walton came to Kosciusko County in the fall of 1851, coming the entire distance by team and wagon over very unpleasant roads. He settled upon section 29, of Wayne Township, and has done much pioneer work in the way of clearing and improving his land. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than thirty years, and for many years has officiated as steward. Four of his sons, Wilson, George, Justus and Peter participated in the late civil war, George having

served as Captain. They all returned home safe, although Peter was slightly wounded. Mr. Walton was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically affiliates with the Democratic party.



WILLIAM HANES is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born on the Hanes homestead, in Seward Township, March 19, 1849, a son of John A. and Catherine (Good) Hanes, who were among the early settlers of the above-mentioned township. The father came from Ohio in 1844, when a young man, and January 6, 1846, was married to Catherine Good, who had come to this county with her parents, Jacob and Hannah Good, several years before. To this union were born the following children—Emeline, wife of Emanuel Smith; William, the subject of this sketch; George, married three times, his third wife being Sophia Dodd, of Michigan; Mary E., deceased; Leander, married Martha White; and Catherine, deceased. After the death of his first wife Mr. Hanes married Mary Moore, of Fulton County, Indiana, by whom he had six children, of whom Elizabeth, John D. and Silas C. are living. John A. Hanes, although one of the most prominent farmers of his township, would not allow his name to be used for any official position, the only office for which he ever qualified being constable. He is still living on the homestead, where he has made his home since 1846, and is classed among the old and honored pioneers who are fast passing away. Prior to his marriage Mr. Hanes boarded with the family of William Anderson, who were among the earliest settlers of Seward Township, coming from Wayne County, Ohio. Colonel Anderson, brother of William, was a soldier in the war

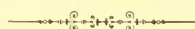
of 1812, serving under General Harrison. The Anderson family are not residents of this county at the present time, but while living in Seward Township they made their home on a part of the present homestead of John A. Hanes. William Hanes, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on the homestead of his father, receiving a good education in the schools of his native county. When but sixteen years of age he enlisted in the defense of his country's flag, but was rejected on account of his age. When a young man he engaged in teaching school, which he followed for ten consecutive years in Kosciusko County, and with the exception of one term taught in Seward Township, he being a successful and popular instructor. He, however, prefers agricultural pursuits to a professional life, and has since devoted his attention to the duties of his farm, which is well improved and under fine cultivation, and is numbered with the active and enterprising farmers and public-spirited men of Seward Township. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stont, in 1874, and of the three children born to them two are living. Lueila, the eldest daughter, is deceased.



JAMES A. COOK, of Harrison Township, was born in this county September 22, 1844, son of John W. and Ann (Pettinger) Cook. His father immigrated from Ohio to this county with his parents, John and Ann Cook, in 1834, and was among the earliest settlers. He is said to have been the first constable of Kosciusko County. By his marriage with Ann Pettinger he became the father of a large and interesting family of children, of whom eight now survive—Nicholas P., James A., Stephen N., Allen T., Henry, Mary D., Peter S. and William F.,

the two latter being prominent ministers in the Methodist Episcopal church, in Dakota Territory. John W. Cook assisted in making the shingles that served for a roof on the first frame house built in Warsaw. He was prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and zealous in advancing its interests, both by words and deeds. He led an exemplary life, and was just and upright in all his dealings with his fellow man. He died as he had lived, an honest man and a conscientious Christian. He probably did as much as any man of his time in developing the resources of Kosciusko County. He was a cheerful giver to the poor and to all worthy enterprises. His many acts of charity, benevolence and philanthropy endeared him to all who knew him. He is missed in society, and in the family circle a noble wife and affectionate children mourn the loss of one whose place can never be filled. James A. Cook was reared and educated in the public school of his native county, and for several terms was engaged in teaching school during the winter season. He was a soldier in the Union service during the late civil war, having enlisted in February, 1864, as a member of Company A, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, and prior to the battle of Resaca was taken ill and sent to the hospital. When he was sufficiently recovered, he rejoined his regiment, and henceforth continued with Sherman until the close of the war, participating in the grand review at Washington. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865. A short time previous to his discharge he was transferred to the Twenty-second Indiana Infantry. After the war he returned to his home in this county. September 6, 1868, he was married to Mary J. Huffer, daughter of Joseph Huffer, formerly of this county, and now deceased. Five chil-

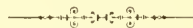
dren were born to this union—John W., Jacob E., Annie B., Joseph M. and Matilda J. His wife died June 5, 1883, and in March, 1884, he married Mary C. (Harter) Lehman, daughter of Mathias Harter, now deceased. Mr. Cook has served as constable, and in the spring of 1886 he was elected assessor of Harrison Township for four years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R.



PHILIP ARNOLD, a farmer of Tippecanoe Township, resides on section 16, east half of southwest quarter. He came to this county in the spring of 1860, having run away from home. His mother was a widow with a large family, and Mr. Arnold feared she would oppose his coming to Indiana, and came without her knowledge. He had a married sister living in this county, so he packed a small valise with his possessions, and when he arrived here he had just \$1 left. He made his home with his sister, who was the wife of Jacob Stemler, and now lives in Tippecanoe Township. He first hired out to John Kramer, a farmer in Noble County, and worked for him over a year. September 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in January, 1865. His term of enlistment expired September 20, 1864, but he was kept in hospital by a wound. His first service was in Kentucky, and then in Tennessee. He was in the battle of Shiloh, under the command of McCook, as Division Commander, and General Buell as Corps Commander. He followed the corps of Generals Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas, participating in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was then joined to

the army of General Sherman, and followed his corps to Jonesboro, where he was wounded in the left arm, the ball striking the arm at the wrist and coming out at the elbow, which caused its amputation just below the shoulder joint. During one year of his service he was detailed as a teamster, being unable to carry a cartridge box. As soon as he was wounded he was taken to the brigade hospital, thence to Atlanta for a few days, thence to Chattanooga, where his arm was amputated. As soon as he was able he was sent to Indianapolis, where he was discharged. He then returned to this county, spending a short time, then went to his former home in Ohio, and during the following summer was engaged in boating on the Ohio Canal. In 1868 he returned to Webster and opened a grocery store, and the following spring he was elected township assessor. He continued in the grocery business three years, then sold out to John C. Beagle. About this time he purchased thirty-three acres of land north of Webster Village, where he lived for six years, then exchanged it for his present farm, which runs down to Tippecanoe Lake, where he has good fishing and good water for his stock. September 24, 1870, he was married to Dulcena Johnson, who was born in Tippecanoe Township May 15, 1851, where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Isaac and Jane (Mock) Johnson, the former a native of Harrison County, West Virginia, born February 18, 1824, and the latter of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, born July 2, 1834. Mr. Johnson moved with his parents to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have six children—Clara J., Elizabeth, James F., Cora, Gertrude and Chester Arthur. Mr. Arnold was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 18, 1843, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age. His parents, Jacob and Margaret (Gettle) Arnold,

were natives of Germany. The mother was born in 1809, and was about a year older than her husband, who died in 1851, when Philip was about eight years old. Mr. Arnold was justice of the peace four years, and in 1886 was elected township trustee for two years. Politically he is a Republican.



DAVID H. CONNELL, who for the past several years has served efficiently as postmaster at Pierceton, is a native of Ohio, born in Columbiana County, near North Georgetown, March 23, 1838, a son of Amos and Anna (Heistand) Connell, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively, the father of Irish and the mother of German ancestry. They were the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, of whom our subject was the fourth son. The father located with his family in Columbiana in a very early day, and is still a resident of the same county, living at the age of seventy-nine years. He was reared a farmer, and has always followed that avocation. In politics he was formerly an old line Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He was an avowed abolitionist, and is a strong temperance advocate, and was the first to advocate that whisky should be abolished in the harvest fields of his township. In his religious faith he is a Dunkard. His wife was also reared in that faith, and adhered to the doctrines taught by that denomination till her death, which occurred in May, 1860, at the age of forty-eight years. David H. Connell, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, remaining on the home farm until eighteen years of age, receiving his education in the district schools and at Mount Union College, Ohio, attending the latter one year. On

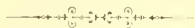
leaving home he taught school two terms, after which he clerked in a dry goods store at North Georgetown for one year. In 1861 he went to Rogersville, Ohio, where he was engaged in clerking until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Union service as a private, and was assigned to Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., March 22, 1864, on account of disability, caused by sickness. After recovering his health he, in May of the same year, was commissioned a recruiting officer, and served as such until October 8, 1864, when he re-enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, as Orderly Sergeant, and March 4, 1865, he was commissioned by President Lincoln Second Lieutenant of Company K, Thirty-fourth United States Colored Infantry. The following October he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company D of the same regiment and placed in command of the company, and five months his company was stationed at Cedar Keys, Florida, where he acted as custom-house officer. February 27, 1866, he was relieved from duty, and ordered to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was mustered out with his company. While in the service he participated in the battle of the Wilderness and Honey Hill, South Carolina, where he was slightly wounded. He was also in skirmishes and battles in the Army of the Potomac, in 1862-'64, and in the numerous engagements in and around Charleston, in the winter of 1864-'65. After receiving his discharge he came from Charleston, South Carolina to Indiana, and located in Jackson Township, Kosciusko County, and engaged in dealing in lumber and farming until 1876. April 18, 1867, he was united in marriage at Center Point, Clay County, Indiana, to Miss Mattie Zimmerman, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wenger) Zimmerman, natives of

Switzerland. Her parents immigrated to America in 1832, and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; there her father died in 1872 and her mother in 1879. Both were members of the German Reform church. Mr. and Mrs. Connell are the parents of five children—Minnie Maud, John Amos, Lora May, Ben Ward and Grace. Mr. Connell became a resident of Pierceton in 1876, and in May, 1877, he was appointed postmaster of that place under President Hayes' administration, and held that office until November, 1886, when he was removed by President Cleveland, on account of his political sentiments, he being a staunch Republican. While acting as postmaster he at the same time dealt in books and stationery. In April, 1886, he was elected to the office of township trustee for a term of two years. Mr. Connell in his religious faith is a Dunkard. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a comrade of John Murray Post, No. 124, of Pierceton. Mrs. Connell is a member of the Brethren church, a branch of the Dunkards.

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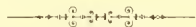
RICKARD H. MERRICK, deceased, was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, August 10, 1813. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and in his younger days was engaged in teaming, and for a short time followed blacksmithing. His educational advantages were quite limited. He was married in Maryland June 6, 1837, to Miss Nancy Halbert, a native of Morgan County, Virginia, and a daughter of Noah and Susan Halbert. When she was about eleven years of age her mother died, and when she was sixteen years of age she removed to Maryland, where she married the subject of this notice. To this union were

born three children—Henrietta S., wife of O. O. Felkner, of Warsaw, Missonri; Henry E., of this county, and Mary C., wife of Myron Potter, of Washington Territory. In 1848 Mr. Merrick emigrated with his family to Montgomery County, Ohio, and resided there until 1857, in which year he came to this county, and for seven years worked the farm of William Felkner south of Milford. He subsequently removed to Milford, where he died November 29, 1884. He owned eighty acres of land in Monroe Township, which is well improved. He was a member of the Christian church, and was for many years an elder in that church. His widow is also a member of the same church. He was a kind and loving husband and father, and was respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Merrick still resides at Milford.



HENRY HOOVER, deceased, was born in North Carolina, the date of his birth being September 22, 1788. In 1807 he came West with his father, Andrew Hoover, who settled with his family in Wayne County, Indiana, where our subject subsequently married Susanah Clark. Like the sons of most of the early settlers, his educational advantages were limited, but by reading and study at home he became well fitted for the duties and responsibilities of after life. In 1825 he became a member of the first Legislature that convened at Indianapolis. In 1832 he was appointed by General Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, as secretary to the commission appointed to hold two Indian treaties. After his marriage Mr. Hoover settled in White Water, Wayne County, and in 1830 removed to a farm he had purchased at Nolan's Forks, in the vicinity of Washington, Wayne County, where his wife died August 9, 1853. In

December, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Lydia Z. Vanghan, and in 1855 he removed to Richmond, Wayne County, where he made his home till his death, which occurred July 23, 1868, in his eightieth year. He was reared a Friend, but while living at Nolan's Forks he united with the Methodist church, of which he was an active and devoted member, but being trained from childhood in the simpler forms of worship, he was pained at the introduction of organs and choirs, and withdrew from the church, and during the last years of his life was a member of the Fifth Street Society of Friends, of Richmond. He was the father of seven children—Alfred, of Kosciusko County; Mary, deceased, wife of David Culbertson, of Mount Vernon, Iowa; Ann, wife of Thomas Harvey, of Wayne County, Indiana; Martha, wife of Daniel Culbertson, of Wayne County; Allen, deceased, late of Mount Vernon, Iowa; Daniel, of Kosciusko County, and Henry, deceased, who was also a resident of Mount Vernon at the time of his death.



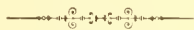
ALFRED HOOVER, an enterprising farmer of Washington Township, is a native of Indiana, born near Richmond, Wayne County, March 8, 1811, a son of Henry and Susan (Clark) Hoover, both natives of North Carolina. The parents were members of the Society of Friends at the time of their death. Their family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Alfred was the eldest son. He was reared on the farm where he was born, remaining there till attaining the age of twenty-six years. February 9, 1837, he was married to Miss Mary Allsed, a native of Ohio, but reared in Wayne County, Indiana, her parents having settled in that county when she was



Daniel Hoover

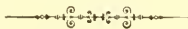
but a few months old. Her parents, Thomas and Margaret (Allsed) Allsed, were both born in North Carolina, and removed from that State to Ohio about 1808, when they settled on the Miami River near Hamilton. The father served in the war of 1812, and after the war came with his family to Indiana, and settled in Wayne County, where he and his wife lived till their death, both living to be over eighty years of age. In their religious views they were Baptists of the Alexander Campbell school. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoover were born ten children, as follows—Ann, wife of Charles Hayden, of Whitley County, Indiana; Franklin and Thomas, both of Kosciusko County; Mrs. Martha Cone, of La Grange, Indiana; John C., of Oxford, Kansas; Mary L., wife of Rev. M. H. Smith, of the Northern Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference; Mrs. Gertrude Snyder, wife of J. F. Snyder, postmaster of La Grange and editor of the *La Grange Democrat*; Henry, of Whitley County; Mrs. Lillie M. Bradwick, of Licking County, Ohio, and Alfred, who died in 1861, aged five years. After his marriage Mr. Hoover settled on a farm in Center Township, Wayne County, Indiana, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1853. He then sold his farm and removed to Kosciusko County, when he settled on land in Washington Township which he had purchased from the Government in 1837, his land consisting of 320 acres. His land at that time was covered with a heavy growth of timber, mostly poplar and walnut, all of which has since been cleared, and is now the well-improved and highly cultivated farm on which he now resides. Since coming to Kosciusko County Mr. Hoover has held the office of trustee of Washington Township several terms. In his political views he is independent. Although belonging to no religious denomination, he adheres to the

doctrines of the Friends. Mrs. Hoover is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



DANIEL HOOVER, son of Henry Hoover, was born June 19, 1827, in Wayne County, Indiana, and passed his early days after the ordinary manner of farmer lads, attending the common schools during the winter and working on his father's farm during the remainder of the year. Here he acquired a practical knowledge of the art of farming, which art in later years proved his road to competency. March 11, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Heagy, daughter of John and Sarah Heagy, of Wayne County, who was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1830, removing to Indiana with her parents in 1846. In the fall of 1854 they removed to Kosciusko County, and located on 160 acres of unimproved land in Washington Township, from which he developed his present farm. As the products of the farm began to return him a good income he wisely invested his means in other land, and at present is the owner of 218 acres, of which 175 acres are in the finest state of cultivation. He has been industrious and enterprising all his life, and while never less generous than his neighbors in contributions to deserving objects, has yet been careful to provide a "good foundation against the time to come," and has accumulated a sufficient amount of this world's goods to maintain him in old age, and an inheritance for his loved ones who shall survive him. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and tries to live a peaceable, quiet life with all men, taking the golden rule as his text. He was made an Odd Fellow in 1866, in Pierceton Lodge, No. 257, and after passing

through the various degrees and chairs of the lodge became a member of Enterprise Encampment. Politically he is a Republican, and has always acted with that party. In 1860 he was elected trustee of Washington Township, and filled that office for three years. He has served as assessor for his township two years, and is now serving as commissioner of the middle district of the county. He is one who has few enemies, and is universally esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. His wedded life was blessed with three children—Emma J., the wife of Dr. C. K. Long, of Pierceton; Minnie H., wife of F. D. Stewart, of South Whitley, and Ellen Grace living at home.



JOSEPH K. MOCK, farmer, resides on section 33, Turkey Creek Township, where he owns 160 acres of land. He was born in Turkey Creek Township February 24, 1836, and was reared a farmer. Between the ages of four and twenty he spent in Jefferson Township, Elkhart County. Since that time he has lived in Turkey Creek Township. His father, Jacob Mock, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 18, 1804, and when he was nine years old moved to Preble County, same State, where he lived until he was thirty-one years of age, then removed with wife and one child to Kosciusko County. They settled upon the farm where Jacob Whitehead now lives. The father died February 20, 1874, and is buried in Webster cemetery. His mother, Margaret (Keltner) Mock, was born August 28, 1815, reared, educated and married in Preble County, Ohio, and died July 7, 1874, aged fifty-eight years ten months and nine days. For four years after his marriage Joseph rented a farm, which was the same he now owns. He

started in life with nothing but his hands and a span of horses, and nothing to hitch them to. He now owns 160 acres of good land with a very good frame house, built this present year. In 1882 he built his fine bark barn, at a cost of \$1,000, and he furnished a portion of the lumber. When seven years of age he commenced going to school, and received a very good common-school education for that day. He was married July 31, 1859, to Miss Hannah Spillers, who was born in Harrison Township, Elkhart County, February 10, 1839, and when she was a child her parents moved to this county, where she was mostly reared. Her father, William Spillers, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother, Susan (Burns) Spillers, of Ohio. She was only one and a half years old when her father died. The mother again married, her second husband being Joseph Shock. She died in 1877, at the age of fifty-seven years, and is buried in the Shock cemetery. Mrs. Mock's father left three children—Sarah A., Hannah and Catherine. All are married, have families and are living in Turkey Creek Township. Mr. Mock's parents had ten children, of whom Joseph was the second—Maria E., born February 1, 1834; Joseph K., born February 24, 1836; Mary A., born March 9, 1839; Eliza J., born January 8, 1841, died March 24, 1871; Lewis T., born March 18, 1843, was a soldier in the late war, enlisted in Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, died February 24, 1881; Amanda was born December 28, 1845; Chancey, born October 13, 1848, died February 20, 1880; Commodore P., born December 19, 1851, died September 11, 1878; William E., born August 12, 1854; John N., born February 22, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Mock have six children—Perry E., born October 3, 1859; Reuben J., October 13, 1860; Lewis A., February 25, 1862; Marion F.,

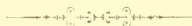
July 1, 1864; Charles A., November 17, 1867; Sanford M., October 10, 1869. Mr. Mock served as justice of the peace four years, and was re-elected in 1886. Politically he is a Republican. Mrs. Mock is a member of the United Brethren church.

LEMUEL WILLARD ROYSE, mayor of Warsaw, and member of the law firm of Raymond & Royse, was born in this county, near Pierceton, in 1847. His father, George W. A. Royse, was a native of New Hampshire. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and came to this county in 1835. Previous to coming here, however, he was ordained a Methodist minister, and rode the circuit in Ohio. After settling in this county he officiated as a local minister. He also taught school, and it is supposed that he taught the first school in the county. He was originally a Whig in politics, but upon the organization of the Republican party he espoused its principles. He served for years, in an early day, as justice of the peace of Turkey Creek Township. He died at Larwill, Whitley County, in April, 1859, aged fifty-seven years. The mother of our subject, Nancy Choplin Royse, was a native of Vermont, and was born near the old Bennington battle ground. She was married to Mr. Royse in Wood County, Ohio, and in 1835 came with him to this county. She is now living, and resides with her son, the subject of this sketch, at Warsaw. She was formerly a member of the Christian church, but is now a member of the Universalist church at Pierceton. Mr. Royse has lived mostly in this county. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Larwill, Whitley County. He was twelve years of age when his father died, and he was then taken by a

farmer in this county, for whom he worked until he was sixteen. He then began to support his widowed mother and her family. During that time he attended the district schools, and also studied at home. When eighteen years old he began to teach school during the winter. He taught eight winter terms and worked on a farm during the summer. While teaching he privately began the study of law, and in the spring of 1872 he entered the office of Frazer & Encell, at Warsaw, with whom he studied two summers. He was admitted to the bar at Warsaw in September, 1873, and in the summer of 1874 he began the practice of his chosen profession at Warsaw. In 1875 he became associated with Edgar Raymond, and formed the law firm of Raymond & Royse. Politically he is a Republican. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Thirty-third Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana, composed of Kosciusko and Whitley counties, for a term of two years. In May, 1885, he was elected mayor of Warsaw for two years. July 10, 1883, he was married at Hillsdale, Michigan, to Miss Belle McIntyre, of that place, and they have one child—James M. Mr. Royse is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and has passed the chairs of the subordinate lodge.

HENRY EAST, deceased, formerly a resident of Harrison Township, was born July 12, 1816, in the State of Ohio, and when a lad he learned the harness-maker's trade at Circleville, that State, which he followed until the year 1847. He was married June 18, 1846, to Mary Huffer, who was born in Pennsylvania February 21, 1820, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah Huffer, and of nine children born in their family the following survive—Rebecca E., Jacob, Rudolph,

William, Daniel, Sherman, Anna A., wife of Hugh Bowen, and Mary E., wife of William Weirick. In the fall of 1853, with his family, the subject of this sketch immigrated to this county, settling upon the farm in Harrison Township now occupied by his widow and family, and which comprises 160 acres. Being naturally an industrious man and an early settler here, he worked hard and managed well to establish a comfortable home for himself and family. As a husband and father he was kind and considerate; as a religious man he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and as a public citizen he served as assessor and constable. He died July 26, 1868.



JOHN W. V. HUMBLE, farmer, Tippecanoe Township, owns 120 acres of land on section 15, and 175 acres on section 22, making a total of 295 acres. He was born in Madison County, Ohio, October 7, 1826, and when seven years of age removed to Shelby County, where he lived until he reached his majority. He has been twice married. He was first married December 12, 1847, to Harriet P. Bothel, who was born and reared in Shelby County. She died in October, 1849, and was buried in Plattsville cemetery. She left one child, Margaret Ann, who is the wife of John Stewart, a resident of this county. He married his second wife June 16, 1850, who was Fannie Marie Miles, also a native of Shelby County. She died November 16, 1883, and is buried in North Webster cemetery. Her parents were John and Polly (Stoker) Miles. Her grandfather Stoker was born in Germany, and came to America when a young man, and died in Montgomery County, Ohio. Her father was born and reared in Virginia. Mr. Humble was the son of Cornelius and Anna A.

(Vance) Humble. His father was born in Kentucky, June 16, 1791, and when a young man came to Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and was married near Sandusky. He died in March, 1874. The mother was born in 1801, in Ohio, where she was reared and educated. She died at the age of fifty-five years. The Humbles are of English origin, and first settled in Kentucky. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Uriah Humble, and his grandmother Humble was formerly Miss Kane. His grandfather Vance settled where Cincinnati now is, when that great city was a wilderness. From there he moved to near Sandusky, where he passed the remainder of his days. The Vances are also of English origin. Mr. Humble's first wife was the daughter of William Bothel, who was born in Ireland, and came to America when four years of age. His father died on the ocean and was buried in the sea. The mother afterward married a man named Snyder. William Bothel was the only child of his father. Mr. Humble came to Noble County, Indiana, in the spring of 1851, and settled upon a farm near Cromwell, where he lived nine years. It was then a wilderness. He went to work to make him a home, then sold out and purchased a farm three miles from Leesburgh. After living upon it three years he exchanged it for his present farm. It is well improved, with a good house and a good frame barn with an underground stable. He started in life with no help except his own strong hands, and now has a competence for his declining years. The best wages that was paid to farm hands was \$10 per month. The average farm hand received from \$6 to \$9 a month. Mr. Humble came to Noble County in August of 1847, with Thomas H. Bothel, and assisted him in building a saw-mill on Turkey Creek, a dam being built between two lakes, one of which was

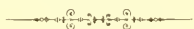
called Nine-mile Lake. Mr. Humble has served as township trustee three terms. In politics he is a Republican, having come from the old-line Whigs. Both himself and wife were members of the Church of God. The children of J. W. V. and Fannie Marie Humble are—Amanda C., wife of C. D. Rippey, lives in Leesburgh, Indiana; Mary J., wife of J. W. Ritter, living in North Webster, Indiana; S. F. Humble, married and living in North Webster; Lida C., wife of A. B. C. Warner, of North Webster; Hattie P., wife of C. L. Weaver, of Chicago, Illinois; G. Mead Humble, married and resides in Wolf Lake, Indiana; Rose Elma and Jessie May at home.

JOSHUA C. LILLY, at present serving as clerk of the village of Pierceton, was born near West Jefferson, Ohio, October 15, 1845, a son of Benjamin H. and Rosanna (Clover) Lilly, both of whom are deceased, his mother having died when he was an infant. He was adopted by his uncle, Joshua Cole, who brought him up to the avocation of a farmer, and gave him the benefit of a good common-school education. He came with his uncle's family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1851, and at the age of nineteen years he enlisted in the Union army as a private, the date of his enlistment being May 6, 1864. He was assigned to Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and although enlisting only for 100 days he served over four months, his regiment being engaged most of the time on guard duty in Tennessee. On account of sickness he was sent to the hospital at Indianapolis for treatment, and while there met with an accident, falling from a third-story window, which caused curvature of the spine, crippling him for life. In 1867 he began

teaching in the schools of Kosciusko County, following that vocation during the winter terms, and occasionally in the summer months, for sixteen years, and during this period, while not engaged in teaching, followed farming. April 1, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Bennett, at Pierceton, she being a daughter of Lee and Elizabeth (Kisler) Bennett. Of the two children born to this union only one survives—a daughter named Lizzie May. Mand died in Whitley County, Indiana, August 3, 1880, aged over five years. In politics Mr. Lilly affiliates with the Republican party. In 1876 he was elected assessor of Washington Township, holding that office three years by re-election. From 1878 till 1883 he resided in Whitley County, and in 1880 was the census enumerator for Troy and Etna townships in that county. In 1883 he returned to Kosciusko County, and engaged in teaching school. In the spring of 1885 he was elected village clerk, and re-elected in the spring of 1886, which office he is filling to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Lilly is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, belonging to Pierceton Lodge, No. 257, of which he is vice-grand. He is a comrade of John Murray Post, No. 124, G. A. R., and has served as adjutant of his post for two years.

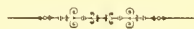
JOHN TEGHTMEYER, farmer, section 33, Plain Township, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1830, son of Lewis and Anna Teghtmeyer, also natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared in his native State until he reached his seventeenth year, when he came to Wabash County, this State, and subsequently removed to Oswego, this county, where he engaged as a miller, having previously learned that trade.

After two years residence at Oswego, he removed to Marshall County, Indiana, where for some time he plied his trade at Bremen. He returned to this county in 1860. In 1855 he was married, in Marshall County, to Catherine Stein, by whom he had six children—Mary A., Elizabeth, Catherine, John, William and Joseph. Mr. Teghtmeyer is the owner of forty acres of well-improved land. In politics he is a Republican, and is serving as school director.



OSRED H. ABORN, deputy clerk of the Kosciusko Circuit Court, was born in Lewis County, New York, August 19, 1825. When two years of age his parents removed to Watertown, Jefferson County, where he was reared. He was given a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the joiner's trade, at which he worked more or less for thirteen years. In 1844 he came West and located in Champaign County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade a portion of the time until 1856, when he was employed as bookkeeper and clerk in a dry goods store at Mechanicsburgh. He remained there until 1858, then came to Warsaw, and was employed as deputy clerk of the circuit court under Thomas Wood, and has served as such, with the exception of six years under succeeding clerks, until the present. In 1863 he was elected clerk of Kosciusko Circuit Court, and served four years. Politically he is a Republican. His father, Calvin Aborn, was a native of Vermont and of Scottish ancestry. He was a machinist, or millwright, by trade. He died in Watertown, New York, in 1870, at the age of seventy-six years. He was formerly a Democrat, but in after life was a staunch Republican. He was reared a Scotch Quaker,

and adhered to that faith during life. Mr. Aborn's mother, Sarah (Horr) Aborn, was a native of Massachusetts and of Irish descent. She died at her native town in New York in 1838. Our subject was married at Mechanicsburgh, Ohio, June 17, 1847, to Miss Mary Woods, daughter of Adam S. and Margaret (Campbell) Woods, a native of Pennsylvania, born near Gettysburg, and of German-Irish ancestry. She was reared a strict Methodist, but is now an Episcopalian. Mr. and Mrs. Aborn have four children—Mrs. Isora A. Pentecost, of Panora, Iowa; Thomas E., of Fort Wayne; Mrs. Sarah M. Fisher, of Detroit, Michigan, and Calvin E., of Warsaw. Mr. Aborn is a member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church, of Warsaw; also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the degrees up to the Knights Templar. He is a member of the chapter and commandery at Warsaw. He has filled the chair of worshipful master three years, and has taken subordinate positions in the chapter and commandery several years each.



JOSEPH MOREHEAD, Sr., was born in Harrison County, Virginia, April 11, 1811. He remained in his native State during his youth, then went to Richland County, Ohio. He lived there and in Huron County until he came to Kosciusko County, November 14, 1837, and settled on the section where Frank Morehead now lives, dying in the same place. The farm was then a wilderness. He built a log cabin, 14 x 16, which was raised by himself, John Middleton and Ira Groesbeck. Joseph Morehead, Sr., was a son of George and Rheanna (Thomas) Morehead, who were natives of Virginia. His father died in the war of 1812, being a soldier in that war. He was

killed on the shores of Lake Erie. The mother was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1811, and when a child was taken by her parents to Ohio, where she was reared and married. She is living with her son Allen. The latter was born October 19, 1830, and came to this county with his parents. He was the eldest of six children. The names of his brothers and sisters are—Ivan, who died in Huntsville, Alabama, with disease contracted in the army. He was born July 15, 1838, and died October 3, 1862. Franklin was born May 28, 1841; Hiram was born May 10, 1844, and died in October, 1846; Margaret was born May 9, 1846, and Joseph, June 8, 1848. He is a Republican, as was also his father. The mother has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for sixty years. Allen's grandfather Champion was born in Virginia, then went to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, where he died at the age of forty years. His grandmother Champion, formerly Margaret Zimmerman, was also born in Virginia, and died near Shelby, Ohio, aged sixty-three years.

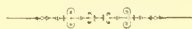
DAVID D. HARMAN, engaged in farming and stock-raising in Harrison Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Dauphin County, April 9, 1838, a son of John B. and Elizabeth Harman, the father living in Prairie Township, Kosciusko County, and the mother deceased. When he was two years old he was taken by his parents to Crawford County, and there he was reared, remaining in that county till his nineteenth year. He then accompanied his parents to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and located with them in Prairie Township, they being among the oldest settlers of that town-

ship. Here the father bought a tract of land which had been partly cleared, and here they endured many of the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. The father is still an honored resident of the same township, and is a member of the United Brethren church. His family consisted of eleven children, and of this number six are still living, whose names are as follows—Jonas, Sarah, David D., Mary, Amos and Elizabeth. David D., the subject of this sketch, received the benefits of a common-school education, and from his boyhood was reared to the avocation of a farmer. He was married in Kosevinko County, February 10, 1861, to Mary A. Beyrer, a native of Stark County, Ohio, and a daughter of Charles and Mary Beyrer, her father being an early settler of this county, coming when she was in her seventeenth year. Nine of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harman are yet living—Aaron, Reuben, Mary, Wilson, Laura, Elizabeth, Franklin, Matilda and Mauda. Mr. Harman removed from Prairie Township to his present farm on section 17, Harrison Township, in February, 1885. He has met with fair success in his agricultural pursuits, and has now his farm of fifty acres well improved and under an excellent state of cultivation.

JOHN CABLE, farmer, residing on section 28, owns 140 acres in that section, besides twenty acres on section 31, making a total of 160 acres. He was born March 19, 1842, in Turkey Creek Township, this county, on section 32, where he was reared and educated in the common schools of his father's district. He bought his first piece of land, on section 28, in 1861, which consisted of forty acres, making his first home

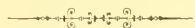
in the woods. He lived in a hewed-log cabin, with a clap-board roof and a board floor. He exchanged his first forty acres for his present farm, paying a difference. He was married February 26, 1861, to Elsie Jane Spangle, who was born and reared in Turkey Creek Township. Her father, Joel Spangle, was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and when he was a boy his parents removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, settling near Dayton. In 1835 they came to this State, stopping a few months in Elkhart County, and then came to Kosciusko County, settling upon the farm now owned by John Cable. He bought the farm from the Government. Here the grandparents died. The first house they built is still standing, and is used by Mr. Cable for a horse stable. The upper floor is intact, fastened by nails which he made in his own blacksmith shop. The grandfather was a blacksmith by trade, and he followed it until his farm was mostly cleared. Mrs. Cable's mother, Sarah (Guy) Spangle, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, November 4, 1815. She came to this county with her first husband, Thomas Kincaid, but they soon after returned to Ohio, where her husband died. She and her two children then came back to Kosciusko County, and in the spring of 1841 was married to the father of Mrs. Cable. She died March 25, 1885, and is buried in the Pleasant Hill cemetery. Mrs. Cable's grandfather, Andrew Spangle, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1844, aged sixty years. Her grandmother, Mary Barbara (Miller) Spangle, was also born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1838, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Cable's father, Cornelius Cable, was born in Pennsylvania, and when he was a child his parents removed to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was reared and married. He removed to Kosciusko County and settled on section 32, Turkey Creek Town-

ship, on a piece of land now partly owned by George Cable and partly by William Miller, each owning twenty acres. He died March 23, 1880, and is buried in a cemetery near his old home. His mother, Margaret (Moek) Cable, was born in Ohio July 15, 1809, and died April 10, 1871, and is buried beside her husband. His father was quite a trapper and hunter, and made his living by this means until he could clear his land and raise produce. The parents came to this county poor, but by energy and good management procured a competence. They raised a family of nine children, of whom John is the fifth. The next younger, William, died at Fortress Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Cable have had five children, four of whom are living—Sarah Luella, born July 15, 1863; Dora Celestia, born April 7, 1866, is the wife of Albert Moek; Mary Etta, born March 12, 1870; and Omar D., born January 28, 1876. The eldest child, an infant unnamed, is deceased. Mr. Cable is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the United Brethren church.



WILLIAM SMITH, familiarly known as Uncle Billy, is one of the very oldest settlers of Washington Township, where he located in 1844, and an old and honored pioneer of Kosciusko County. He was born in the village of Pittstown, New Jersey, September 11, 1802, and when two years of age was taken by his parents to Seneca County, New York, where he was reared to the avocation of a farmer. He was united in marriage November 12, 1825, in Seneca County, to Miss Ann Osgood, and of the nine children born to this union only four are living—Lucy J., wife of D. P. Nichols, of Pierceton; Catharine A., wife of Thomas Woods, of Warsaw; Levi C. and Winfield S.

of Pierceton. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Smith removed to Marion, Wayne County, New York, where he followed blacksmithing and farming until 1844, when he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and located in the wilds of Washington Township, near the present site of Pierceton. Mr. Smith being one of the very few settlers owning an ox team, attended the logging bee and assisted in clearing the ground on which Pierceton is built. He sold his farm in 1864, and retired from the active duties of life, becoming a citizen of Pierceton, where he has since resided. He is aged eighty-four years, and his wife, who is also living, is eighty years of age. Both are earnest members of the Advent church at Pierceton. Mr. Smith at one time served as trustee of Washington Township. In his political views Mr. Smith affiliates with the Republican party.

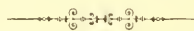


HON. JAMES S. FRAZER was born on the 17th day of July, 1824, in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. His parents were of Scotch descent. His grandfather came to America as a British soldier at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, but in a short time *resigned* without the consent of Britain. His parents, James and Martha Frazer, were thrifty people, owned a good farm, and gave their only son the best available opportunities for education, which were so eagerly improved that it is said there was not a book that could be procured but was eagerly devoured by him. His mother died when he was quite young. In 1837 his father removed to Wayne County, Indiana, then comparatively a wilderness. In 1840 the subject of this memoir entered the office of Moorman Way, Esq., at Winchester, and commenced the study of law. He taught

school during the winter season to defray expenses, and was admitted to the bar, in Wayne County, in March, 1845, and in April opened an office in Warsaw, where he has resided ever since, except during brief periods when professional and official relations required his absence. He was married October 28, 1848, at Goshen, Indiana, to Miss Caroline Defrees, daughter of James Defrees, deceased, and whose brothers were Hon. John D. Defrees, Government Printer, and Hon. Joseph H. Defrees, ex-Member of Congress from this district. Six children have been born to them. The eldest, William D., is associated with his father in the practice of law. The family is held in high esteem in the community. In politics he was originally a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party in 1852 he has been a Republican, and no political contest has taken place in this county since 1846 in which he has not taken part and been an acknowledged leader and power; his party look to him as the standard-bearer. In 1847, 1848 and 1854, he was a member of the State Legislature, Lower House. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for this Judicial Circuit in 1851. He was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for this Revenue District in 1862, and served two years. He was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State from 1865 to 1871. Under the treaty of May 8, 1871, with Great Britain, the President of the United States appointed him the Commissioner on the part of the United States. In order to comprehend the magnitude of the duties devolving on the Commissioners, Article XIII of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain is here set forth: "The Commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They shall investigate and decide such claims in such order and such manner

as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the respective Governments. They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments in support of, or in answer to, any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each Government, as counsel or agent for such Government, on each separate claim. A majority of the Commissioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case. The award shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by the Commissioners assenting to it. It shall be competent for each Government to name one person to attend the Commissioners as its agent, to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to present it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The high contracting parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion or delay whatsoever." The other members of this Commission were: The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, representing the interests of England, and Count Louis Corti, of Italy, as neutral, chosen by England and America. The Commission was appointed in pursuance of the treaty named to adjust claims against this Government by English subjects, and against the English Government by American citizens, arising from the war of the Rebellion. He was in the employ of the Treasury Department at Washington from 1873 to 1875, in the adjustment of claims for cotton captured or destroyed by the Government during the war. These positions were of the highest respon-

sibility known to an agent of the Government, and involved the consideration of claims amounting to about \$220,000,000. The duties required the highest order of talent, financial and diplomatic, and were performed to the satisfaction of both nations. As a jurist he is well known throughout the State, and decisions made by him while on the Supreme Bench have gained for him a more extended reputation. He was appointed by the Supreme Court of Indiana one of three Commissioners, consisting of Hon. David Turpie, of Indianapolis; Hon. John H. Stotzenberg, of New Albany, and Hon. James S. Frazer, of Warsaw, Kosciusko County, Indiana, to revise and codify the laws of Indiana under an act of the Legislature approved March 28, 1879. He was one of the charter members of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., organized at Warsaw February 7, 1849. He has had all the honors within the gift of his lodge conferred upon him, and retains his membership. He was reared a Presbyterian, and is such by conviction, although not a communicant; he advocates the doctrines, and is a strong supporter of the church. He is now in the prime of life, and owing to his temperate habits is in good preservation physically and mentally; a man of well known probity and affability, whom to know is to esteem.



BENJAMIN BURKETT, M. D., a resident physician of Warsaw, was born at Hagerstown, Wayne County, Indiana, June 14, 1829, where he was reared and partly educated. His father, Nathaniel Burkett, was a native of North Carolina, and of German descent. He was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Ohio about 1819, thence to Indiana in 1824, loca-



Andrew S. Millican

ting on a farm near Hagerstown. He built the first mill in Wayne County. Selling his property in that county, he removed to this county in 1854, after spending three or four years in Miami County. He settled on a farm in Franklin Township, where he died in 1864, aged seventy-seven years. He was a member of the Dunkard church, and took no part in politics. His mother, Elizabeth (Kissler) Burkett, was also a native of North Carolina, and of German descent. She was reared a Dunkard, and adhered to that faith through life. She was married to Mr. Burkett before leaving her native State. She died at the old homestead in Franklin Township in 1859, aged sixty-six years. She was the mother of fourteen children, all of whom reached maturity except one. Seven are still living—one in Kansas and the others in different portions of this State. Our subject remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, when he came to this county, and worked at the carpenter's trade several years, and in the meantime was studying medicine privately. In 1866-'67 he attended lectures at the Michigan University. He then practiced at Bourbon, Knox and Leesburgh until 1879, when he attended another course of lectures at the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, graduating in the spring of 1879. In 1881 he removed from Leesburgh to Warsaw, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Politically he is a Republican, but takes no active part in politics. In 1849 he was married in Franklin Township to Miss Catherine L. Burns, daughter of Jeremiah and Julia G. (Holman) Burns, both of whom are now deceased. They have two children—Mary Aretta, wife of L. C. Wann, of Claypool, this county, and Charles Edgar, a clerk in Warsaw. The deceased are—Frank Elwood, who died at the age of three years; Jeremiah, who died in 1859, aged two and a half years;

and one died in infancy. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warsaw. Dr. Burkett is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Warsaw.

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CAPTAIN ANDREW S. MILICE, county recorder of Kosciusko County, was born in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, December 3, 1838. When eight years of age he came to this county with his parents, who settled in Wayne Township. When twelve years of age he came to Warsaw and began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Northern Indianian*, serving about three years. He was then employed as a mercantile clerk at Warsaw until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Union army, a member of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, and served one year, his term of enlistment, the last six months of which he was Second Lieutenant. In 1862 he was commissioned Second Lieutenant to recruit a company for the Seventy-fourth Regiment. He was successful, and the company was designated as Company A, and when organized he was chosen Captain, and was so commissioned. His regiment served in the Fourteenth Army Corps under General Thomas. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was severely wounded by being shot through the shoulder with a minie ball, which so disabled him that he was compelled to resign his commission in January, 1863. He then returned to Warsaw, and was again engaged in clerking for about five years; then engaged in the book and stationery business at Warsaw until 1882, at which time he was elected to the office of county recorder. He assumed the duties of his office in November of that year, and was again elected to a second term of

four years November, 1886. The Captain has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary A. McClelland, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, whom he married at Warsaw in March, 1864, and who died in March, 1879, leaving two sons—Edward E. and Myron M., both deputies under their father. At the time of her death Mrs. Milicee was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which she united in her girlhood. In September, 1881, Captain Millicee was married, at Independence, Iowa, to Mrs. S. E. McOrnick, of Upper Sandusky. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warsaw; also belongs to the order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In the former he has filled all the elective offices in the subordinate lodge and encampment, and has been for fifteen years a member of the Grand Lodge and Encampment of the State of Indiana, and has held the office of grand conductor under Grand Master Sexton. He is now grand senior high priest of the Grand Encampment of the State, and will, in 1887, be a representative in Sovereign Grand Lodge of the world. He is a comrade of Kosciuszko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., and a member of the United Order of Honor, Home Lodge, No. 69, and at this writing is grand president of the State. He is a member of the Patriarch Militant Canton, Warsaw, No. 5, I. O. O. F., and is Colonel, commanding the First Regiment, Department of Indiana.

LEVY B. SNYDER, one of the active business men of Pierceton, a member of the hardware firm of Shanton, Humphreys & Snyder, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland County in 1829. When he was four years of age he was taken by his parents to Richland County, Ohio, and in

that county he grew to manhood, being reared to the avocation of a farmer. In 1853 he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, accompanied by his parents, and settled in Washington Township where he followed farming until 1862. He then clerked in a mercantile establishment at Pierceton until 1865, when he went to Larwill, and was employed in the same capacity until 1869. He then engaged in the mercantile business on his own account at Larwill, remaining there till 1880, when he closed out his business, and became a member of the present hardware firm of Shanton, Humphreys & Snyder. In his political views Mr. Snyder affiliates with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, an organization in which he takes much interest, and is a member of the lodge at Pierceton, the chapter at Columbia City, and the commandery at Warsaw, Indiana. He is a man of strict integrity, and by his fair and honorable dealings with his fellow men he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him.

JOHAN M. VAN DYKE, a prominent farmer of Wayne Township, was born near Long Branch, New Jersey, April 12, 1806. His parents, Abraham and Mary Van Dyke, were of Holland ancestry. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Warren, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their lives. John also resided there many years. He was married October 8, 1839, to Miss Ruth Cook, a native of Ohio, a daughter of John and Ann Cook. They had eight children, four of whom are living—John, Sarah, Thomas and Josephine. In the spring of 1840 he removed to Indiana, and settled in Clinton County, where he lived nearly twenty years. He then came to

this county and settled upon his present farm on section 23, where he owns 220 acres of land. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is serving as trustee of the Cook Chapel, in Harrison Township. His wife died August 21, 1884. He is a self-made man, having started in life with only \$200. He has frequently served on the grand and petit juries of the county, and politically is a Republican.

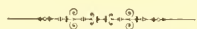
GEORGE C. ROBBINS, one of the oldest settlers of Harrison Township, where he is engaged in farming on section 35, is a native of Addison County, Vermont, born April 7, 1821. His parents, Willard and Mary Robbins, were natives of Massachusetts, his mother of Boston, and to them were born eleven children, of whom six are yet living—Catherine, Francis, George C., Emily, Melissa and Lutheria. The grandfather Robbins was a Revolutionary soldier, and the father was a soldier in the war of 1812, participating in several hard-fought battles. Our subject was twelve years old when his parents removed to Medina County, Ohio, and when sixteen years of age he accompanied them to Richland County, where he grew to manhood. He was united in marriage October 10, 1844, to Miss Sarah Heisler, a native of Pennsylvania, born May 8, 1827, a daughter of George C. and Margaret Heisler, her father being a native of Germany and an early settler of Kosciusko County, Indiana. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, three still living—Asenath, Lutetia, wife of James Valentine, of Clay Township, and Francis A. Mr. Robbins came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1854, and has since been a resident of Harrison Township, where he

has eighty acres of well-improved land under fine cultivation. He is one of the public-spirited men of his township, and gives liberally of his means to church purposes, and for any enterprise which he deems for the public welfare. He is a self-made man, having commenced life entirely without capital, his present fine property being the result of persevering toil and industry. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served as class-leader and steward, and as superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Mrs. Robbins is a member of the same church.

ROBERT B. LONG, a pioneer of Plain Township, was born in Henry County, Indiana, May 4, 1831. His parents were Joel and Jane Long, with whom he came to this county when four years of age. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Ohio. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living—James T., Robert B., Joel, Dicy and Martha. The deceased are—Jackson G., Elisha, Matilda, Susan and Jehu. The father and several brothers participated in the war of 1812. When sixteen years of age he went with his parents to Jackson County, Ohio, where he married Jane Boggs. After her decease he married Catherine Eby. He came to Henry County about 1818, being one of the first settlers of Northern Indiana. In 1835 he came to this county, having previously bought land in the southern portion of Van Buren Township. He settled upon his land the following fall. He improved about 500 acres of land. He was one of the organizers of the county, and represented Kosciusko County in the Legislature during the year

the county seat was located. In politics he was a Democrat. He removed to Leesburgh a short time before his death. Thus has passed away from our midst one more of those sturdy sons of toil who have been instrumental in developing the "wilds" of Kosciusko County into the blooming fields and pleasant homes of to-day. The subject of this sketch attended the common-school in the neighborhood of his home, where he acquired a good English education. Out of school hours his time was spent in assisting his father at the necessary duties of the farm. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Mary J. Rippey, daughter of Hon. David Rippey (deceased), formerly a member of the Legislature from this county, and one of the first settlers. To this union have been born seven children, of whom five survive—Rebecca A., Martha J., Louisa E., Charles E. and Mary E. In 1852 he purchased a farm of forty acres in Van Buren Township, where he made his start in the world. He continued to reside upon this farm until 1856, during which time he made substantial improvements. In 1873 he purchased the farm near Leesburgh, upon which he now resides, and in the same year he erected his present handsome residence, to which he removed his family in 1874. He has always been a tiller of the soil, in which occupation he finds his chief delight; and in connection with this he has been extensively engaged in selling and raising fine cattle and horses. These occupations, while quite congenial to him, have also proved of financial profit; and by close attention to business, he has amassed a handsome fortune. He is not a politician; and although he has repeatedly been urged to accept county offices, has invariably declined the proffered honor. He has ever been a generous friend to the honest poor, and a liberal supporter of enterprises having

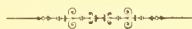
for their object the advancement of the county's interests. During his long residence in this county he has gained many friends, who are unanimous in pronouncing him a man of irreproachable integrity and honor. Politically he is a Democrat.



STEPHEN D. MILLER, farmer, residing on section 32, Turkey Creek Township, is the owner of 145 88-100 acres of land, a portion of which lies in Tippecanoe Township. He was born in Elkhart Township, Elkhart County, Indiana, August 26, 1840. He lived there until he was twenty-five years of age. He was reared on a farm, and married in Jackson Township, that county, Miss Mary M. Dansman. The first years of his married life he worked out by the day and month. After the expiration of eight years he purchased eighty acres of land in Jefferson Township, Kosciusko County. He made this purchase in 1864, and commenced immediately to make a home in the woods. He built a hewed-log house, 18x32 feet, one and a half stories high. He cleared the farm as well as he could in two years, then sold it and rented another of John Crabb. He lived on this place one year, then rented a farm in Tippecanoe Township, known as the San Thomas farm. This farm he rented two years, then rented a farm of San Thomas in Plain Township, where he lived five years, and bought his present farm a year before leaving the last farm he rented. He removed to his present home January 6, 1876, although he bought it in October, 1875. There were no buildings on the place except a barn, and there were about forty-four acres of clearing. Mr. Miller was a son of David and Martha (Dickinson) Miller. His father was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, July 30,

1781, where he passed his early life. Soon after his marriage he removed to within four miles of Dayton, Ohio, on Wolf Creek, and about 1835 or 1836 he settled in Elkhart County, this State, being one of the early settlers of that county. He lost his wife by death, and in the fall of 1838 he married Martha Drake, who was born, reared and married in New Jersey. Her first husband was a Mr. Drake, who died in Wayne County, Indiana, leaving four children. To David Miller's first marriage were born eight children. To his second marriage were born three children—Stephen D., Michael and Mattilda, who died in the fall of 1861, at the age of sixteen years. The father died November 5, 1851, and the mother died September 11, 1860. Both parents were Christians—the father a Dunkard and the mother a Baptist. Mrs. Stephen Miller was born in Union Township, Elkhart County, March 15, 1846. She passed her early life and was married in that county. Her father, David Dausman, was born in Alsace, Germany, March 27, 1816, coming to America when he was eleven years of age. His parents settled within twelve miles of Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, where he learned the potter's trade of Mr. McAtee. He was married in 1841, and soon after moved to Union Township, Elkhart County. He now lives in Jackson Township, that county. Her mother, Mattie (Byers) Dausman, was born February 2, 1817, in Canada, where she lived until her marriage. In her family were eight children—Anna, Jacob (died when about one year and a half old), Mary M., David, Kate, Mieliel (died when about two years old), Samuel and Moses. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had ten children—Martha E., Michael F., David S., Marion S., Charles S., Almeda B. (who died in the spring of 1874, at the age of two and a half years), Emma K., Early U., Mattie M.

and Hattie V. Mr. Miller's grandfather, Daniel Miller, and his grandmother Miller, died in Montgomery County, Ohio. His grandfather and grandmother Dickinson were born and died in New Jersey. Mrs. Miller's grandfather, David Dausman, was born, reared and married in Germany, and died in Union Township, Elkhart County. Her grandmother, Magdalena Dausman, was also born and married in Germany, and died in Elkhart County, at the age of seventy years. Her maternal grandparents, Moses and Anna Byers, were born in Canada, and died in this county, the grandfather in 1846, and the grandmother in 1860. Both are buried in Byers' cemetery. Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.



NEWTON BROWN, farmer, section 12, Washington Township, came to this county September 4, 1849, in company with Samuel Clover and family. They came from Franklin County, Ohio. Newton made his home with Mr. Clover for six months, then worked for Mr. Bearduff for three months, then purchased eighty acres of land at Warsaw, of VanDyke & McClure. It was the third eighty north of his present farm, and is now owned by Erastus Little. There were no improvements on the land, but he built his log cabin and commenced to make a home. Mr. Brown was born in Prairie Township, Franklin County, Ohio, November 16, 1826, where he lived until he was twenty-three years of age. At that time he came to this county with Mr. Clover. His father, John Brown, was born in Delaware in 1805, and when he was seven years old he removed with his parents to Franklin County, Ohio, where he grew to

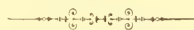
manhood, and where he was married and lived until 1851. That year he came to this county and settled in Washington Township, dying on that farm April 1, 1855, and is buried in Minzie cemetery. He was a sociable, genial man, and a friend to all, but was quick to resent an insult. He was a Republican in politics, and in his later years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Brown's grandfather, Israel P. Brown, was born in England, and when a boy came to America with his parents, who settled in Delaware. His grandmother, Elizabeth (Postel) Brown, was born in Delaware. These grandparents died in Franklin County, Ohio, and were buried in Postel cemetery. Mr. Brown's mother, Margaret (Peters) Brown, was born in Franklin County February 19, 1807, where she was reared and married. She is still living with her children. His grandfather, Daniel Teters, died in Franklin County. His grandmother, Christina (Keller) Teters, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in this county. She is buried in Ryerson cemetery. After her husband, Mr. Teters, died she married Peter Clover, who died in Franklin County. Mr. Brown was married December 8, 1853, to Elizabeth Moore, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, in October, 1828. She lived there until seven years of age, when she came with her parents to this county, where she was reared, educated and married. Her parents, William and Anna (Askern) Moore, were natives of Logan County. The father died while on his way to California, in 1849, and is buried on the banks of a stream, by the side of a sycamore tree. His name and age are cut on the tree. The mother died in this county, and is buried in the McNeal cemetery. Mrs. Brown died December 8, 1863, leaving four children—Mary E. married George Amos, who died, and she afterward married William Craygun;

Millie J., wife of Freeman Firestone; Margaret A. married John Baer, and Isabel M., wife of Amos Baer. November 27, 1866, Mr. Brown married Tabitha Davis, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 16, 1827. She died in a little less than two years after her marriage, and is buried in McNeal cemetery. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Free-will Baptist church.

WILLIAM LAUGHLIN, farmer, owns the east half of the northeast quarter of section 22, Tippecanoe Township. He came to this county September 6, 1840, with his parents, two brothers and four sisters, and settled on Big Turkey Creek Prairie, in what is now Plain Township, where the father rented land for about eight years. He then bought eighty acres in Tippecanoe Township, on section 22, for which he paid \$300. There were no improvements on the place, and he commenced at once to make a home by building a log cabin. He lived there several years, getting his land in a fair state of cultivation, when he sold the north forty to Mr. J. W. V. Humble, and the south forty he gave to his son William, who has sold the same to his son Lonis. The father then went to Whitley County to live with his son-in-law, Neriah Pearce, where he died during the war, aged sixty-three years. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and when a boy removed with his parents to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was married, and where his son William was born March 10, 1822. When the latter was three years of age he was taken by his parents to Richland County, where the family lived until William was eighteen years of age. The mother, Elizabeth (McClary)

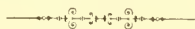
Laughlin, was born in Virginia, and was four years older than her husband. She was reared mostly in her native county, and came to Tuscarawas County with her parents, where she was married. She died the same year that her husband did, and both are buried in Mock's cemetery in Tippecanoe Township. Our subject purchased the land where he now resides for \$5 an acre, and paid for it from the proceeds of the farm, except \$100. He worked at almost everything—splitting rails, chopping wood and clearing land. He was first married in 1846 to Miss Rebecca Delkhart, who was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1824, and died May 1, 1847, leaving one child—Louis Laughlin, who married Emma Middleton, and is now living in Webster. Mrs. Laughlin is buried in Leesburgh. January 1, 1855, Mr. Laughlin was married to Sarah Rowland, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 28, 1825. When she was five years old her parents removed to Miami County, where they lived until she was eight years old, then removed to Shelby County, and lived there about twenty years. They finally came to this county, and settled in Tippecanoe Township upon the farm where J. W. V. Humble now lives, where the father died March 27, 1857, and is buried in Mock's cemetery. He was born July 12, 1787, in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Laughlin's mother was also born in Pennsylvania, September 22, 1792, and died at the house of her son David, aged eighty-five years, and is buried in Ravenna cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin have two children—Clementine, born March 28, 1862, is the wife of William G. Tryne, and lives near Leesburgh; William Herschel, born February 1, 1864, is living at home, unmarried, and working his father's farm. Mr. Laughlin's paternal grandfather, Robert Laughlin, came from Ireland and settled in

Pennsylvania. His paternal grandmother was Hannah Reed, and was probably born in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, William McClary, was a native of Scotland, and came to America when a young man, where he married Rachel Johnson, a native of Virginia. Mrs. Laughlin's paternal grandparents, William and Sarah Rowland, were born and married in Ireland; came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandparents were David and Hester Jimison; the former was born in Ireland, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was married, his wife being a native of that State and of Scotch descent. Mr. Laughlin was drafted March 25, 1865, and went to Fort Wayne, thence to Indianapolis, thence to New York, thence to Morehead City, thence to Wilmington, North Carolina; thence to Alexandria, Virginia, where his company encamped for a week; he was then attached to Company G, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, and went to Washington to attend the grand review. They then went to Maryland, where they were in camp six weeks. An order then came for them to go to Texas. They started, and traveled as far as Louisville, Kentucky, when they heard of Johnston's surrender, and an order came to halt. They remained where they were for a month, and were mustered out and sent to Indianapolis for their pay. Politically Mr. Laughlin is a Republican.



ALBERT GAWTHROP, a farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in Kosciusko County, September 14, 1853, son of Amos and Sarah S. Gawthrop. The father came to this county about 1833, and settled in the southern part of Van Buren Township. He was among the first settlers

of that locality, and, like other pioneers, endured hardships and privations. He was a self-made man, having begun life with absolutely nothing. Egbert was reared to manhood in this county, and received a rudimentary education in the district schools. He was first married December 7, 1875, to Dicy M., daughter of Jackson G. Long, of this county. To this union were born two children—Jackson L., deceased, and Sarah E. Mrs. Gawthrop died November 6, 1880, and May 3, 1881, Mr. Gawthrop was married to Elnora Woods, daughter of William Woods, of Harrison Township. To this union have been born four children—Carl, Mary E., Amos and Emma. He owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres, and is a successful farmer. His father died in 1859. He was the father of seven children, six of whom survive—John, Florence, wife of Henry Gibson; Egbert, Victor H., Charles O. and Amos R. He was a Democrat until 1856, and since then has been a Republican. Our subject is also a Republican.



JOHN C. PACKER, one of the most influential and prosperous citizens of Kosciusko County, and the most active and enterprising business man of Clay Township, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born near North Georgetown, June 21, 1836, a son of John and Sarah (Coburn) Packer, who were of Quaker origin. He received but a common-school education in his youth, but by private reading and close observation he learned much, and is well versed on the leading topics of the day. He learned the carpenter's trade in Ohio, and for a number of years was a prominent contractor and builder in that State, and at the same time owned and operated at Alliance, Ohio, a plan-

ing-mill and large lumber yard. March 5, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth S., daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Hill) Shaffer, of Mount Union, Stark County, Ohio. They are the parents of six children—Mary Florence graduated from Green-castle University, and is now married to Rev. William F. Cook, of Wayne Township; Sophia Della, Edgar H., William O., Charles N. and Howard J., and all but the youngest son have received a classical education at Warsaw. Mr. Packer left Ohio for Kosciusko County, Indiana, and in 1864 purchased four acres of land, now the site of the village of Packerton, and also the saw-mill which was owned by David Packer and Winfield D. Trover. After operating the saw-mill for a year Mr. Packer disposed of his mills in Ohio, and April 4, 1866, he returned with his family to Clay Township, Kosciusko County, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber on an extensive scale. For a number of years he operated several mills in this and other counties, a part of this time owning four large mills, all of which were under his own supervision. In 1878 he removed to Warsaw and engaged in buying and selling lumber, owning, at this time, three large mills. After the completion of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad through Kosciusko County, in 1882, Mr. Packer laid out ten acres of land through which the railroad passed into town lots, and, by his liberal inducements, soon disposed of them, and soon had a number of men hard at work erecting houses and store-rooms, which were speedily disposed of, and by the end of a year a thriving little village could be seen, which was appropriately called Packerton, in honor of its energetic founder, Mr. Packer, and the post-office was changed from East Pleasant to Packerton Postoffice. Mr. Packer lived at Warsaw till 1883, when he returned to his

farm in Clay Township, where, in connection with managing his large farm, he is extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock, and still finds time to enjoy the comforts and pleasures with which he is surrounded. By his persevering energy and good management he has acquired a competency, and in his home may be found books, music and all the luxuries and comforts which wealth brings to people of cultivated tastes and liberal education. Mr. Packer was the first general merchant at this place, but discontinued his business about the time Packerton was surveyed. His enterprise has been felt not only in the town bearing his name, but throughout the township and county. He gave the railroad company the right of way through his farm, and also the depot grounds, and has been instrumental in planting a number of trees on the grounds adjoining the depot. He has been instrumental in the erection of the handsome brick edifice known as the Highland Presbyterian Church, which has interior decorations and furniture excelling any church edifice in the State. Although not a Presbyterian, he was appointed superintendent of the building committee. Mr. Packer is a charter member of Highland Lodge, No. 620, I. O. O. F., and of Forest Lodge, No. 46, K. P., and also of Warsaw Council, No. 526, R. A. M.

LEVI CININGER, a prominent farmer of Wayne Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 25, 1834. His parents were Christian and Mary Cininger, natives of Baden Baden, Germany, who immigrated to America in 1832, and settled on a farm in Paris Township, Stark County, Ohio. They were among the first settlers of that county, and remained there until their

death. Of their nine children eight survive—Christian, Charles, Augustus, Henry, Caleb, Levi, Mary and William. Mr. Cininger has always been a farmer, with the exception of three years spent at carpenter work. He came to this county when in his twenty-first year, and for the first three years worked by the day and month as a farm hand. July 4, 1857, he married Rebecca McCleary, of this county. Four of the children born to them are living—Ina, John, Charles and Ella. For about twelve years after his marriage he worked a rented farm in Prairie Township. In 1867 he settled upon his present farm on section 26, Wayne Township. He has been very successful since coming to this county, and has a well-improved farm. When he arrived here he had but 75 cents left. In politics he is a Republican, and himself and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ISAIAH JONES MORRIS, dealer in agricultural implements, Warsaw, Indiana, has been a resident of Kosciusko County over fifty years. His father, John W. Morris, was a native of Maryland, of Welsh-German ancestry, being a descendant of Robert and Lewis Morris, signers of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather, Lovel Morris, was a Revolutionary soldier, and in 1795 went from his native State, Maryland, to Virginia, and from there in 1801 to Ohio, settling near Zanesville. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters. During the war of 1812 Lovel Morris and three sons, J. W., William and Charles, enlisted and served until its close. At the close of the war of 1812 J. W. Morris settled at Wooster, Ohio. In 1836 he moved to Indiana and settled on Government land on Clear

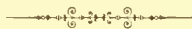
Creek, three and a half miles southeast of the present site of the city of Warsaw, then known as Camp Burell. It took its name from an Indian chief of that name, it being the ground on which he and his tribe camped for many years. During that same year Warsaw was platted, and was fixed upon as the county seat of the newly organized county of Kosciusko. As a pioneer he took a great interest in the growth and improvement of the county and in the advancement of education and Christianity. He erected the first log school-house in Wayne Township outside of Warsaw, in 1837. In this house a private school was kept, and it was also used for religious purposes. Mr. Morris was a staunch Baptist, and services of that denomination were held at his house until 1851, when the First Baptist Church of Warsaw was organized. He was originally a Free-soil Democrat in politics, but after the organization of the Republican party allied himself with it, and was ever a firm adherent of its principles. He died among his children at Warsaw, in 1858, at the age of sixty-five years. The mother of our subject, Mary (Jones) Morris, was a native of Pennsylvania and of Welsh parentage. When twelve years of age she accompanied her parents to Ohio, settling at Wooster. She was married when sixteen years of age, March 13, 1816, to J. W. Morris, they being the first white couple married at Wooster. She came to Kosciusko County with her husband and family in 1836, and became well known and much respected. She was a physician, and was called upon to practice in many families in the county, and was familiarly called "Mother Morris." She died at the homestead near Warsaw in 1854, at the age of fifty-four years. I. J. Morris, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wooster, Ohio, January 16, 1822, and was nearly fifteen years old when his parents came to this

county. He was reared a farmer, and obtained his education in the schools taught in the log cabin of that day and by private study. He was engaged in farming in Wayne Township until 1852, when he settled in Warsaw and embarked in the mereantile trade, being a member of the firm of Clark & Morris, dry goods, and also of Morris & Carty, foundrymen, until 1856. In 1859 he engaged in the agricultural implement business, his son, Charles F., being associated with him, the firm name being I. J. Morris & Son. May 1, 1844, Mr. Morris was married near Pierceton, this county, to Miss Rachel P. Barnes, formerly of Palmyra, New York, coming to this county with her parents, Isaac G. and Elizabeth (Smith) Barnes, in 1843. They have four children—Benton Q., of the lumber firm Morris & Hannah, of Warsaw; George W., of Ellsworth, Kansas; Charles Fremont, of Warsaw, associated in business with his father, and Mary E., wife of Professor O. B. Clark, of the State University at Bloomington, Indiana. Benton Q. was a soldier in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion. The entire family are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Morris has held the office of deacon since 1860, and of clerk almost continuously since its organization. He is a Royal Arch Mason and belongs to the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows.

JACOB H. MILLER, of the firm of Miller Brothers, of Pierceton, dealers in hardware and farm implements, was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 13, 1843, his parents, Michael and Elizabeth (Walker) Miller, being natives of Pennsylvania, and both of German ancestry. The father is deceased, dying when our subject was very

young. The mother still survives her husband, and makes her home with her children at Goshen, Indiana. In early life she was a Lutheran, but in after life she joined the Presbyterian church, of which she is still a member. Jacob H., our subject, began to maintain himself at the age of thirteen years, working at farm labor till nineteen years of age, when, in 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Union service for three years, and was assigned to Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. He participated in numerous engagements and skirmishes, the most important of them being Winchester (1863), New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburgh, Winchester (1864), Opequan, Petersburg and Farnersville. He was wounded by a minie ball at the battle of Winchester in 1864, and was confined in McClellan Hospital at Philadelphia for ninety days. Twice he was captured by the Confederates, first at the battle of Winchester in 1863, when he was imprisoned in Libby Prison almost two months, and the second time at Petersburg, when he was held five days, until the surrender of Lee's army. He remained in the service till the close of the war, when he was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 5, 1865. After his discharge he went to Alliance, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1868. He was united in marriage, at Alliance December 4, 1868, to Miss Laura Moles, a native of Dalton, Ohio. In 1868 he removed to Canton, Ohio, where he worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1873, after which he clerked in a hardware store at Canton until 1880. In that year he came to Pierceton, Kosciusko County, Indiana, and became associated with his brother, Jonas W. Miller, when they established their present business, which has since been conducted under the firm name of Miller Brothers. In politics Mr. Miller is a

Republican. During 1883-'84 and '85, he held the office of treasurer of the village of Pierceton, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of Pierceton Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M., and is a comrade of John Murray Post, No. 124, G. A. R., of Pierceton.



DANIEL BROWN, deceased, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, March 6, 1829. He was reared at his birth-place, and educated in the common schools of Ohio. When he was twenty-three years of age he came to Kosciusko County with his brother-in-law, John Welch, his parents coming two months later. They settled on the farm near where Daniel's widow now lives, and where the father died. When they first settled on the farm there was a small log cabin and a few acres of improvements. In 1857 he built a frame house, where he died April 1, 1885. The mother is still living, and makes her home with Daniel's widow. Our subject was married October 11, 1853, to Cynthia A. Doke, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, near Bellefontaine, February 5, 1835, where she lived until nearly three years of age, when they came to Washington Township and settled on the southwest quarter of section 13. Her parents were John and Harriet (Turner) Doke. Her father was born in Champaign County, Ohio, June 30, 1809, and when he was young he and his parents removed to Logan County, where he grew to manhood, and where he was married in 1831. In March, 1837, he and his wife and three children came to this county, and settled on the farm, as before stated. The names of the three children are—Robert P., Cynthia A. and Thompson D. After they settled here the following children were born

—John T., Elizabeth, Edmund C., Harriet M., Nancy A. and William. All are living except Robert P. and William, the eldest and youngest. They removed from Logan County with a two-horse team and the usual covered wagon, camping out a portion of the time, and occasionally sleeping in houses along the way. They brought an extra horse, a few head of cattle and several hogs, driving them along the horrible roads. They frequently had to cut their roads for miles. They were fourteen days making the journey. The father had visited the county the previous May, and had cleared about an acre of land, planted some corn and sowed some turnips. He built a one-story round-log cabin with a puncheon floor, a puncheon door and a puncheon table. The cabin had one window with six lights, each light being 6x10 inches. The family lived in that cabin six years, when the father built a hewed-log house one and a half stories high with only one room, but they still utilized the old house. In 1865 the father built a good frame house. The mother was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 12, 1809. When she was five or six years old her parents removed to Logan County, where she was reared and educated. Daniel worked his father's farm for five years after his marriage, and in the meantime bought forty acres of land. The year following he bought another forty, upon which there was a hewed log house. They moved into this house, and lived in it about six years, when it burned down. He immediately built a part of the present frame house, and the following spring built the house as it now stands. Daniel Brown died January 26, 1874, and is buried in the Menzie cemetery. He died of typhoid fever, after a sickness of fifteen days. He was a Republican in politics, but cast his last vote for Horace Greeley. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of

seven children, five of whom are living—Josephine, born August 8, 1856; Daniel D., born December 8, 1858; Thompson, born July 30, 1861; Mary O., born July 3, 1867; Myrtle B., born April 11, 1869. The deceased are—Frances Elizabeth, born July 22, 1854, died December 11, 1855; Hattie, born March 4, 1863, died February 14, 1865. Both are buried in Menzie cemetery. Mrs. Brown's grandfather, Alexander Doke, was born in Kentucky, and was Captain of a company in the war of 1812. Her grandmother, Elizabeth (Swing) Doke, was of Southern birth; both died in Logan County, Ohio. Her maternal grandfather, John Turner, was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also her grandmother, Margaret Turner. Mrs. Brown states that when they were moving to this county they stopped seven miles from their farm to get fire, which they brought with them. It happened that they did not need it, as her uncle, Thomas Turner, who was a tanner, and was through the country buying tan bark, had arrived there before them, and had a fire already started by firing off his gun. An Indian came the second night and wanted to stay over night. They allowed him to remain, and he roasted a turnip for himself by the fire, ate it, and lay down to sleep with his feet toward the fire. That same week the father had to go to Goshen for supplies. It took two days to make the trip. The first night during his absence the mother and children received a terrible fright. The Indians came around, and seeing a light they fired off their guns and gave a few Indian grunts. Her father's cabin was the fourth cabin built in that township. Neighbors were very scarce, the nearest one on the south three and a half miles, and twelve miles on the east. Their first post-office was at Leesburgh. Mrs. Brown had three brothers in the Union army—Thomp-



Ephraim Wells

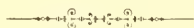
son, John T. and Edmund. Mr. Brown's brother, Ambrose, was a soldier in the Union army, and died in the hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

EPHRAIM WELLS, a prominent and influential citizen of Kosciusko County, is a native of Ohio, born in Miami County in 1839, a son of Preston and Almira (Truax) Wells, who came with their family to Kosciusko County in 1849. They settled on the quarter section of land on which Silver Lake is located, and, with Jacob Paulus and Andrew Homman, were the original founders of that village. They were the parents of seven children, the four eldest born in Ohio, and the three youngest natives of Kosciusko County. Of the children, the first born died in infancy; Ephraim is our subject; Martha J. is the wife of George Michael; Harriet E. married Peter Clemmer; Nancy E. is the wife of William Clemmer; Sarah A. is married to William Caldwell, and Esther is the wife of Henry Leffel. Ephraim Wells received good educational advantages in youth, attending the high school at Warsaw, and the Methodist Episcopal College at Fort Wayne, Indiana. In the winter of 1860 he taught his first term in the "Deep Cut" school-house in Wayne Township, and with the exception of one winter, taught during the winter months until 1884, in all thirty-one terms. He was a popular and successful teacher, and many of his students have become prominent men, such as George Morley, John M. Miller, principal of the Silver Lake schools, Jacob Deaton, Daniel Stephens, trustee of Jackson Township, and many others. Mr. Wells was united in marriage March 29, 1876, to Mrs. Martha J. Widener, who was formerly a teacher in Kosciusko County, and at the time of her marriage was

a teacher in the grammar department of the Pierceton schools. Her classical education was obtained at the University at Urbana, Ohio, her parents, Samuel P. and Rebecca (Allen) Funk, having formerly been residents of that place. Two children, named Walter A. and Edna A., have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells, the former dying in infancy. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Wells was elected commissioner of Kosciusko County, his term of office expiring in 1888. He is well fitted for this position, proving himself to be the right man in the right place, and is giving entire satisfaction to his constituents. In 1882 he was elected president of the Farmers' Relief Association of Kosciusko County, holding that position since that date by re-election. Politically he is an active member of the Republican party, and belongs to the County Central Committee, and is chairman of the township committee. He has been a member of the United Brethren church since 1862, and for seven years has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school in Silver Lake. He takes an active interest in Sabbath-school work, and at various times has taught in other schools, and is at present acting as vice-president of the schools of Seward Township. As a son of one of the pioneers of this county, and one of her representative citizens, we take pleasure in placing the sketch of Ephraim Wells among the prominent men of Kosciusko County.

CALVIN A. POOR, a thorough practical farmer of Harrison Township, residing on section 26, is a native of Ohio, born in Jackson County, September 13, 1844, a son of John and Sabina E. Poor, of whom the mother is deceased, her death taking place January 31, 1886. They were the

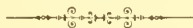
parents of ten children, of whom seven are yet living—Mary, the wife of Eli Hayden, of Ellsworth County, Kansas; David, of Atna Township; Joshua, living in Prairie Township; Calvin A., Susanna, Martha, wife of Rev. Charles Shackelford, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Beloit, Kansas; and Ellen, wife of Rudolph Huffer, Jr. The father is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political views is a Republican. Calvin A. Poor, the subject of this sketch, was about three years old when his parents came to Kosciusko County, the date of their coming being in 1847, when they settled south of the prairie land. Here he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and he has made that the principal avocation of his life, and by his own efforts has acquired a fine farm of eighty acres, located on section 26, Harrison Township. He was united in marriage February 17, 1875, to Miss Mary O. Stinson, a daughter of John and Minerva Stinson, residents of Pierceton, Indiana. They are the parents of one child, a daughter named Edith B. In politics Mr. Poor casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



HENRY PAULUS, an active and enterprising business man of Silver Lake, was born in Lake Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1844, a son of Daniel and Maria (Miller) Paulus, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. The parents came from Montgomery County, Ohio, to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1841, and settled in the wild woods, where they built their pioneer home, a log cabin, and cleared and cultivated a farm. Their children—Jacob M., Annie, David and Catherine, were born in Ohio, and Henry, Mary A., Susannah, Elizabeth, Lydia, Monroe and Sarah

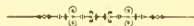
E., were born on the home farm in Lake Township, Kosciusko County. All were reared to agricultural pursuits, except the youngest son. Some of the sons learned trades, our subject being among the number. He learned the shoemaker's and the harness-maker's trades, learning the former with H. C. Rantz, of Silver Lake, and the latter with Robert R. Leas. He worked as an apprentice in a rather unusual manner, he having furnished the capital to put in the stock in both the shoe and harness departments, then hired his instructors. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, his brother Jacob M., enlisting with him. They were in the engagement at Richmond, Kentucky, and both were taken prisoners. On that field our subject was severely wounded, and still carries the scars of three rebel bullets, received in that fight. For twenty-four hours he lay on the battlefield before being taken to the hospital, where he lay for twenty-five weeks incapacitated for duty. The wounded were under the care of their own physicians and officers who were captured at the same time, and as soon as they were able to be removed, were paroled and sent home. Mr. Paulus was united in marriage in February, 1867, to Miss Margaret Kessler. Their only daughter, Annie, is now the wife of C. W. Lad, of Silver Lake. In 1863 Mr. Paulus engaged in business for himself with a capital of \$100, saved from his wages obtained from the Government while in the army, and since returning from the war has led an active business life. He began his present mercantile business at Silver Lake, in 1874, building the brick store he now occupies in 1880, where he carries a large stock of boots and shoes, clothing, hats, caps and harness, of which he is the only exclusive dealer in Silver Lake. From the moderate investment of \$100 Mr. Paulus has

become one of the prosperous men of his village, and has by strict attention to business and good management, built up a good trade. He has served Silver Lake as councilman and treasurer, holding the latter office two terms. He is one of the charter members of Post No. 306, G. A. R., of which he is the present quartermaster. The father of our subject and his brother Jacob Paulus, Sr., were the first merchants in what is now the limits of Silver Lake. They were the original founders of Silver Lake, the town being laid out by them on lands owned by Jacob. Their old store, a hewed log structure, was left standing till 1884, when it was removed. Our subject's parents both died in 1886, old and respected pioneers of Lake Township.



SAMUEL L. McDANIEL, an active and enterprising citizen of Harrison Township, residing on section 10, is a native of Ohio, born in Morrow County June 7, 1839, and is of Scotch descent. His parents, John and Elizabeth McDaniel, were natives respectively of Maryland and Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children, and of this number seven are yet living—Samuel L., our subject; Margaret A., wife of J. M. Humphreys, of Washington Township; John R., in Bourbon, Indiana; Sarah, William H., Joseph L., of Washington Township, and James E., living in Bourbon, Indiana. When our subject was fourteen years of age his parents removed to Kosciusko County, Indiana, settling in Washington Township, having been among the early settlers of that township. There they made their home till their death, the mother dying February, 1880, and the father in December, 1885. Samuel L. McDaniel was reared to manhood in Kosciusko County, and in his youth received a

good common-school education by attending the public schools. He subsequently engaged in teaching school, and at the age of twenty-four years he entered the New Carlisle Collegiate Institute in St. Joseph County, Indiana, where he pursued his studies for two years. He here was noted for his ability as a speaker and debater, having been selected on various occasions to deliver public addresses. He again resumed teaching, which avocation he still follows, principally during the winter terms, and during the summer months he carries on farming. He has taught in St. Joseph and Kosciusko counties, and has always met with marked success, becoming a popular teacher wherever he has followed that avocation. He stands at the head of his profession among the veteran teachers of the county, having been in the ranks for more than a quarter of a century. He settled on his present farm in Harrison Township in the fall of 1871, and has brought his land under good cultivation. Mr. McDaniel was married October 12, 1871, to Miss Laverna Spangle, a daughter of John and Sobrina Spangle, both now deceased, who were among the early settlers of Kosciusko County. In his political views Mr. McDaniel affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, being an active worker in its ranks.



ALFRED K. SELLERS, a farmer of Wayne Township, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, January 11, 1855, son of William and Elizabeth Sellers. He came to this county with his parents in 1861. They settled in Wayne Township, where the father died April 30, 1883, and the mother March 9, of the same year. The father was a native of Virginia. He had been three

times married, and was the father of a large family of children, of whom the following survive—John, Samuel, George, Sarah, Nancy, Joanna and Alfred K. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected by all who knew him. Our subject was reared to manhood and educated in the public schools. September 12, 1878, he was married to Mary R. Stiekler, daughter of Andrew Stiekler, and their children are—William V., born September 18, 1879; John H., born November 8, 1881, and Andrew E., born June 1, 1883. Mr. Sellers resides on his farm on section 14. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

WESLEY PINKERTON, an old settler of Van Buren Township, is a native of Holmes County, Ohio, born January 21, 1836. His parents, James and Margaret Pinkerton, were natives of Pennsylvania, and in 1839 immigrated from Ohio to Kosciusko County, settling on section 30, Van Buren Township. The land was at that time in its primitive condition. He first cleared a space sufficient to erect a log cabin, so as to make a home for his family. He continued to clear his land, year by year, until he had a well-improved farm. Mr. and Mrs. James Pinkerton were the parents of eleven children, of whom the following survive—Nancy, John, Hiram, Elizabeth, Josiah, Margaret, Sarah A., Wesley and Eleanor J. The family, like other pioneers, endured many hardships and privations. The parents passed their last days on the old homestead farm, where they had spent so many years of toil. The father died March 11, 1871, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was highly respected by all who were so

fortunate as to make his acquaintance. The mother died July 7, 1872, aged seventy-four years. Our subject was reared to manhood in this county, and educated in the early district schools. January 5, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Emeline Kinney, daughter of Abraham and Catherine Kinney. She was born January 6, 1838, in Crawford County, Ohio. Her father resides in Jefferson Township, this county, and her mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton have four children—Ashford; Jennie, wife of Daniel Carris; Hattie, wife of Charles Gibson, and Mollie. Mr. Pinkerton is the owner of 168 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as road supervisor and school director. Religiously he is a member of the English Evangelical church, and for a number of years has officiated as a local minister.

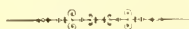
WILLIAM MILLER, farmer, resides on the northwest quarter of section 32, Turkey Creek Township, where he owns 110 acres of land. He came to this county in the spring of 1856, with his parents, who rented for a few years, then settled in Turkey Creek Township, where the father bought forty acres of land that is now owned by Mrs. Bright. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 2, 1847, living there until he came to this county, and has lived here ever since. In the winter of 1864 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry. His regiment joined General Sherman's army at Chattanooga, and their first battle was at Marietta, Georgia, and Mr. Miller took part in every battle in which his regiment was engaged until Atlanta was taken. The regiment was attached to the

Twenty-third Army Corps, General Schofield. He started back with the regiment to look after Hood, but was taken sick and could not march. He was taken to Chattanooga, thence to Nashville; thence to Jeffersonville; thence to Madison, Indiana; thence to Washington, to join his regiment. While on the way to Washington he was taken worse and could go no farther. Two months later he was discharged by a surgeon's certificate, and returned to his home, and has since been engaged in farming. His lungs are somewhat affected and he has varicose veins. His father, John Miller, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and is now past sixty-eight years of age. He lives in Anderson County, Kansas, having moved there in 1869 from this county. His mother, Mary A. (Grindle) Miller, is about two years younger than the father. They were the parents of five children—Elizabeth, William, Henry, who died at the age of nine years; Adam and Lorinda. Mr. Miller was married August 3, 1868, to Miss Millicent Guy, who was born in Turkey Creek Township August 26, 1848, where she passed her early life and where she was married. Her parents were Samuel and Mary (Bowers) Guy. Her father was born on February 12, 1817, and died in 1868. Her mother was born in 1824, and died in 1856, aged thirty-four years, three months and twenty-five days. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have six children—Mary Axie, born February 11, 1870; Harley, born August 11, 1872; Idala, born March 14, 1875; Jesse, born June 23, 1877; Andrew, born October 16, 1879; Bessie, born September 7, 1882. Mr. Miller's grandfather, Henry Grindle, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Anderson County, Kansas, in 1883, aged eighty-eight years. His grandmother, Elizabeth Grindle, was also born in Pennsylvania, and died at the home of Mrs. Beghtel. Mrs. Miller's maternal

grandparents, Daniel and Elsie Bowers, died in Turkey Creek Township; the latter was born in Maryland.

CHARLES A. RIGDON, a dentist at Warsaw, was born in that city September 16, 1857. His father, Elijah W. Rigdon, was born at Mechanicsburgh, Champaign County, Ohio, February 18, 1827. His education was such as could be obtained in the common schools, but he improved his opportunities so well that he soon became a fine student in several languages. October 29, 1848, he was united in marriage with Virginia A. Rigdon, who was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, January 7, 1827, on General George Washington's homestead at Mount Vernon, at which place her father was overseer. In 1851 they removed to Warsaw, at which place she still resides. Her husband entered the army October 28, 1862, and continued in active service until he was honorably discharged July 22, 1865. He was a member of Company C, Second Indiana Cavalry. He was a member of Warsaw's first fire company, and of the Warsaw saxhorn band, the first organization of the kind in the city. By profession he was a photographer, which occupation he followed from 1865 until a few years previous to his death. April 25, 1875, he was attacked with neuralgia of the heart, which caused his death in three days. He was buried by Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, I. O. F., of which order he was an earnest member. Charles Rigdon, the subject of this sketch, was born at Warsaw September 16, 1857, and secured a good common-school education in the primary and high school of the city. In 1873, when only sixteen years of age, he began the study of dentistry under T. A. Goodwin,

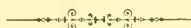
with whom he remained fourteen months. He then studied under the instruction of F. E. Olney ten months, then fitted up an office at Warsaw, and began the practice of his chosen profession. By reason of being too young he had to work his way to success, his competitors being older and more experienced; but by patience, good nature and constant effort he succeeded in gaining a foothold, and worked up a paying patronage. In 1878 he opened a dental depot for the sale of dental supplies and surgical instruments, employing two salesmen on the road. In 1884 he began the publication of the *Dental Student*, a journal devoted to dental literature, which he still publishes with success. In 1884 he was appointed manager of the Central Union Telephone Company, of Kosciusko and Marshall counties, and during the same year he was elected secretary of the Warsaw Building, Loan and Savings Association. He still holds both positions. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Warsaw, and also belongs to Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, and Hackeluan Encampment, No. 37, I. O. O. F., at Warsaw. He is past grand master of his lodge, and is high priest of the encampment. He is also one of the lessees and managers of the Warsaw Opera House.



WILLIAM H. UPSON was born in Delaware County, New York, May 5, 1818. His father, Andrew B. Upson, was born in 1793, and died in 1872. His mother, Betsey (Barnes) Upson, was born July 28, 1790. The Upsons are supposed to be originally from England. The grandfather, Ezekiel Upson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and Andrew B. Upson in the war of 1812. When our subject was nineteen years of age he came to Noble

County, this State, which was in November, 1837, where he purchased a farm and lived upon it until 1855, when he went to Dane County, Wisconsin, and bought an improved farm, living upon it until November, 1859, then returned to Noble County and rented a farm two years. He then came to Tippecanoe Township and lived until 1876, then removed to Leesburgh, where he lived till February, 1877. He then removed to his farm near Warsaw, where he died January 3, 1884, and was buried in Warsaw cemetery. Mrs. Upson was formerly Lucy Eagles, daughter of Leander B. and Zillah (Stark-weather) Eagles, and she was born in Genesee County, New York, April 14, 1818. In the spring of 1838 she came with her parents to Noble County, this State, where she was married. Her father was born in New York City, and died in Noble County. Her mother died in Genesee County, where she spent all of her married life. Mrs. Upson is living on the farm where the father died. Mr. and Mrs. Upson had six children—William Wallace, Edwin H., Arthur H. and Zillah A., who lives with her mother. Leander B. died in infancy, and a child unnamed died when a few hours old. Edwin H. was born in Noble County, May 1, 1851, and was educated in the common schools. In 1869 he commenced teaching, and taught seven terms during the winter and worked on the farm during the summer. He was married December 23, 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Bull, daughter of Robert H. and Maria (Greider) Bull. She was born in Noble County, this State, March 26, 1853. Mr. Upson is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Christian church. He was elected justice of the peace, but did not qualify. E. H. Upson and brother formed a partnership in 1885, to breed fine sheep and poultry and to grow seeds and plants. They

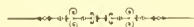
now have on hand thirty head of pure bred and graded Southdown sheep, and are raising the Light Brahma fowl exclusively. They are raising all kinds of garden seeds, and intend to furnish the best at reasonable prices. They publish a catalogue of their seeds on the 15th of January, and their stock catalogue in the fall of each year. Any person desiring a catalogue will be furnished one by sending their address to E. H. Upson & Brother, Wilmot, Indiana.



WILLIAM L. KINTZEL, the pioneer settler of Mentone, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Millersburg, Dauphin County, the date of his birth being August 25, 1829. He is of German ancestry, his great-grandfather, Christian Kintzel, coming from that country to Pennsylvania in an early day. His son, Christian Kintzel, Jr., was reared in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and during his lifetime was one of the most noted carpenters and cabinet-makers in that part of the country. His grandson has now in his possession an elegantly finished table, a souvenir of his artistic skill. He was a private during the war of 1812, and often subsisted on the most scanty rations, mule steak occasionally furnishing their table. He was united in marriage to Miss Polly Fournthey, and to this union were born two children—David, the father of our subject, and Charlotte. David Kintzel was a tanner by trade, and owned and operated two large tanneries in Millersburg, Pennsylvania, he having built the first tannery in that town. He married Mary Rathfang, her father, Frederick Rathfang, having been a tanner at Millersburg. They were the parents of ten children, of whom nine are still living—William L., our subject; Charlotte,

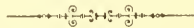
Henry, David, Frederick, Christian, Harriet, Mary and Emma, all married except Henry, and with the exception of Frederick all are residents of Kosciusko County, Indiana. In 1865 the father came with his family to Kosciusko County, and located at Stony Point. William L. Kintzel, whose name heads this sketch, was married in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1852, to Miss Mary McNeil, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Mason) McNeil. Mr. McNeil was a miller by occupation, following his trade in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. He died in Ogle County, Illinois, in 1883, aged eighty-five years. His wife, who was twelve years his junior, died in the same county. Of their eleven children, six grew to maturity, all of whom came West. Mrs. Kintzel and her sister, Mrs. A. Tucker, are the only members of that family living in Kosciusko County. To Mr. and Mrs. Kintzel have been born the following children—Charles, Emma, Ella and Clara. Emma married David Dillingham, and has five children—Ada, Tudor, Mollie, Charles and Odessa M. Ella has been twice married, her first husband being Franklin Shaffler, by whom she has two children—William B. and Francis. She was married a second time to Elijah Stansbury, and to this union have been born two children—Bert and Susie. Mr. Kintzel was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting at Mansfield, Ohio, in Company L, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, his residence at that time being in Crawford County, Ohio. His regiment was assigned to duty in the Fourteenth Corps, under Generals Rosecrans and Kilpatrick. He was detailed as Major's Orderly, and saw active service until he met with an accident which disabled him, causing his discharge at the end of twelve months. His brother Frederick remained in the service, of his country till the war closed, and was actively engaged

in sixteen great battles, besides many minor engagements. Our subject has been a resident of the State of Indiana since 1865, in which year he located in Sevastopol, Kosciusko County, and opened a meat market. One year later he moved to Atwood, remaining there till 1875, going thence to Stark County. He purchased a farm in Stark County, but the loss of a large amount of valuable stock caused his removal to Marshall County in 1878. In 1882, when the new town of Mentone was surveyed, he came to this place and erected its first residence, which he used as a boarding-house, in which business he has since been engaged. The family of Mr. Kintzel, consisting of his wife and two children, Charles and Clara, and a grandson, William B. Shaffer, was the first to locate in Mentone, and at that time the prospect was very forlorn and uninviting, but they have witnessed the many changes which have occurred in the past few years, changing the wilderness into a thriving village of wonderful growth. A grandson of Mr. Kintzel, Charles Dillingham, son of David and Emma Dillingham, was the first child born in the village.



JACOB SIGLER, deceased, was born in Richland County, Ohio, a son of Nicholas and Catharine (Steel) Sigler, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. Jacob was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving a common-school education in the schools of his neighborhood, and the careful instruction received both at school and under the paternal roof formed the character of one who during his business life was one of the best and most respected of men. October 11, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hilton, a daughter of

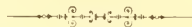
Robert and Hannah (McCool) Hilton, the father a native of Sheffield, England, and the mother of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The parents of Mrs. Sigler had a family of ten children, Mrs. Sigler being the only member of her family living in the State of Indiana. On coming to Silver Lake, in 1873, Mr. Sigler engaged in the lumber business with Robert Fisher, and for three years conducted a saw-mill and lumber-yard. He subsequently disposed of his interest in the saw-mill, but still continued dealing in lumber, and also managed his farm, which he had purchased in 1872. He afterward sold his farm, and bought another near the village of Silver Lake, which is now owned by his widow. He died at the early age of thirty-eight years, September 7, 1877, his death causing universal regret. He was one of the most-respected men of Silver Lake, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. As a husband and father he was kind and affectionate, a generous neighbor, and in business he was energetic, prompt and courteous, and in all his dealings he was strictly honorable. To Mr. and Mrs. Sigler was born one son—Gilbert A., who died in his seventeenth year, February 11, 1883, his remains being interred beside the body of his father in Lake View cemetery. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sigler and their son were members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which Mrs. Sigler is still an earnest and worthy member.



WILLIAM S. STOCKER resides on section 1, in Tippecanoe Township, where he owns sixty-three acres of land. He came to this county in the spring of 1863, with his parents and seven other children, who settled across the road in Noble County, opposite to where he now lives. The

father died near Webster, on a farm he then owned, the 13th of December, 1882. He was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and was sixty-five years of age when he died. The mother, formerly Margaret Strieby, is living on the old farm where the family first settled when they came to Indiana. She is two years younger than her husband. Both parents were born in Stark County, Ohio. The brothers and sisters of our subject were the following—Nathaniel, who died in 1878, near Etna, Noble County; Eliza Jane married Alexander Miksch, and died in 1865, while her husband was in the army. William S. was born May 1, 1842, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. August 17, 1862, he enlisted in the United States service, and was honorably discharged the 28th of December, 1862. He was a member of Company K, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, and served under General Buell, in Kentucky. He was discharged on account of a wound received at the battle of Perryville. He was wounded by a minie ball in his left thigh, and was taken to a hospital at Perryville; thence to Lebanon; thence to Louisville. He was married November 19, 1868, to Miss Sarah C. Knepper, who was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1847. When she was a year old her parents brought her to Noble County, where she was reared to womanhood. Her father was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and is now sixty-seven years old. The mother was born in Franklin County, same State, and is now sixty-five years old. They are living on the farm where they first settled. Both parents are of German origin. Mr. Stoeker's grandfather died when William was five or six years old. He has given considerable attention to bee-raising. In the spring of 1885 he had three swarms of bees, and they have

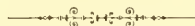
now increased to twelve swarms and produced 300 pounds of honey. In the fall of 1885 he sold two swarms, and in the following spring commenced with ten swarms. He now has thirty-three swarms, and they have produced five or six hundred pounds of honey. The comb honey sells for 15 cents per pound. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



JAMES C. ROGERS, farmer, resides on section 2, Monroe Township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He came to Whitley County, this State, with his parents June 10, 1852, living there until the following August, then removed to this county, settling in what was then Jackson, now Monroe, Township. The family located on the farm now owned by Mr. Rogers, on the opposite side of the road. There was a log cabin where the barn now stands, which was torn down only four years ago. There was a small clearing of about five acres, and in this the larger timber was standing. The father died in Piercetown September 18, 1882, and is buried in Ryerson cemetery. He was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1798, where he spent his early life. He afterward removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where he was married. The mother, Sarah (Boyd) Rogers, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, March 27, 1809, and when she was eleven years of age went with her parents to Franklin County, Ohio. There were eight children born to Jacob and Sarah Rogers, of whom four are living—Zephaniah, born April 16, 1835, lives in Monroe Township; Fidelia, born in August, 1839, is the wife of Ambrose Haunlin, her first husband having died in the army; James C., born March 28, 1841; Henrietta, born in July, 1845, is the wife of Wesley Hay, and living in North Manchester.

Nancy, the oldest of the family, died in 1865, and is buried in the Ryerson cemetery; David M., the second child, died at the age of one and a half years; Hester Ann, born in 1837, died in October, 1883; Egbert M., born in February, 1843, died May 25, 1864; he had the measles while in the army, and died in less than a year afterward. The mother is still living, and resides at Pierceton. James C. was married December 6, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Kistler, who was born in Hancock County, Ohio, January 8, 1844. When she was ten years old the family removed to this county and settled in Harrison Township, where she lived until her marriage. Her father, Solomon Kistler, was born in Pennsylvania, and when quite young removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where he lived until he was married. He died December 30, 1870, and the mother, Elizabeth (Dove) Kistler, died January 6, 1871, just one week after her husband. Both are buried at Pleasant View cemetery. They reared a family of eleven children, six boys and five girls. The oldest and youngest are Methodist Episcopal ministers. Not one of them used tobacco in any form, or alcoholic drinks, or used profane language. The names of the children are as follows—William R., a missionary at Las Vegas, New Mexico; Susan, wife of Isaac Hosman, and living at Oakdale, Nebraska; Reuben, who died in Franklin County, Ohio, aged six months; Aaron B., who died at the age of thirty years, and is buried beside his parents; Mary A., wife of Jacob Coons, who died of lung disease; Sarah J. also died of lung disease, at the age of twenty-two years; George W., who lives on a farm near Palestine; Henry D., who was married and died in Nemaha County, Kansas, leaving one little girl, also died of lung disease; Elizabeth, wife of James C. Rogers; Ada B., wife of Cyrus Gault, of Atwood, Harrison Township;

Amos H., a Methodist Episcopal minister in Illinois. All are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father was a large, strong man, six feet in height, and was quite an athlete. Mrs. Rogers' maternal grandfather, Henry Dove, was born in Virginia, and died in Fairfield County, Ohio, aged nearly 100 years. He was blind, and confined to his bed nine years previous to his death. Her grandfather Dove was twice married. Mr. Rogers' grandfather, Zephaniah Rogers, died in Appanoose County, Iowa, aged ninety-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have had two children—the first one died in early infancy; Addie Blondie was born May 7, 1879. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Rogers served as assessor for eight years, and in the spring of 1886 he was elected township trustee. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



OSCAR F. HOLBROOK, deceased, was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Kosciusko County, and a history of the county, however brief, would be incomplete did it not contain some mention of him. He was a native of the State of New York, born March 7, 1830, a son of Amariah and Polly Holbrook. When he was seven years old, in 1837, his parents moved to Indiana and settled in Kosciusko County, being among its first settlers, and here he grew to manhood. Reared in a new country, he had but limited advantages for obtaining an education, but when the opportunity offered he made the best use of his time and acquired a fair education. In his youth he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed at intervals the most of his life. He was an energetic and industrious man,



Oscar J. Hobbrook



and this, added to his desire to procure a good home for his family, made him persistent, and he was successful, and at his death left his widow with enough means to provide for her family. The homestead contains ninety-six acres of valuable land, and Mrs. Holbrook owns fifty-four acres in another tract. In politics Mr. Holbrook was a Democrat. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, an organization in which he was much interested. He was an upright, honest man, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a kind, considerate husband, and an indulgent father. He was twice married. First to Miss Jane Orr, who lived but a short time after their marriage. His second marriage took place April 3, 1859, when Miss Margaret Dunham became his wife. She was a daughter of Jehu and Margaret Dunham, early settlers of Kosciusko County, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. She is the oldest surviving member of her father's family, which consisted of thirteen children, only seven of whom are living—Henry, Celinda, Mary, Cynthia, Harriet, Elizabeth and Margaret A. Mr. Holbrook died September 5, 1878. His widow still lives on the homestead, on section 24, Wayne Township. As a representative citizen of the county, we are glad to insert in the history of Kosciusko County a portrait of Mr. Holbrook.

CHARLES FREMONT MORRIS, of the firm of I. J. Morris & Son, dealers in agricultural implements at Warsaw, is the youngest of three sons of Isaiah and Rachel (Barnes) Morris, who are among the early settlers of this county. He was born at Warsaw September 22, 1857, and was educated in the Warsaw schools. When eight-

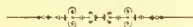
een years of age he became associated with his father in the agricultural implement business at Warsaw, in the firm name of I. J. Morris & Son. The firm is doing an extensive business. January 4, 1882, he was married at Wabash, Indiana, to Miss Nellie L. Hanna, daughter of Hugh W. and Sue (Beaver) Hanna, of that city. They have one child—Marie. Mr. Morris is a member of the Knights of Maccabees of the Tent at Warsaw, of which he is finance keeper.

DANIEL BENNETT, farmer, section 14, Washington Township, came to Whitley County, this State, with his parents, John and Susan Bennett, in 1839, where they remained two years. The father bought 160 acres of land of George Goodin, commencing in the woods where there had not been a stick cut except what had been cut by the Indians. He had built a log cabin and cleared a small piece, when the father sold out and bought 120 acres where the widow Brown now lives, on section 12, Washington Township. He purchased it of James Lytle. This was also a new farm. They built a round-log house, one story high and one room. About two years later the father built a hewed-log house. After awhile the father sold forty acres of his land and moved to the farm now owned by John Orr, where he died in September, 1863. He was born in Pennsylvania July 10, 1797, and when a young man he removed with his parents to Delaware County, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Susan Decker. She was born in Pennsylvania, May 16, 1805, and when quite young her parents brought her to Delaware County. She died March 16, 1864, and is buried in the McNeal cemetery. Daniel Bennett was born in Delaware

County February 18, 1829, and was about ten years old when his parents brought him to Whitley County. January 16, 1851, he was married to Miss Rachel Wilber, who was born in Woodbury Township, Caledonia County, Vermont, December 1, 1828. When she was about nine years old her family removed to Delaware County, Ohio, where she was reared and married. Her father, Philanthropy Wilber, was born February 7, 1806, in Calais, Washington County, Vermont, where he grew to manhood. January 5, 1826, he was married to Olive Kenaston. In 1837 they removed to Delaware County, Ohio. The father died in Mercer County, Illinois, April 19, 1879. The parents came to this county in 1853, and the following March removed to Mercer County, where he bought a farm. The mother was born October 22, 1805, in Cabot, Washington County, Vermont, where she was reared and educated. She is living with her daughter Martha, in Phillips County, Kansas, at the ripe old age of eighty years. Both parents experienced religion when young, and always lived Christian lives. Mrs. Bennett's grandfather, Holden Wilber, was born in Maine, but in his later life he lived with his son Philanthropy. Her grandmother, Polly (Gary) Wilber, died at the home of her daughter in Taunton, Massachusetts, aged about eighty-eight years. Her husband died at the age of seventy-five years. Her maternal grandmother, Betsey (Daniels) Kenaston, was born in Nottingham County, March 19, 1753, and died in La Salle County, Illinois, in 1863. Her maternal grandfather, Samuel Kenaston, was also born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, May 23, 1775, and died in Delaware County, Ohio. They were both Christian people. The grandfather had quite a remarkable memory, and could repeat whole books of the Bible. After his vision became impaired, he

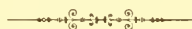
could repeat chapter after chapter, and conducted family worship, reading the chapters as readily as though his sight had not failed. In her grandfather Kenaston's family were thirteen children, and three of them were preachers. Mr. Bennett's grandfather, Oliver Bennett, was born in Scotland, and died in Ohio in 1836. He was a young man when he came to America, and entered the army for independence. He was wounded, and afterward drew a pension. He had two sons in the war of 1812. His grandmother Bennett drew a pension while she lived, and died in Delaware County, Ohio. His maternal grandfather, John Decker, died in Coles County, Illinois. His grandmother Decker, formerly Rachel Courtright, also died in Coles County, about the same time her husband did. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have three children—Caroline L., born May 20, 1852, was twice married; first husband was Samuel Ridinger, who died November 8, 1883; second husband was A. R. Bergman; Lorenzo Augustus and Louisa Augusta, twins, were born February 28, 1854. Lorenzo was married in June, 1880, to Emma Clemens, and Louisa married Freeman Daniels for her first husband, and Thomas Carter for her second husband. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have the care of the children their daughter Caroline had by her first husband. Their names are Nellie R. and Wilson R. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Free-will Baptist church, and Mr. Bennett is politically a Democrat. He has in his possession a powder horn which his father carried while he lived, and he himself has carried it for many years. The first time Daniel attempted to kill deer he shot one, the ball passing through it and lodging in another deer, killing them both. When his father arrived in this county he had only 25 cents left after paying off the men that brought him here. He went on the prairie

to work to support his wife and nine children, the oldest boy being about twelve years old. Daniel and his older brother cleared away a few acres in the fall and winter, with the assistance of the mother, who piled the brush to encourage the boys. There was one week they had nothing in the house to eat but turnips. This was owing to a heavy snow storm that prevented the father from coming home with provisions. Isaac, the oldest boy, died in the army, but it is not known where. He was last heard from at Huntsville, Alabama, where he was put on the ears with other sick soldiers and started for Nashville. It is supposed that he died on the way, and was put off at a small station. Our subject enlisted in February, 1865, in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, and was discharged in July following. His company did guard and police duty. He received a sunstroke while on general review at Summit Point, in the Shenandoah Valley, which so disabled him that he was discharged.



WILLIAM MILLER, a prominent farmer of Harrison Township, residing on section 4, is a native of Virginia, born in Loudoun County, January 15, 1818. His parents, David and Nancy Miller, had a family of eleven children, and of this number only four survive—William, Rachel, Eliza and Catherine. Our subject was about thirteen years old when his parents removed to Preble County, Ohio, and in that county he was reared to manhood. He was first married in Ohio, January 29, 1838, to Miss Hannah Spach, and of the seven children born to this union four are living—John, William, Oliver and Noah. James, Milton and Francis are deceased. In 1841 Mr. Miller

left Ohio for Indiana, and settled with his family in Miami County, on Eel River. His wife died there August 4, 1857, and he was again married in Miami County, Indiana, April 1, 1858, to Miss Catherine Palmer, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine Palmer, natives of Virginia, with whom she came to Miami County when a girl. By his second marriage Mr. Miller has had ten children, seven still living—Samuel, Charles, Grant, Eliza J., Dora B., Bertha and Emma G. The names of those deceased are—Abraham, Alpharetta and Marietta. Mr. Miller made his home in Miami County until about 1864, and in the spring of that year he became a resident of Kosciusko County. Starting life with \$5, he has from this small beginning acquired a competency, owning at present about 370 acres of valuable land, the result of habits of industry and good management. He is classed among the active and public-spirited citizens of Harrison Township, and has served efficiently and acceptably as road supervisor and school director. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. Four of his sons, John, William, James and Milton, served in the defense of the Union during the war of the Rebellion. Milton lost a limb at the battle of Stone River, which cost him his life, and James died after his return from the army.



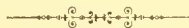
DAVID MOCK, farmer, section 3, Tippecanoe Township, owns 116 acres of land. He and his father, John Mock, and family, came to the township in 1848, and settled upon this farm. There were four acres cleared, and a log cabin had been built. In two weeks after their arrival all were taken sick with the ague except David's

wife. Jacob Mock, a brother of David, came to Tippecanoe Township six or seven years previous to that time; George came three years before, and John came one year before, and all had families. David had three children. All settled in Tippecanoe Township. Jacob and George are still living. John died several years ago. David has three sisters in Tippecanoe Township—Susan is the widow of John Kuhn; Catherine is the widow of Jacob Fashlaugh, and lives in Pierceton, and Barbara is the widow of Jacob Gerber. Three sisters are living in Ohio—Sarah Bender, Julia Durham and Nancy Tomer. David was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 18, 1824, where he was reared to manhood. He was married to Catherine Gibler, who was born in Columbiana County, Pennsylvania. She never knew the exact day of her birth, as the records were lost. She died in February, 1884, and is buried in Mock's cemetery. She left eight children, as follows—Hiram D., Jacob, Almon, Noah J., William A., Mary E., Rose Ann, Polly Ann. Richard Winfield died at the age of one year and nine months. August 3, 1884. Mr. Mock was married to Mrs. Hermina Popenfoss, widow of John Popenfoss. Her maiden name was Nemetz, and she was born in Prussia September 7, 1836. She came to America April 26, 1881, with her husband, and settled in Turkey Creek Township. Her husband was killed by a runaway horse, or so injured that he died in five days. Three children had preceded them to America, and four came with them. Their names are as follows—Hulda, who was born December 11, 1851; Alweima, born December 31, 1853; Reinholdt, born July 21, 1862; Rudolph, born February 13, 1864; Paul, born February 12, 1872; Harnena, born June 18, 1874; Hattie, born September 18, 1877. Mr. Mock is

a member of the Christian church, and his wife is a Dunkard. Politically he is a Republican. He has held the office of school director and supervisor. His father was born in Pennsylvania, near Little York, and died while living with his son David, at the age of eighty-three years; he is buried in Mock's cemetery. The mother, Elizabeth (Smith) Mock, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Tuscarawas County when it was a wilderness, there being only fourteen families in the township. Both parents were first members of the Lutheran church, and afterward of the German Baptist church.

REV. PETER HAMMAN, pastor of the German Baptist church, is a native of Ohio, born in Tuscarawas County September 11, 1818, his parents, Jacob and Mary (Himes) Hamman, being natives of the State of Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood in his native county, being reared to the avocation of a farmer. He was married in Ohio, December 7, 1837, to Miss Catherine Ritter, of Stark County, Ohio, she being a native of Pennsylvania. Of the eleven children born to this union three only are living—Maria, wife of Abraham Ritter, of Plain Township; Abraham, in Tippecanoe Township, and David at home. Mrs. Hamman died February 11, 1874, and November 19, 1874. Mr. Hamman married Mrs. Sarah (Lutes) Lucas, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and a daughter of Adam and Anna Lutes. By her first husband, James Lucas, Mrs. Hamman had eight children, and of this number two are living—Adam, and Ella, wife of William Burt of Etna Township. Mr. Hamman left Ohio for Kosciusko County, Indiana, in the fall of 1842, spending the following winter in Washington Township. He then lived

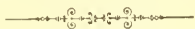
one year in Tippecanoe Township, when he removed to Turkey Creek Township, remaining there seven or eight years. He subsequently spent some two years in Minnesota, and in April, 1875, he settled on his present farm in Harrison Township. Mr. Hamman is one of the self-made men of Kosciusko County, he having commenced life a poor man, but being a man of industrious habits and persevering energy, he has become, through his own efforts, one of the well-to-do citizens of Harrison Township. He is always ready and willing to aid in all enterprises for the advancement of his township or county, or in any undertaking that will be of benefit to his church. He joined the German Baptist church at the age of thirty-three years, and was ordained in that denomination, beginning his ministerial duties at the age of forty years. Mrs. Hamman is a member of the same church as her husband. In politics Mr. Hamman is a Republican. He is of German ancestry, his great-grandfather coming from that country in an early day, and settling in the State of Pennsylvania.



SAMUEL J. LINE, farmer, section 10, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 12, 1845. When he was five years of age he was brought by his parents to Noble County, where he lived until 1869, when he came with his parents to the present farm. There were no improvements on the land except an old frame house and a few acres of clearing. It was all grown up to underbrush and briars. He now has a fine farm with fair improvements. He has eighty acres on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 10, Washington Township, also an interest in 160 acres in his mother's estate in Washington Township, Noble County.

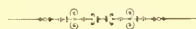
He was married January 16, 1873, to Miss Fidelia Erdley, who was born in Yates County, New York, May 26, 1849, and when six years of age came to Noble County, this State, with her parents. At the age of sixteen she removed with her parents to Walworth County, Wisconsin, where she lived eight years, then removed to this county with her husband. Her father, Samuel Erdley, was born in Pennsylvania, and is living in Oceana County, Michigan. He is seventy-three years of age. Her mother, Hester (Plate) Erdley, was born near Waterloo, New York, and is about sixty-eight years of age. Her maternal grandparents were born in Holland. They came to America, married and settled in New York State. Mr. Line's father, Thomas Line, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1818, and when quite young was brought by his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He was married April 19, 1838, and a few years later removed to Noble County, bringing with them their three children—William, who was born September 16, 1839; Mary E., born May 27, 1844, and the subject of this sketch. The father died June 12, 1881, and is buried in Menzie cemetery. He was a great reader of the Bible, and had read it through many times. His mother was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 20, 1820. She died in Noble County in March, 1882, and is buried in Trimball cemetery. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Line, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and died in Wayne County, Ohio. His great-grandfather, Samuel Line, was born in Scotland, going thence to Germany, and thence to America, where he was married, and settled in Beaver County, near Beaver Falls. His grandmother Line, whose name was Mary, was probably born in Pennsylvania, and was married

and died there. His maternal grandfather, John McConnell, came from Ireland, settled in Wayne County, and died there. His grandmother, Russia McConnell, was also born in Ireland, and died in Wayne County. Mrs. Line's parents had eleven children, as follows—William, Eliza A., Angevine, Henry, Charles F., Fidelia, Amanda M., Allice S., Sarah C., Augusta A. and Wilbert W. The children are all living. Mr. and Mrs. Line have had two children—Alpheus G., born March 7, 1874, and Clarence E., born July 2, 1879. Alpheus died January 1, 1887, and Clarence died January 3, 1887. Both children died with diphtheria, after a short illness, and are buried in the Menzie cemetery. Politically Mr. Line is a Democrat, and he belongs to Lodge No. 257, I. O. O. F., at Pierceton.



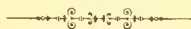
BERT H. WATTLES is a native of Chautauqua County, New York, the second son of E. C. and W. A. (Tennant) Wattles, the mother being a native of New Jersey. The father is a lineal descendant of one of four brothers who immigrated from Scotland in an early day and settled in New England. The name was originally McWattles, but was by the first generation abbreviated to Wattles, the name by which the descendants are known. Bert H. Wattles, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the schools of Buffalo, New York, and before coming to Indiana he was employed in the wholesale commission house of his brother, G. M. Wattles, at that city, where he obtained a practical business education. In 1882 he was offered a position in a wholesale house in Kansas City, and desirous of trying life in the West, started for that city. While en route he stopped at Packerton, Indiana, to visit acquaintances, and becoming

favorably impressed with the business outlook, he purchased a half interest in the drug store of L. C. Wiltshire, the pioneer store of the village. To this was added a stock of groceries, and in July, 1885, Mr. Wattles purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued the business alone, and being a man of good business qualifications and obliging manners, he has established a good trade, and gained the respect and confidence of the whole community. In November, 1885, he was appointed postmaster of Packerton upon the recommendation of the people, who had recognized in him strict business integrity. The postoffice is located in his store, to which he attends besides attending to his business. November 25, 1883, Mr. Wattles married Miss Mabelle Hall, a native of Wallingford, Vermont, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Packerton. Her parents, Cornelius and Armenia (Eddy) Hall, were also natives of the State of Vermont, and were the parents of three children, of whom two are living—a son, Mosely, and Mrs. Wattles; the former residing near Braidwood, Illinois, a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Wattles lost her mother when a child, and she was reared by an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Bryant, who came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1883.



JOHIN B. STRIEBY, farmer, resides on section 28, Turkey Creek Township, where he owns 116 acres of land. He was born in that township February 23, 1844, where his father, William Strieby, now lives. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, joining his regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina; but before he reached it he was in detail service in Alabama and Georgia, and was six weeks

at a block-house between Chattanooga and Atlanta. From there he went to Nashville; thence to the regiment. There was a detachment of the Fourteenth Army Corps that was in a skirmish fire on the first day of the Nashville fight. He was discharged July 15, 1865, and came home, where he has since been engaged in farming. He was married October 14, 1866, to Miss Delilah Cable, who was born in Turkey Creek Township June 19, 1847. She was a daughter of Cornelius and Margaret (Mock) Cable. Mr. and Mrs. Strieby have four children—Ida, born November 9, 1867; Alfaretta, September 15, 1869; Floyd, October 10, 1871, and John Franklin, August 4, 1877. Politically Mr. Strieby affiliates with the Republican party.

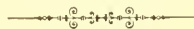


DANIEL MILLER, a farmer, sections 16 and 17, Monroe Township, came to this county in March, 1854, the family following the next month. They came together as far as Forest, Ohio, on the railroad, and the canal not being open, Mr. Miller came on foot to this county, and the family followed as soon as the canal was open. The occasion of his hurrying on was to meet a payment becoming due. He bought land of J. L. Beason, on which was a hewed-log house and about ten acres partly cleared, and had been partly planted with corn and potatoes. In this house he lived until 1861, when he built and occupied his present residence; the house, however, was not finished until 1864. He was born near Paris, Stark County, Ohio, December 13, 1819. His father, Jacob Miller, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1795, and when he was fifteen years of age he moved with his parents to Stark County, where he grew to manhood and was married to Elizabeth Marsh, Janu-

ary 19, 1817. In their family were eleven children, as follows—Mary, who became the wife of Joseph Ream, and died near Dunkirk, Ohio, at the age of about fifty-five years; Daniel, the subject of this biography; Susanna, wife of S. D. Bowman, and living in North Manchester, Wabash County, Indiana; Ezekiel, who lives in Monroe Township; Samuel, in Springfield, Ohio; Amos, a carriage manufacturer at Bellefontaine, Ohio; David J. and Jacob N., partners of Amos; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Helms; Levi F., a resident of Allen County, Kansas; and William, who died when about twenty-one years of age, at Bellefontaine, Ohio. Mr. Miller, our subject, received his education at the district school; was married August 13, 1840, to Miss Nancy Freed, who was born in the same township that he was, and was brought up within three miles of his boyhood's home. During the spring following they removed to Hancock County, that State, where he bought eighty acres of land, and began to make it their permanent home, but it proving to be an unhealthful locality, and he suffering from milk sickness, they returned to Stark County, after having built a log cabin and cleared a few acres. He sold his Hancock County homestead and purchased fifty-three acres in Stark County, which was partially improved, and there he lived until he came with his wife and two children, Eve and Adam, and an adopted child named Maria Feaser, to this county. Mr. Miller's mother was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1797, and died December 30, 1884, at the age of eighty-seven years and five months, at the residence of her son Amos, and is buried at Bellefontaine. His grandfather, Michael Miller, a Pennsylvanian by birth, died August 22, 1817, at the age of fifty-eight years and six months. His great-grandfather, William Miller, was also a Penn-

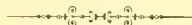
sylvanian, but his (the latter's) father was a native of Germany. His grandmother, Mary (Flory) Miller, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and died April 1, 1856, aged ninety-two years. His maternal grandfather, Ezekiel Marsh, was born in England, and came to this country when young, settling in Virginia, where he was married. He was among the first settlers of that country. He was killed by a tenant, who was living on his farm, October 21, 1837, aged sixty-two years, seven months and eighteen days. His maternal grandmother, Susana Marsh, who was born in Germany, came to America when quite young, and settled in Rockingham County, Virginia. She died April 7, 1886, in Stark County, Ohio, aged seventy-one years. Mrs. Miller's father, Henry Freed, was born in Virginia, and died in 1853, in Stark County, at the age of sixty-two years. He removed to that county in an early day. Her mother, Margaret (Crowl) Freed, was born near Economy, Pennsylvania. She was a bound girl, her father having died when she was quite young. She died in Stark County in 1842, aged forty-eight years. Her grandfather Freed died in Columbiana County, Ohio. Her grandmother, Elizabeth Freed, was born in Switzerland, and came to America when a young woman. Mrs. Miller's parents were Mennonites, and Mr. Miller's father was a Dunkard preacher. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had seven children—Margaret, born May 28, 1842, died January 6, 1843; Clara L., born December 24, 1843, died March 8, 1845; Eve, born July 6, 1846, died November 8, 1866; Adam, born May 11, 1850, married Alice McConnell; Benton, born June 8, 1854, married S. E. Funk, June 8, 1879; Della, born November 16, 1862, married Clarence F. Sellers, March 19, 1881; and Emmett, born December 2, 1868. Mrs. Miller's parents had eleven children, as follows—

John, Paul, Peter, Naney, Eliza, Elizabeth, Malinda, Maria, Lucinda, Polly and Barbara, who died at the age of four years, and is buried in Stark County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had a grandson, named Willie Stafford, son of Eve (Miller) Stafford, born January 31, 1865. He died May 31, 1880, by the accidental discharge of a gun. Mr. Miller is a Republican in politics, and May 4, 1886, was nominated by that party for member of the Legislature. He served two years as township trustee, and was a candidate for county commissioner last year, but withdrew. In May, 1864, he went out as a citizen clerk in the Commissary Department with Captain Douglas, who was Commissary Captain. He and the Captain went together and joined General Sherman's army at Aekworth, Georgia, and there took charge of 2,800 head of Sherman's cattle. He remained with the army two weeks, when he was attacked with camp diarrhoea. He went to the hospital at Chattanooga, thence to Nashville, thence to Indianapolis, where his wife went to him and brought him home. He was sick a year, and will probably never entirely recover from it. He is now serving (winter of 1886-'87) a term in the Legislature at Indianapolis, and is tied up in the famous deadlock for United States Senator.



HENRY A. GOSHERT, farmer and stock-raiser, Harrison Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born September 22, 1847, a son of Henry and Dakely Goshert. His parents came to Kosciusko County in 1857, and settled in Prairie Township, where they still live. They have a family of ten children—Jemima, Elizabeth, George, David, Henry, Ellen, John, William, Harvey and Jeremiah. Mr. Goshert was reared in Kos-

ciusko County, receiving his education in the common schools. He was in his youth inured to the duties of farm life, and there learned lessons that have been of benefit to him since starting in life for himself. He has a pleasant home and seventy-two acres of land under a good state of cultivation. He is one of the prominent men in his township. In politics he is a Democrat.



ELI MABIE, farmer, owns 103 acres of land on section 21, Tippecanoe Township, also fourteen acres on section 20 and eighty acres on section 28, making a total of 197 acres. He came to this county with his parents and five other children, who settled upon the farm owned by A. Goble. It was then in a wild state. There was an old log cabin on the place, in which they lived for eighteen months. The father then purchased land in Whitley County, Troy Township, where he and his family commenced to make a home in the wilderness, being four miles away from any neighbor on the east. He made all the improvements on the land, built his log cabin, split the rails and chopped the timber. In 1853 he sold out and removed to Marshall County, Iowa, where he lived about eight years. He entered his land there from the Government. In 1868 he went to Buena Vista County, Iowa, where he died June 20, 1885. He was born in 1807, on Long Island, where he grew to manhood. He removed to Huron County, Ohio, where he was married to Elizabeth McConkey. They lived in Ohio until 1837, where all their children were born. The mother was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1808; she died October 14, 1851, in Whitley County, this State, and was buried at Webster. After reaching his majority,

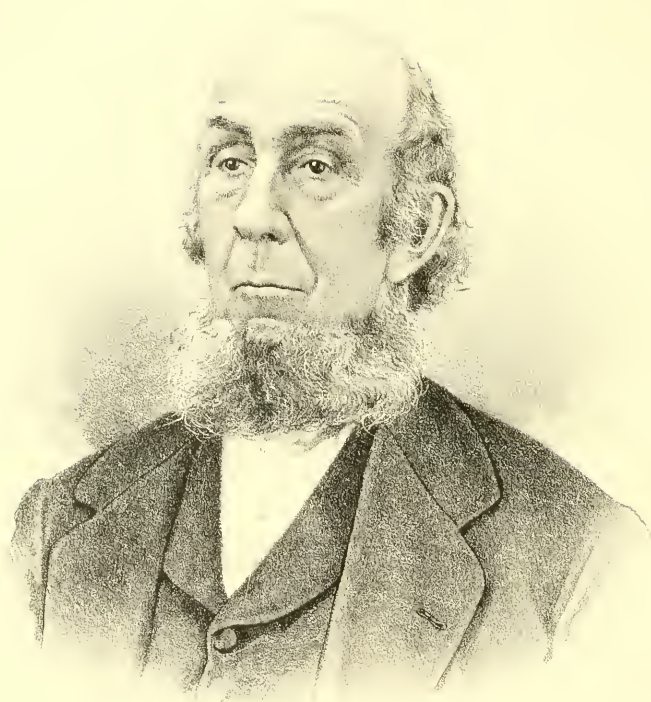
Eli worked by the month on a farm until his marriage, which took place April 14, 1852, to Miss Eliza Ann Beezley. She was born January 3, 1836, in Ohio, and when she was nine months old her parents brought her to Kosciusko County, where she has lived ever since, with the exception of three years' residence in Whitley County. Eli and Lott Mabie bought out their father, and in less than two years Eli sold out and bought eighty acres south of Webster, where he lived seven years. He had cleared forty acres, when he sold out and bought land in the northwest corner of Whitley County, keeping it only a few months, then sold, and in 1863 purchased his present farm, which was mostly cleared, but the buildings were of little or no consequence. Mrs. Mabie was the daughter of Isaac and Sarepta (McMillan) Beezley. Her father was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 13, 1814, and died in 1862. Her mother was born January 27, 1813, and lived in Pierceton. Mr. Mabie's family suffered extremely with the ague for two years, and an eighteen months old sister died with it. His grandparents, Levi and Sarah Mabie, came to this county in 1837, the same year but a little later than Eli's father. They settled in Webster. The grandfather was a shoemaker, and carried on that trade until his death. Both grandparents died in 1839, about one year after they reached here. They were suffering with the fever and ague, and sent to Leesburgh for a physician. He gave them calomel, which killed them, they dying within twenty-four hours after they had taken the medicine. They were buried in one grave in Webster cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Mabie have four living children—John B., William A., Rose and Jessie O. An infant unnamed is deceased. The names of the children of the parents of Mr. Mabie are as follows—Eli,

born December 1, 1829, in Haron County, Ohio; Lott died at Warsaw in 1866; Eliza J., died in Hardin County, Iowa, in 1884, aged fifty-one years, was the wife of David Ingraham; Angelia, wife of John Conklin, died at Millersburg, Elkhart County, Indiana, in 1862; Esther died in Whitley County in 1853, aged twenty-one years; Ellen died at the age of ten months. The preceeding were born in Henry County. Those born in Whitley County are as follows—Jemima, who died at the age of nine years; Samuel, now living near Clay Center, Clay County, Kansas; Austin, also living in Clay County. The father was a second time married, his wife being Jemima Taylor, who is deceased. His third wife was Jemima Stough. Mrs. Mabie's parents had five children, four of whom are living—Mary E., wife of John Warner, who died in 1854; she afterward married Ross Beatty, who died April 14, 1886; Eliza A., wife of our subject; William, living in Chicago; Jane died at the age of seven years and nine months; Rachel, wife of Eliza Fashbaugh, is living in Pierceton.

ISAAAC RODIBAUGH, deceased, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, June 28, 1828, son of David and Saloma Rodibaugh. In 1832 he came to Elkhart County with his parents, who were among the first settlers of that county. He was there reared to manhood, and his early life was spent on a farm. November 22, 1849, he married Catherine Haney, who was born November 24, 1829, in Montgomery County, Ohio. Her father, Michael Haney, was a native of Pennsylvania, and when he was in his sixteenth year he emigrated to Montgomery County, where he was one of the early pioneers. He

removed with his family to Elkhart County, this State, in 1833, and lived there many years. He is now deceased. The mother, Elizabeth Haney, was a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rodibaugh have four children—Lewis, Matilda, wife of Franklin Grover, of Milford; George, and Alphonso, telegraph operator at Benton Harbor, Michigan. Mr. Rodibaugh settled upon the farm now occupied by his wife in 1850. He died March 22, 1886, leaving an estate of 571 acres of valuable land. He was a Democrat in politics, and had served as road supervisor. He was a very hard-working man, and very highly esteemed in the community. He was a kind and loving husband and father, and in his death the county met with a great loss.

JAMES COOK, an old settler of Harrison Township, is a native of New Jersey, born December 18, 1816, son of John and Ann Cook. While yet a babe he was taken by his parents to Ohio, and in 1834 came with them to this county. His occupation has always been that of a farmer. August 5, 1841, he was married to Miss Pettinger, daughter of John and Ann Pettinger, who settled in this county in 1835, having removed from Wayne County, Ohio. Of their children the following are living—Ann, wife of Dr. Calvin Swilhart; Sarah J., Mary, wife of Melvin A. Wilcox; John, James W., the present prosecuting attorney of Kosciusko County; Rev. Joseph B., of Adams County, this State; Minerva, wife of Henry H. Graham, attorney at Etna Green; Bert J., an artist at Bourbon, Indiana; Howard, Belle E., Alma, Charles C. and Frank. Mr. Cook settled upon his present farm in 1842, and it is one of the best-improved farms in the county. He own 193 acres of land on sec-



J. W. Cook

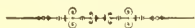
tions 23 and 14, Harrison Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served as trustee, steward and class-leader, and has also served as trustee of Harrison Township. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and ranks among the most prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Kosciusko County.

NICHOLAS P. COOK, a prominent and influential citizen of Kosciusko County, residing on section 14, Harrison Township, is a son of John W. and Ann Cook, early settlers of the county, the father being now deceased. Nicholas P. was born in Kosciusko County, Indiana, the date of his birth being June 4, 1842, and here he grew to manhood, his education being obtained in the common schools of the county. After completing his education he followed teaching school for some time during the winter terms. He enlisted as a private in the war of the Rebellion in July, 1862, in Company A, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Kingston, the fight near Dallas, Big Shanty, Kencaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and many others, and was also through the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was promoted to Sergeant sixteen months before his discharge, and was mustered out as such June 22, 1865, having served his country faithfully and gallantly for nearly three years. May 10, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Lehman, a daughter of John and Rachel Lehman, who came to Kosciusko County in 1850, where

the mother subsequently died. They are the parents of two children—Erwin N., who was born January 14, 1875, and Blanche, who was born March 30, 1883. Mr. Cook is a farmer by occupation, which pursuit he has followed successfully, and is now the owner of a beautiful home, surrounded by eighty acres of valuable land, on section 14 of Harrison Township. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party. In 1884 he was a candidate for county treasurer, but failed to be elected. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for the past nine years he has labored as a local minister. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a comrade of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, at Warsaw, and chaplain for the third term, and delegate to the State Encampment.

JAMES STEPHENSON SMITH, M. D., of Warsaw, was born in Burlington, Fulton County, Ohio, October 12, 1845. His father, Joel R. Smith, was a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. He was a hatter by trade, and followed that business several years, but in after life followed farming. He came to this county in 1859, and located on a farm in Harrison Township, where he still resides. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has for many years been a local preacher. His mother, Hannah (Adams) Smith, was also born in Pennsylvania, and of German descent. She came to this county with her husband and family in 1859. She died at the homestead in Harrison Township January 22, 1875, aged nearly sixty-two years. When in her sixteenth year she united with the Methodist Episcopal church in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and all during the

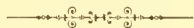
remainder of her life she was a zealous Christian, retaining her membership in that denomination until her death. She had four children, of whom James was the youngest. Dr. Smith remained with his parents until his sixteenth year, when he enlisted in the Union army in August, 1862, as a private in Company K, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served three years or during the war. He was discharged June 9, 1865, at Washington, D. C. After his discharge he returned to this county, and after attending school two years he began the study of medicine under Dr. H. M. Cowgill, of Warsaw, and was under his preceptorship two years. In 1869 he began to practice at Atwood, this county. In the winter of 1879-'80 he attended a course of lectures at the Physio-Medical Institute at Cincinnati, graduating as an M. D. March 20, 1880. He established his practice at Warsaw in July, 1879. Politically he is a Republican. March 25, 1866, he was married in Harrison Township to Miss Mary A. Lutes, daughter of William and Catherine Lutes, pioneers of this county. They have two children—Rosa May and Clarence William. The doctor is a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., of which he is surgeon.



REV. A. G. Mc-CARTER, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister, now living on section 17, Washington Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1827. When he was eight years old he went to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he lived until he reached his majority. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Dayton, Ohio, which he followed eight years, working in several of the Western cities. In the fall of 1852, in the city of

Logansport, Indiana, he was licensed a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1853 was received into the North Indiana Conference. He commenced his itinerant labor on the Mexico circuit in the fall of 1853, and in 1854 was sent to Bourbon, where he organized the first Methodist Episcopal church. Since that time he has had charges in nearly every county of North-eastern Indiana, and is well known throughout this portion of the State. He still belongs to the North Indiana Conference, and is still subject to its orders, holding a supernumerary relation since 1880. His labors in Kosciusko County have been as follows: In 1854 he was pastor of the churches west of Warsaw; in 1856 he was on the Pierceton circuit; in 1858 on the Leesburgh circuit; in 1872 on the Silver Lake circuit, and in 1873 on the Webster circuit. In 1880 he retired from the active work, and is now living on a farm on the northwest quarter of section 17, Washington Township. The farm, which belongs to Mrs. McCarter, contains ninety-five acres of choice land. Mr. McCarter was married June 17, 1858, to Miss Sarah A. Stinson, a native of Pike County, Ohio, born February 26, 1838. To them have been born five children—George W., Jacob E. E., Luella S., William A. and Mattie M. In politics Mr. McCarter was originally a Free-Soil Democrat, casting his first vote for General Lewis Cass. Since its organization he has affiliated with the Republican party, but has always held himself free to vote for principle rather than party, and at present is an anti-saloon Republican. Mr. McCarter's parents, William and Harriet (McCord) McCarter, were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Carlisle January 1, 1800, and the mother in Philadelphia November 27, 1800. His father was by trade a bricklayer. His parents had a family of twelve children,

six sons and six daughters. The eldest son, George, is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and lives on a farm near Topeka, Kansas. Three sons, Arthur, Alexander and John, were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. Alexander and John gave their lives for their country. The former was wounded at Chattanooga, and died in the hospital at Nashville; and the latter was pierced through the heart by a sharpshooter's bullet while in the skirmish line near the foot of Allatoona Mountain. Arthur was a member of the Twelfth Indiana Infantry, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He came home at the close of the war, and is now a justice of the peace at Warsaw, and a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. William died in Muscatine, Iowa. The remaining son is A. G., the subject of our sketch. The oldest daughter, Elizabeth, died at Muscatine, Iowa. Barbara is a widow living at Union City, Indiana. Harriet is the wife of James R. Smith, an attorney at Dayton, Ohio. Susan is the wife of Osear Yannard, also of Dayton. Margaret is the wife of Dr. Pearman, of Palestine, Indiana, and Caroline is the wife of Charles Johnson, of Dayton, Ohio. The father died in December, 1863, and the mother in October, 1871, and both are buried in Montgomery County, Ohio, at Concord church, seven miles north of Dayton. The motto of the whole McCarter family is "God and our Country."



WILLIAM MOORE, farmer, resides on section 10, Turkey Creek Township, and is the owner of 700 acres of land. He came to this county with his parents, two brothers and one sister, in 1837, his brother John having preceded them one year. The family settled upon the farm now

known as the Hender farm, where the father bought eighty acres from the Government. It was located opposite Odell's cemetery in Elkhart County. They lived on this farm only a few years. Neighbors were scarce, the nearest one being one mile away. Upon this farm the father died in 1849, and his heirs sold it to Martin Waybright. The father, whose name was Joseph, was born near Philadelphia, where he passed his early life. A few months after his marriage he removed to Darke County, Ohio. He was an educated man, and taught school during his early life, and also taught in Ohio and in this county. William's mother, Patience (Dean) Moore, was born in New Jersey, and died in 1851, aged about sixty-six years. William was born May 1, 1825, in Ohio, and when twelve years of age he came with his parents to Elkhart County, and has lived within two miles of his present home ever since, and has always been a farmer. His father left a small estate, which gave to each of his five children a small amount. His oldest brother, Milton, died unmarried, and also left a small estate, which William and Joseph received for the maintenance of their mother her lifetime, and from this, with his small estate from his father, he has made his present large estate. He was married March 4, 1852, to Miss Catherine Weaver, who was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, February 27, 1831. When she was a few months old her parents removed to Darke County, Ohio, and when she was six years old they returned to Tippecanoe County, where she lived until she was eighteen years old. They then removed to Turkey Creek Township, Kosciusko County, where she has since resided. Her father, Isaac Weaver, died in Syracuse in 1881, aged seventy-one years. Her mother, Elizabeth (Akers) Weaver, died in Rush County, aged about seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Moore

have had eight children—Isaac W., born January 7, 1853, died at the age of nineteen months; Joseph P., born May 15, 1854; John F., born May 14, 1856; Mary E., wife of John Riddle, born June 9, 1858; William E., born September 22, 1861; Martha Jane, wife of Francis Ott, born March 14, 1864; a pair of twins, unnamed, died in infancy. Mrs. Moore's grandfather, Jacob Weaver, and her grandmother, Elizabeth (Miller) Weaver, died in Tippecanoe County, this State, at an advanced age. The Moores are of Irish ancestry. Mr. Moore sold five acres of land, situated on the Nine-mile Lake, to a company who has built a fine large hotel, and cultivated the grounds. He bought the land in the spring of 1879, and it is one of the finest watering places in the country; also a fine place for fishing and duck-hunting. He sold six acres this present season to Eli Lilly, a chemist of Indianapolis, who has built a nice residence and beautified the grounds, intending to spend six months of each year at this place with his family. Mr. Moore has also sold five acres, more or less, to A. H. Norduke, a manufacturer of mill machinery at Indianapolis, who will build a fine residence during the coming season. The property is beautiful, and well adapted for summer homes for people living in the city who wish to avoid the heat and dust of the summer. Mr. Moore is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Church of God.

MILTON JEFFRIES, an early settler of Plain Township, was born in Clark County, this State, January 8, 1814, son of Francis and Margaret Jeffries, natives of Kentucky. His parents had thirteen children, six of whom survive—William, Milton, Mary, Elizabeth, Salem and Nancy.

The deceased are—Robert, Malinda, Benoni, Sarah, James, Allen and Rebecca. His father came to this State while it was yet a Territory, and settled in Clark County. In 1835 he came with his parents to this county, settling in Van Buren Township on the prairie. The parents both died in this county. Milton was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He has been three times married. He first married Elizabeth Catey, by whom he had six children, two of whom survive—Francis M. and Allen. His second wife was Nancy Blue. Two of their four children are living—Orlando and Nannie E. His third wife was Ann Edmund, widow of C. Edmund, of this county. He owns 144 acres of land in this county. He has served creditably as school director, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican. Four of his sons were soldiers in the late war—Henry C., Francis M., Allen and James, the latter dying in the service. Francis served fourteen months. Henry C. served over three years, was wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and spent over seven months in Richmond prison. Allen served three years, and participated in many battles. Mr. Jeffries is now enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

JEREMIAH VANDEMARK, one of the representative pioneers of Kosciusko County, late of section 32, Harrison Township, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, April 16, 1815, a son of Daniel and Sarah Vandemark, and is of Holland descent. He grew to manhood in his native State, receiving such education as the early subscription schools afforded. In the fall of 1836 he with several friends started west with an ox team, and after several weeks of tiresome traveling

arrived at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained about one year. He was first married March 1, 1838, to Miss Mary Hanson, and of the five children born to this union four are living—John, Nancy A., Sarah E. and Mary J. The second son, Daniel, died April 29, 1854. After leaving Terre Haute Mr. Vandemark spent several years in Fulton County, Illinois, when he returned to Ohio. He subsequently returned to Indiana, locating in Kosciusko County, in the spring of 1847. Mrs. Vandemark died September 23, 1850, and March 20, 1852, Mr. Vandemark married Mrs. Diana (Dunnick) Lloyd, widow of Abel Lloyd. Seven children have been born to this union—William A., Cornelius (died September 17, 1856), Elvira A., Levi M., Margaret R., Linneous E. and Rosa A. After making his home in Franklin Township for more than twenty years Mr. Vandemark, in 1872, removed with his family to Harrison Township, and since coming here resided on the farm where he died January 18, 1887, and where his family still live. The homestead contains eighty acres of choice land. He was classed among the self-made men of his county, he having commenced life after his arrival in Kosciusko County with the small sum of \$4, and by his strict integrity and honorable dealings with his fellow-citizens he gained the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

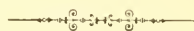
CLAVIN GILLIAM, proprietor of Gilliam's livery stable at Warsaw, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, May 9, 1845. His father, William Gilliam, was a native of Virginia. Upon reaching his majority he went to Ohio and settled in Fayette County, thence to Kosciusko County in the fall of 1845, and soon after settled on a farm in Tip-

pecanoe Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred September 5, 1882, aged nearly sixty-seven years. He was for several years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His mother, Mary Elizabeth (Morris) Gilliam, was a native of Ohio, coming to this county with her husband and family in 1845. She is still living, and resides on the old homestead in Tippecanoe Township. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Gilliam is the second of twelve children. He was but six months old when his parents removed to this county. He was reared a farmer in Tippecanoe Township, and when he was of age he at once engaged in logging and farming generally. In August of that year he was drafted into the United States service, and assigned to Company A, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and served about seven months, when he was discharged, the war being closed. He then resumed his occupation of farming and lumbering for twelve years in Tippecanoe Township, and in 1878 came to Warsaw, and was engaged in buying and shipping live stock for five years. In 1883, in connection with his other business, he embarked in the livery business at Warsaw. December 10, 1867, he was married in Tippecanoe Township to Miss Frances Menzie of that township, a daughter of John Menzie. They have two children—Mrs. Bertha Kingery, wife of Hugh Kingery, of Chicago, Illinois, and Myrtie. Mrs. Gilliam is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Gilliam is a comrade of Kosciusko Post, G. A. R., at Warsaw.

FRANCIS M. HIRIG, physician and surgeon at Syracuse, came to this county in July, 1875, and settled in Syracuse, where he has lived ever since, with the ex-

ception of six months spent in South Bend, Indiana. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, November 27, 1845, where he lived until he was six years old, when the family removed to Whitley County, Indiana. At the age of eighteen years he commenced to get his education. His father was a well-to-do farmer, but was unwilling to render him the needed assistance. He first worked for his brother-in-law on a farm for nine months, then went to Roanoke Academy, in Huntington County, this State. Being a good penman he was able to pay his board and tuition. He also taught day-school and writing classes during the evenings in the county. In this school he pursued the elementary branches—philosophy, chemistry, algebra and Latin. After completing his academic studies he read medicine with Dr. John Ecker, of West Union, Iowa, remaining with him a year, then came back to Whitley County and finished his studies at Huntington, Indiana. He attended his first course of lectures at Cincinnati in 1868, graduating at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, June 1, 1880. In the meantime he practiced in Coesse, Whitley County, and in Syracuse, his present location. He also lectured in those places occasionally. He was married April 16, 1868, to Minerva Brandenburg, daughter of Eliphalet and Susan (Stapleton) Brandenburg. She was born March 23, 1846, in Jay County, Indiana, and when she was four years of age the family removed to Whitley County, where she passed her early life. They have two children—Orland L. and Lewis E. The doctor and his wife are of German ancestry. The doctor has as fine a collection of surgical instruments as there is in the county. Nervous and functional diseases are treated by electricity and medicine. He gives special attention to chronic diseases generally, but particularly to female diseases,

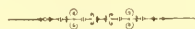
rectal and urinary diseases, and diseases of throat and chest.



EM. IDLE, farmer, lives on section 10, Monroe Township. He came to this county with his parents in the fall of 1856, and settled on section 16, Monroe Township, where his father is still living in the same house the family then occupied. Mr. Idle was born in Champaign County, Ohio, December 23, 1840, where he lived until he came with his parents to this county. His primary education was obtained in the common schools, and completed at a select school in Warsaw. He then commenced teaching school during the winter season, and assisting on the farm during the summer. He taught eleven winter terms. August 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and his first service was in Kentucky, where he spent part of the winter. The following spring the company moved on to Tennessee. During 1862 they partly did provost duty, and in the spring of 1863 joined General Grant's army at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. About March 1 they left Milliken's Bend, marching across the country on the west side of the river, to Bruinsburg, Louisiana, a little town on the Mississippi River between Vicksburg and Port Hudson; crossing the river April 30, and participating in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, Magnolia Hills, Black River, thence to the siege of Vicksburg of forty-two days. From that campaign went down to New Orleans, thence to Matagorda Bay, Texas, via the Gulf of Mexico, thence to Brashear City, Louisiana, after which went on the Red River campaign with General Banks, where we came near losing our whole army. They then came back

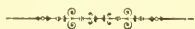
to Brashear City, Louisiana, whence they marched across the country and joined General Sherman's army between Nashville and Chattanooga, near Big Shanty, and remained with him until Atlanta was taken. When General Hood started for the North, the "Fourth Indiana" was turned back to look after him. The regiment participated in the battle of Franklin, and after that the cavalry were all placed under General Wilson, and sent to march with the right wing of General Sherman's army to the sea; the "right" never went farther than Macon, Georgia. It was turned back to Edgefield, Tennessee, where, on June 29, 1865, orders came to muster out. The regiment was paid off at Nashville, Tennessee, and Mr. Idle came home via Jeffersonville. He was first married April 16, 1870, to Miss Huldah Norris, who was born in this county July 24, 1849, and died May 17, 1874, leaving two children—Ollie E., born June 13, 1871, and Walter L. E., born May 7, 1874. February 27, 1875, Mr. Idle was married to Luey Norris, a sister of his first wife, who was born September 2, 1854. She is a daughter of James and Emmorilla (Bird) Norris. Mr. Idle's father, Martin Idle, was born in Ohio on March 3, 1818, and is still living, aged sixty-eight years. His mother, Levina (Harbor) Idle, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 4, 1820. His grandfather, John Idle, was born in Virginia, and died in Champaign County, Ohio, at the age of ninety-eight years. His grandmother, Catharine Idle, was born in Virginia also, and died in Champaign County at a very old age. His maternal grandfather, Jesse Harbor, was born in Virginia, and died at the age of ninety years. He was the father of thirty-two children. His grandmother Harbor was born in Virginia, and came with her husband to Champaign County, Ohio, and

died at the age of forty-seven years. By his second marriage Mr. Idle has one child—Lonie E., born April 20, 1877. Mr. Idle is a staunch Republican, and in the spring of 1885 he was elected assessor for the term of four years. Mr. Idle and his wife are members of the Christian or Disciple church, at Warsaw, Indiana.



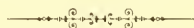
 G. BERST was born in Pennsylvania, December 11, 1823. His parents, Conrad and Catherine Berst, were intelligent, industrious farmers, who, early in life, taught their children habits of industry and economy—lessons not given in vain. Of twelve children born to his parents, six survive—John, Mary, Henry, Titus G., Hiram F. and Leah H. In 1837 the family came to this county, locating a short distance southwest of Leesburgh, where they opened up a farm. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his time, and the scanty opportunities offered him were well improved. He has been twice married. His first wife was Catherine Tennis. They had one child—Jennie, wife of H. C. Elliott, of Iowa. For his second wife he married Matilda Long, and to this union were born five children—Wilbur H., Sadie, wife of Henry Jackson; Rose, wife of Marvin Zimmerman; Frank E. and Fred. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Berst have been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Berst served as steward for some time. He is a liberal contributor to both church and State, and affiliates with the Republican party. He has served the citizens of Plain Township two terms of two years each as trustee, and one term as land appraiser, the duties of which he discharged satisfactorily, and with credit to himself. Mr. Berst is unassuming

and retiring in his manner, and is possessed of more than ordinary business capacity. He has been prominent in the management of the Kosciusko County Agricultural Society ever since its organization, and for a time served as president of the society, ably striving to keep it in a flourishing condition. He is a self-made man. He came to this county a comparatively poor man, but his splendid farm of 320 acres and general improvements and his beautiful residence are standing monuments of his industry and skill in farm management. He is recognized as one of the most practical and successful farmers of the county. He resides on section 18 of Plain Township.



DIMMIE LINN, deceased, was one of the old and honored pioneers of Kosciusko County, among the prominent citizens of Harrison Township at the time of his death. He was born in the State of Ohio, and was a brother of John Linn, a resident of Kosciusko County. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and from his early boyhood was obliged to assist in the work of the farm, receiving no educational advantages. But the lessons of persevering industry learned in his youth were of lasting benefit to him, and by his own efforts he acquired a good property. He came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1849, and December 22, 1850, was married to Miss Jemima Gosherd, a daughter of Henry and Decley Gosherd, who settled in Prairie Township in an early day, and are still living in that township at an advanced age, both nearing eighty years. This old couple have ten children living—Elizabeth, Ellen, George, David, Henry A., John, William, Jeremiah, Harvey and Jemima, wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Linn

are the parents of five children—Henry; Mary, wife of Alpheus Freeman, of Kosciusko County; Margaret, wife of Henry Loy, of Harrison Township; Sarah, wife of Elmer Bolanbaugh, and Seneca. Mr. Linn settled on the farm, which he occupied till his death in 1851, he having been one of the first settlers of Harrison Township. Here he experienced many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and by hard work he cleared his heavily-timbered farm, and brought it under good cultivation, and by his persevering energy and good management he acquired a fine property, leaving at his death sixty-three acres of well-improved land. His death occurred June 30, 1875. He was a member of the United Brethren church, and was a respected citizen, he having by his fair and honorable dealings gained the confidence of all who knew him. Mrs. Linn is also a member of the United Brethren church.

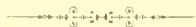


GEORGE SHERBURN, farmer, owns eighty-two acres on the southwest quarter of section 2, Monroe Township. He came to this county October 17, 1844, and settled upon his present farm, where he has since resided. He first bought eighty acres just south of his present farm for \$480. He soon traded for his present farm, as this one had a cabin on it and a small clearing. He paid the difference in price in produce. The log cabin had a puncheon floor and a clapboard roof, also a puncheon door. Mrs. Sherburn whitewashed the door with blue clay. There were a great many deer and a great many wolves in that day. Mr. Sherburn has shot several of each. They lived in that log house until 1858, when he built his present frame house. He built his barn two years previous. Mr. Sherburn was born in

Yorkshire, England, March 18, 1800, and lived there until 1833, when he came to America, leaving his wife and one child, William, at home; the latter now lives in Oxford, Kansas. He spent a year in America, working in Genesee County, for Gideon Barnes, a farmer and hotel-keeper. Returning to England for his wife and boy, he found his wife sick with consumption, and she died shortly afterward, in 1835, and was buried at the village of Aughton. Soon after that sad event he came again to America, with his son, and worked for his former employer for nearly two years. He then took his boy and went to Gorham, Ontario County, New York, where he worked for two English boys one year. June 7, 1838, he was married to Sarah A. Sowle, who was born in Hudson, New York, June 4, 1815. When she was quite young her parents removed to Aurelius, and later moved near Auburn, where her father bought a farm. Mr. Sherburn worked on a farm for the same English boys a year after his marriage. His wife went to her father's and worked at tailoring in the neighborhood until one year had passed away. The second year they went to housekeeping. Mr. Sherburn bought eighty-two acres of land in Yates County, New York, near Naples. They lived on that farm two or three years, clearing ten or twelve acres and making other improvements, then exchanged it for eighty acres in this county, it being his first purchase in the county. Mr. Sherburn's father, William Sherburn, and his mother, Ann (Robinson) Sherburn, were born in Yorkshire, England, and both died there the father nearly eighty years of age, and the mother near ninety. His grandmother Sherburn's name was Sarah. His maternal grandparents, John and Ann Robinson, both died in Yorkshire. Mrs. Sherburn's father, Stephen Sowle, was born in Rhode Island, where

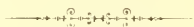
he passed his early life. He was married in Hudson, New York, to Miss Hittie Rood. He died in Plymouth, Indiana, at the home of his daughter, in February, 1873, aged eighty-two years. The mother was born in Hudson, New York, in 1797, and died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn in 1866, aged sixty-nine years. The parents removed to this county five years later than Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn, and settled in Monroe Township, on the farm now owned by Thomas Barnard. Mrs. Sherburn's grandfather, Nathaniel Sowle, was born in Rhode Island and died in Hudson, New York. Her grandmother, Debby (Mosher) Sowle, was married in Rhode Island and died in Hudson, aged nearly ninety years. Her maternal grandfather, Henry Rood, was born in Hudson and died in Troupsburgh, New York. Her grandmother, Ann Rood, was born in Germany, and came to America when quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn have had five children—Alonzo, born in Ontario County, New York, October 28, 1839, was a soldier in the late war, and is living in Monroe Township; George, born August 10, 1841, in Gorham, Ontario County, was missed at the battle of Stone River, and is supposed to have been wounded and taken prisoner, and died in a rebel hospital, as he has never since been heard from; Lafayette, born February 2, 1844, was also a soldier in the late war, and now lives in Pierceton; Caroline E., born August 4, 1848, is the wife of Henry Craig; Mary, born February 3, 1852, is the wife of Albert Norris; William, the eldest, was born July 22, 1822, and is living in Kansas. A grandson, William Sherburn, the son of Lafayette, who was born January 7, 1867, is making his home with them. The subject of this notice has been a class-leader and exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and has been a member of that

church since he was twenty-one years old. His wife united with the Presbyterian church when she was fifteen years of age, but a few years ago joined the Methodist church.



JEREMIAH GOSHERT, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, living on section 9, Harrison Township, is a native Kosciesko County, Indiana, born March 1, 1850, a son of Henry and Dackley Goshert, of Prairie Township. They are the parents of ten children, whose names are as follows—Jemima, Elizabeth, George, David, Henry, Ellen, John, William, Jeremiah and Harvey. The parents were born in the State of Pennsylvania, removing thence to Ohio, and in the fall of 1849 settled in the woods of Prairie Township, Kosciusko County, where they endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. They came to the county in limited circumstances, and are now the owners of ninety-five acres of choice land, the result of years of toil and strict economy. Both are members of the United Brethren church, and are classed among the highly-respected citizens of Prairie Township. Jeremiah Goshert, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on the home farm, and received his education in the common schools of Kosciusko County. At the age of twenty years he began learning the plasterer's trade, which he followed until he settled on his farm in Harrison Township in the fall of 1881, and since that time he has worked occasionally at his trade. He is now devoting his time principally to farming and stock-raising, in which he is meeting with good success, and is now the owner of eighty acres of well-improved land where he resides, which he has acquired by his own efforts. He was united in marriage March 1, 1879, to Miss

Martha Huffer, her parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Huffer, having come to Kosciusko County among the early settlers, the father being now deceased. They are the parents of two children—Evert E., born December 7, 1879, and Edward M., born March 22, 1883. In his political views Mr. Goshert is a Democrat.

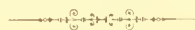


ALLEXANDER LENDRUM, vice-president of the G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Company, at Warsaw, was born at Achil, County Mayo, Ireland, June 19, 1853. His parents, Alexander and Mary (McHale) Lendrum, were also natives of Ireland, and both were reared in the Protestant Episcopal church. They came to the United States in 1855, living one year in Morgantown, Virginia, then removed to Chicago, where our subject was reared, and when old enough he began to work in wood-work machinery. In 1871 he was licensed as lumber inspector at Chicago, and held that position until 1878, when he was employed by J. H. Lesh & Co., at Goshen, this State, for whom he bought and sold lumber until 1884. He then came to Warsaw and became associated with the G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Company by becoming a stockholder, and in August of that year he was elected vice-president of the company. February 23, 1879, he was married at Wheaton, Illinois, to Miss Julia M. Tinker, daughter of Stephen and Julia M. (Wheeler) Tinker, of Austin, Illinois. She was born in New York City, where she was reared and educated. They have two children—Jewell M. and Ethel. Mr. Lendrum is a member of the Star of the West Lodge, No. 3, American Protestant Association, at Chicago, also of the Lake City Lodge, No. 430, I. O. O. F., Hackleman Encampment,



Thos Warren.

No. 37, and Patriarchs' Militant, Canton Warsaw, No. 5. Politically he is a Republican.



THOMAS WARREN, one of the old and honored pioneers of Kosciusko County, and a prominent citizen of Seward Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Wayne County, November 21, 1819, a son of James and Sophia (Galion) Warren, the father was born in West Tennessee, and the mother near Saulsbury, North Carolina. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and shortly after his return from the army he was married, and afterward came to Indiana. He then settled on a tract of timber land which he subsequently cleared. Five children were born to the parents in Wayne County—William, Jane, Thomas (our subject), James and Peggy; and Sarah, Huldah, Elizabeth and David were born in Henry County, Indiana. General Warren, of Revolutionary fame, was the great-grandfather of our subject. The parents with their children, except our subject and James, came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1845, and settled on a tract of unimproved land, which is now owned by George Rickel. The year before he located on the land the father had erected a log cabin, and cleared and planted five acres in corn. He was one of the first to settle in Franklin Township, and only a few cabins had been erected at that early date. His nearest neighbors were Rudolph Hyer, Abram Blue, John Mullenhour and Washington Biby, who had settled in Franklin Township a year or two previous. Six years after the father's arrival in Kosciusko County, Thomas and James came, when our subject purchased the north eighty acres of his present farm, and of this only a few acres

had been cleared, and a small log cabin built. A year later he purchased his present homestead, when he moved into another log house standing near the site of his present residence. This house was of hewed logs, being one of the first of that kind built in the county. It was built a mile and a half from the Warren purchase, but was afterward removed to this land. Mr. Warren was married in Randolph County, Indiana, in 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, and five children were born to them before coming to Kosciusko County.

The first-born died in infancy; Isaac J., Eliza J., Maria L. and Margaret E. In the hewed-log house above mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Warren lived for a score of years, and in this house the following children were born to them—Sophia E., John, Anna, Lydia A., Sarah C. and two who died in infancy. All of their children, now living, are married and comfortably settled in life, and the daughters are near neighbors to their parents. Eliza J. is the wife of Samuel Jones; Maria L. married Isaac Hyer; Sophia E. is the wife of Isaac Andrieck; Anna married William H. Andrews; and Sarah C. is the wife of Gilbert Alexander. No son is left to perpetuate the name, but the grandchildren of our subject now number eighteen. Mr. Warren came to Kosciusko County a poor man, having but \$25 to begin housekeeping in the new country. Many were the hardships and privations experienced by this pioneer and his excellent family. His first bedstead was made with walnut rails, fastened to the logs with withes. The second year he raised some flax, with which he made cords for the rude bed. All their cooking was done in the fireplace. Mr. Warren was a noted hunter, and kept a number of fine hounds, and during his first summer in this county he killed forty-seven deer, and turkeys without number, and many of the neighbors who were not hunters

were occasionally supplied by him with a quarter of venison. Beside furnishing plenty of meat, the income from the furs and pelts was considerable to this young farmer, and by his strict economy and persevering energy his years of toil have been well rewarded, he being now classed among the prosperous citizens of Kosciusko County. His fine country residence took the place of his humble log house in 1869, and in 1874 his large and commodious barn was completed, and he has now one of the finest places in Seward Township. He was one of the early supervisors of his township, which office he was well qualified to fill, and during his term of office gave entire satisfaction to his constituents.

ALFRED ROUCH, one of the old settlers of Harrison Township, residing on section 3, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 20, 1825, his parents, Jacob and Catharine Rouch, being natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and among the early settlers of Ohio. Alfred Rouch received a fair common-school education in the schools of his native county, where he was reared to manhood. When a young man he learned the blacksmith's trade, and has made that the principal avocation of his life, following it for thirty years. He has been twice married, being first married in Wayne County, Ohio, to Miss Isabella Brennarby, by whom he had six children—Joseph, Ephraim and Reuben, and three who are deceased. For his second wife he married Sarah E. Allison, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John and Sarah E. Allison, who settled in Kosciusko County, Indiana, in the fall of 1852. To this union were born seven children—Charles E., Clara B., Emma, Edward, Marian, Rosa and Chester A. Mr. Rouch left Ohio in the spring

of 1852, coming with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, when he settled on the farm where he has since made his home. He has met with success as an agriculturist, and has his home farm, which contains ninety-three acres of choice land, well improved and under good cultivation. Since coming to Kosciusko County he has in connection with his farming pursuits followed his trade. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party.

ROBERT C. SMITH, undertaker, and dealer in sewing machines, at Warsaw, was born in Wood County, West Virginia, March 16, 1830. His father, William Smith, was a native of the south of Scotland, and of Scottish ancestry. He immigrated to America with his young wife in 1829, and lived in Wood County one year, then removed to Canton Plains, Stark County, Ohio, and rented what was known as the Edgington farm for three years. He then purchased some wild land four miles north of Massillon, which he cultivated, and where he still resides at the age of eighty-four years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has held the office of ruling elder for many years. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Gillan) Smith, was also a native of Scotland. She was married to Mr. Smith at Golspie, in May, 1829, when they came immediately to this country. She died at the homestead near Massillon, Ohio, November 10, 1850, aged fifty-two years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was the mother of seven children, of whom our subject was the eldest, and the only one now living. He was reared mostly on his father's farm near Massillon until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Dalton, Ohio,

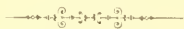
and learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He worked at journey work at Akron, Ohio, from 1851 until 1853, spending the winter of 1853-54 in Massillon, when he came to Indiana, February, 1854, and located at Leesburgh, this county, where he carried on the furniture and undertaking business until 1862. He then removed to Wabash County and followed farming for three years. In August, 1864, he was sent by the Christian Commission to the Army of the Cumberland, with headquarters near Chattanooga, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers. In the spring of 1865 he came to Warsaw, and worked at journey work one year. In 1866 he established himself in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1873 he discontinued cabinet work and gave his entire attention to the undertaking department. In 1885 he added a sewing-machine department to his business, and now has a good trade in both departments. Mr. Smith has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah M. Sanderson, whom he married in Stark County, Ohio, in 1852. She died at Leesburgh, this county, in 1854, leaving one child, William A., of Tekamah, Nebraska. His second wife was Mrs. Louisa Dillon (née Brace), whom he married at Leesburgh in July, 1855. Both are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Smith is one of the ruling elders. He is a member of Warsaw Lodge, No. 73, A. F. and A. M. Politically he is a Republican.

MILTON JUDY, of Van Buren Township, was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, November 20, 1837. His parents, Solomon and Elizabeth Judy, removed from Preble County, Ohio, to Elkhart County about 1834, and were pioneers of that county. Our subject was reared to manhood in

his native county, and received but a limited education. December 7, 1865, he married Miss Mary Fudge, born July 12, 1841, in Preble County, Ohio, and daughter of David and Catherine Fudge. When eight years of age she came with her parents to Elkhart County, where she was reared and educated. Her father is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Judy have three children—Clara A., Elizabeth C. and Laverna P. Mr. Judy settled upon his present farm in the spring of 1880. He owns 115 acres of well-improved land, and has been fairly successful in business. Politically he is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the United Brethren church.

STACEY B. CATEY, an old settler of Plain Township, was born in New Jersey, October 4, 1806, son of Henry and Jane Catey, the former a native of Germany and the latter of New Jersey. His maternal grandfather, John Fennimore, and several of his brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His parents had a large family of children, three of whom are living—Stacey B., Charles and Samuel. In 1821 he came to Indiana with his parents, who resided in Wayne County until 1853. The father died in 1850, and the mother survived him several years. In 1853 he came to this county. He was reared to farm life, and while in Wayne County he conducted a saw-mill on Green Fork of Whitewater River, at the same time attending to farm duties. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Ferguson, whom he married September 25, 1826. Mrs. Catey was formerly from New Jersey. They had ten children—Elmira, now Mrs. Hugh M. Scott, of Benton County, Indiana; Henry, residing in California; Naomi,

wife of Hannibal Barnett, of Missouri; Louisa, now Mrs. John M. Lank, of Benton County; John Allen, Winfield S., and Mary, now Mrs. Cyrus Long, of Plain Township; Charles and Wilson are deceased. Mrs. Catey died September 28, 1850, and January 26, 1853, Mr. Catey was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Rippey, widow of Joseph Rippey. They have one child—Eva, wife of Horace Smith, of Warsaw. Mrs. Catey was born December 22, 1819, and came to this county from Rush County, Indiana, in 1835, and settled near her parents' home in Plain Township. Mr. Catey owns 121½ acres of well-cultivated land. He has served as trustee of Plain Township, under the old regime, for several years, also as school director in this district. He had four sons in the army—Charles, Wilson, Allen and Winfield S. Mrs. Catey had four sons by her first marriage who were also in the war—William, Matthew, Allen and John. Matthew was killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and Allen at Jonesboro, Georgia. Mr. Catey is a representative farmer of the county, and resides on section 3.



ALLEXANDER BAYMAN, farmer, Monroe Township, owns the east sixty acres on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 11, also twenty acres on the northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 12. He was born in Wells County, Indiana, May 5, 1841, and when he was twelve years old removed to Whitley County, where he lived until the breaking out of the civil war. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Colonel George Humphreys commanding. His regiment was attached to the First Brigade and First Division of the Four-

teenth Army Corps, and was in every battle in which that brigade, division and corps was engaged. Colonel Humphreys commanded the regiment until after the battle of Chickamauga. He died in August, 1886, at Fort Wayne. Mr. Bayman participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, in the Atlanta campaign, and thence to the sea. Twice while in the service he had his hat-rim shot off; once at Resaca, Georgia, and at Bentonville, North Carolina. The regiment marched through to Washington City, and participated in the grand review. It was discharged at Washington, but mustered out at Indianapolis, where they received their pay. Mr. Bayman then came home, and November 12, 1866, was married to Miss Ellen Wilson, who was born in Monroe Township, this county, January 9, 1848, where she was reared, educated and married. Her father, William Wilson, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in November, 1815, and when he was about six years of age, in March, 1821, his parents removed to Wayne County, Ohio, where he remained until his marriage. He removed to Kosciusko County in 1846, where he passed the remainder of his days on a farm. He met his death by his horse running away, and died two days after. He was thrown from the buggy, dying September 9, 1877, and is buried in the Pierceton cemetery. Her mother, Sarah (McConnell) Wilson, was born March 19, 1820, and was reared and married in Wayne County, Ohio. She was married March 10, 1842, and died April 12, 1886, and is buried beside her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of the following children—Mary L., born April 2, 1854, died October 5, 1869, and is buried beside her parents; Margaret J., born June 11, 1844, is the wife of Alexander Lewis, and living in Traverse

County, Michigan; Mrs. Bayman, wife of our subject, and John W., Representative from this county; three unnamed died in infancy. Mrs. Bayman's grandfather, John Wilson, died at Wooster, Ohio, at the age of ninety-two years. Her grandmother Wilson was of Scotch descent, and was born February, 1791. Her maternal grandfather, John McConnell, was born in Ireland, and died in Wayne County, Ohio; was twice married. Her grandmother McConnell was also born in Ireland. Her maternal great-grandmother died during her passage across the ocean, and was buried in the deep. Mr. Bayman's father, James Bayman, was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1811, where he was reared and married. He removed to Wells County, Indiana, living there until the family came to Whitley County, Indiana, in 1853, and is living in the same place where he first settled. His mother, Hannah (Hole) Bayman, was also born in Darke County, December 22, 1816. The father settled in Wells County when the country was entirely new, and was among the first settlers. He lived in that county about seventeen years, and had his farm quite well improved, when he sold and came to Wells County. They were the parents of ten children—Milton, William, Thomas, Lewis, John F., who died in Kansas, June 25, 1885, at the age of twenty-nine years; Mary E., wife of Jacob Rosenfelter, and living in Eaton County, Michigan; Clarissa, wife of Thomas Nichols, living in Whitley County; Miranda, wife of C. L. Cone; Margaret, who died quite young; Alwilda, who also died young; and Alexander, our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Bayman have four children—William C., born August 18, 1867; James F., born January 23, 1869; Mary B., born April 13, 1872; and Emma Madora, born May 1, 1874. Politically Mr. Bayman is a Republican. He was elected assessor, but did not serve, as the

law was changed, giving the assessor's labors to the county land appraiser. He was elected township superintendent of roads for one year, but that office was legislated out of existence. Mr. and Mrs. Bayman are members of the Christian church.

FREDERICK WILTROUT, one of the old and respected settlers of Silver Lake and at one time a leading business man of the village, is a native of Pennsylvania, a son of Jacob and Margaret (Wimer) Wiltrout, who were natives of the same State. After the death of the mother of our subject the father married Miss Elizabeth Bowlesly, and subsequently moved to Ashland County, Ohio. Our subject learned the tailor's trade in Ashland County, and located at Savannah, in that county, where he followed his trade. He was first married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, and of the two children, Loran S. and Thomas W., the eldest is deceased. Thomas W. now resides in Logan, Phillips County, Kansas. For his second wife Mr. Wiltrout married Miss Emma J. McCutchen, and after his second marriage he returned to Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin, in which place he had previously lived, and there Mr. Wiltrout purchased property and engaged in business. One son, Charles E., was born to them in Wisconsin, and the following children were born in Kosciusko County, Indiana—Hattie A., Mary L., Francis F., Olive J. and Lizzie A. Mr. Wiltrout came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and located with his family in Seward Township, March 30, 1859, in a log cabin on his brother's farm. Here they experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. The atmosphere was malarious, and all were sick with the ague. Mrs. Wiltrout, who had left a comfortable home in

prosperous county, keenly felt the change, and often felt very homesick. Two years after coming to the county they removed to Silver Lake, at that time containing but four houses, and one of them a log cabin. Mr. Wiltrout purchased a house in the village, and having a decided taste for agriculture, engaged in farming, which he followed several years. About 1863 he established the pioneer tailor-shop of the village, but still continued farming during the summer months, attending to his shop in the winter. In 1875 he retired from active business life, and his business is now carried on by his son Charles. In 1882 Mr. Wiltrout purchased a farm located near Silver Lake, where he has since made his home. His years of industry have been well rewarded, and he has now a good competency for his declining years, and is surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. In 1877 Mrs. Wiltrout was appointed postmistress of Silver Lake, her commission bearing the signature of R. B. Hayes. She served efficiently till 1881, retiring with the knowledge that she had given entire satisfaction.

SAMUEL REBER, farmer, section 24, Wayne Township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 15, 1818. His parents were Benjamin and Susanna Reber, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. They had four children—Sammel, Elias, Sarah and John. Our subject was reared to manhood in Ohio, and received a common-school education. His occupation has always been that of a farmer. He was married in his native county August 29, 1843, to Susan E. Grauel, born December 12, 1824, in that county. Her parents were Jacob and Sarah Grauel, the latter dying when her daughter

was in her seventh year. Mr. and Mrs. Reber have had four children—Jacob, Mary H., Peter B., deceased, and Henry W. Soon after their marriage they removed to Hancock County, Ohio, where they lived about nineteen years. In 1862 they came to this county and settled in their present home. Mr. Reber owns forty acres of well-improved land. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Reber has served as school director for several years, and in politics is a Democrat. Mrs. Reber's father was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio when a small boy. Her mother's parents came from Maryland, and settled in Ohio at a very early date. Her ancestors came from Germany.

DAVID N. MILLER was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 16, 1821, son of Nicholas and Kate (Knepper) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. He was married March 30, 1843, and they had nine children—John W., born May 4, 1844, died in 1870; Tammy C., born October 28, 1845; Sammel, born January 5, 1848, died April 5, 1853; Charles A., born July 12, 1850, died April 5, 1853; Sarah Ellen, born April 11, 1852, died April 19, 1853; Alice G., born December 13, 1853; Lydia A., born March 31, 1856; William J., born June 17, 1858, and Mary A., born October 11, 1860, married Jacob Whiteleather, of Scott Township, who now resides on Mr. Miller's old place, Mrs. Miller living with them. Mr. Whiteleather has taught school ten years, and is considered one of the best teachers in this county. In the spring of 1886 he was elected justice of the peace on the Republican ticket, the township being strongly Democratic, and he is a young man

destined to be one of the representative men of the country. Mr. Miller removed to this township in the fall of 1853, purchasing eighty-two acres of unimproved land. He afterward sold that and purchased seventy-five acres of partially-improved land, which he finished clearing, and it is in a good state of cultivation. He served two terms as township assessor. He died in Warsaw while attending court as a juror, October 20, 1885, aged sixty-five years. He affiliated with the Republican party, and was a member of the Christian church, as is also his wife.

WILLIAM LUTES, engaged in farming on section 17, Harrison Township, is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born September 29, 1818, a son of Adam and Annie Lutes, his paternal ancestors being natives of Germany. Seven of a large family of children born to the parents are yet living, whose names are as follows—John, Henry, Jacob, William, Simeon, Mary and Sarah. In his youth our subject accompanied his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood. He was united in marriage March 3, 1842, to Miss Catherine Cramer, who was born March 19, 1817, a daughter of Abraham and Mary Cramer. Four of the five children born to this union are living—Adam H., Mary A., Eliza E. and Sarah C. A son, Hiram A., enlisted as a private in the Union army, and was engaged in many of the hard-fought battles of the war. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamanga, in September, 1863, and died at Chattanooga, October 12 of the same year. Mr. Lutes left Ohio about the year 1852, and since that date has made his home in Kosciusko County. Since com-

ing here he has served as road supervisor and school director. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as steward and class-leader. In politics he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN MCKRILL, a prominent farmer of Wayne Township, was born in Richland County, Ohio, and was a son of John and Susanna McKrill. When seven years of age he was taken by his parents to Hancock County, where he was reared to manhood. His education is limited, having acquired it in the log-cabin school-house of the olden time. Of seven children born to his parents, five survive—Benjamin, John W., Rachel, Electa, wife of George Hill, of this county, and James W. August 26, 1855, he was married to Mary A. Bowen, born August 24, 1838, and daughter of Hezekiah and Jane Bowen, early settlers of this county, having located here about 1840. Her father was an early justice of the peace in this county, and had been thrice married. He was the father of nine children—Elizabeth, wife of L. P. Howe, of Missouri; George W., also of Missouri; Mary A., Margaret, wife of Benjamin F. Hilselman, of Clark County, Illinois; William H., Ruhama, now Mrs. Frederick Bowser; Hezekiah, Rebecca and Henry. The last three named are deceased. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McKrill—Electa J., Joseph, James A., Elizabeth A., Ida S., Mary E., Benjamin F., George W., Rosa B. E., Alta D., John C. and Elmer S. The last two are deceased. Mr. McKrill left Ohio in the spring of 1853, and settled upon his present farm on section 14 in the spring of 1854. He owns eighty acres, which was then in a very wild state, requiring much hard labor to

bring it into its present productive condition. It is well improved, and he has good buildings. He is a member of the Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., at Warsaw, and also of Hackleman Encampment, No. 37. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

THOMAS BARNARD, farmer, resides on section 11, Monroe Township, where he owns 105 acres of land. He was born in Yorkshire, England, September 30, 1831, and in February, 1853, came to America, landing in Philadelphia. He went to Syracuse, New York, where he worked for Enos Marks, at farming, for one year. His father and mother and the remaining three children came to America in 1854, and the family all came to this county and settled in Monroe (then Jackson) Township. They first bought forty acres of land on which there was a small clearing of about ten acres, and a one-story log cabin with one room, which the family occupied. The following year they built an addition of another room, and lived there until 1863, when they built the south part of their present residence, and in 1885 it was completed. Mr. Barnard's father, Thomas Barnard, was born in June, 1804, in Yorkshire, England, living there until he came to America with his wife and three children. Thomas was the oldest; the others were John, George and Hannah. Upon arriving in America they landed in New York, came on to Syracuse, where they rested a week, then came to this county, as before stated. The father died in 1871, aged sixty-seven years, and is buried at Pierceton. His mother, Ann (Sherburn) Barnard, was also born in Yorkshire, England, in 1799, being five years older than her husband. She died

in 1876, aged seventy-seven years, and is buried beside the father. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church in England. John Barnard died in the army, being a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Infantry. He died in the hospital of a fever. Hannah married Hamilton Patterson, and died in Allegan County, Michigan. Mr. Barnard was married March 2, 1859, to Miss Mary S. Prescott, who was born in Belknap County, New Hampshire, November 18, 1835, and lived there until she came to Fort Wayne, and was married two years later. Her father, William Prescott, was born in New Hampshire, March 19, 1790, and died in the town of Guilford, same State, at the age of seventy-one years. Her mother, Abigail (Smith) Prescott, was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, in September, 1783, and died in 1870, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. There were nine children in her father's family—Dewitt Clinton, George, Jane, Lucy, Mary, Isaac, Elnira, Belinda and Sarah A. Of these only three are living—George, Mary and Lucy. All of her grandparents died in New Hampshire, and all of Mr. Barnard's grandparents died in England. Mrs. Barnard's sister Lucy is a member of her family. She has been twice married. Her first husband, whom she married July 3, 1841, was Gilman Rowe, who died February 9, 1856. She was the second time married June 2, 1859, to Daniel Johnson, who died September 2, 1883. She had five children, and all are deceased. They were all born and all died in New Hampshire. Their names are—Celestia J., born February 2, 1842, died in 1848; Charles C., born August 25, 1845, died January 16, 1880; Gilman A., born April 2, 1848, died August 25, 1884; William M., born in February, 1850, died in 1852; William Scott, born June 24, 1852, died in

1854. Mr. Barnard has served as township trustee two years; was elected in the fall of 1872. Politically he is an Independent Republican. February 9, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry. His first Captain was Julian Robbins, and the second, George W. Walton; the only Colonel was Charles A. Zollinger, who is now pension agent at Indianapolis. His regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and joined General Sherman. Mr. Barnard was in every battle in which the regiment was engaged except one. When the corps was going to North Carolina he was left in the hospital at Washington for three months, then received a furlough and came home, reporting at Indianapolis, where he was mustered out. He was discharged June 30, 1865. He participated in the battle of Franklin, Nashville, and in all the battles of his corps, from Chattanooga to Jonesboro. He was crippled by a disease called the bone erysipelas in his right arm, from which he has never recovered.

GEORGE BENJAMIN RICHHART, marble cutter and dealer in marble and granite, was born at Warsaw August 6, 1845. His father, Benjamin Richhart, was a native of Ohio and of German ancestry. He came to Indiana in 1843, and located at Fort Wayne until 1845, when he settled in Warsaw, where he carried on tanning and currying until 1857, when he retired from business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been since 1823. He still enjoys good health, and is eighty-three years old. The mother of our subject, Hannah (Milice) Richhart, was also a native of Ohio and of German ancestry.

She was reared in Champaign County, and was married to Mr. Richhart December 21, 1829. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since her girlhood. They had six children, of whom George B. was the youngest. He was reared in Warsaw, and was educated in the district schools. In February, 1864, when nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and served three years. He was discharged in September, 1865, at Indianapolis. His regiment served in the Twenty-third Army Corps, under General Schofield, and was in the engagements at Resaca and Lookout Mountain; was with General Thomas at the memorable battles of Franklin and Nashville, and several others of minor importance. After his discharge he returned to Warsaw and began to learn the trade of marble cutting, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked at piece work until 1875, when he became associated with Horace B. Avery in dealing in marble and granite at Warsaw in the firm name of Avery & Richhart. Mr. Avery retired from the firm in 1884. Politically Mr. Richhart is a Republican. October 6, 1874, he was married at Allegan, Michigan, to Miss Sarah M. Logan. They have two children—Edna A. and Georgie M. Mrs. Richhart is a member of the Presbyterian church.

HENRY BODKIN, a farmer residing in Wayne Township, was born in County Kent, England, January 29, 1839. His parents were Potter and Mary Bodkin. They had eleven children; five survive—Eliza, Rachel, Sophia, William and Henry. Our subject was reared in England, receiving his

education before he was nine years old. In 1858 he immigrated to America, taking passage at London on board the sailing vessel *American Eagle*. He was five weeks and two days crossing the Atlantic, and landed at Castle Garden, New York City, in May of 1858. He came directly to this county, and worked one year for Isaac Brockway, of Monroe Township. He was subsequently variously employed until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry. In 1862 he and his entire company were taken prisoners at Munfordville, Kentucky, and remained prisoners about three days. At the expiration of that time they were paroled and properly exchanged. They then rejoined their regiment and fought at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, all through the Atlanta campaign, and participated in the grand review at Washington. He was discharged June 21, 1865. In the fall of that year he went to Michigan and remained until 1872, then returned to this county, and has since resided here. December 2, 1866, he was married in Michigan to Mary Fry, and to this union were born six children, three of whom are living—Willie H., Frankie O. and Oliver R. In 1872 Mr. Bodkin settled upon his present farm, and he owns forty acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically is a Democrat. He resides on section 32.

JOHNN JOHNSON, engaged in farming in Harrison Township, where he resides on section 4, is a Norwegian by birth, born August 28, 1834, a son of John and Dorothea Johnson. He was reared on a farm in his native country, Norway, and was educated in the Norwegian language. He was married in Norway in May, 1856, to Miss Helena

Henderson, who was a daughter of Henry and Christena Henderson. This union has been blessed with five children—Carrie D., born August 7, 1857; Hannah, born March 27, 1861; Joanna, born June 12, 1864; Mary, born November 8, 1866, and Sophia, born April 21, 1870. In the spring of 1871 Mr. Johnson immigrated with his family to America, and first located at Bourbon, Indiana, remaining there for three months. He then moved to Plymouth, Indiana, where he resided about two years and nine months. After leaving Plymouth he came to Kosciusko County, and has since resided on his present farm in Harrison Township. He has always followed the avocation of a farmer, and by his own untiring efforts he has acquired his present fine property, his farm consisting of seventy-two acres of choice land under good cultivation. He is one of the self-made men of Kosciusko County, commencing life on the small sum of \$20, and by his industry and energy is meeting with good success as an agriculturist. He is a member of the United Brethren church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM MARKLEY, farmer, section 13, Turkey Creek Township, is the owner of 836 acres of land, 136 acres being in Noble County. He came to Kosciusko County December 7, 1853, having been married a few days previous. He settled upon his present farm, which was unimproved, and the first stick cut was for his cabin. There were plenty of deer, wild turkeys, and game of all kinds. He first purchased 120 acres, and had just money enough to pay for it, leaving him nothing with which to buy a team or provisions. He hired a man to move him from Putnam County, Ohio.

His first cabin was built of round logs, 16 x 18 feet, one story in height, a board floor and clapboard roof. They lived in this cabin fifteen years, then built his present frame house, which was in 1868. About two weeks after moving into the log cabin, as he was lying sick in bed, a poplar tree fell upon it and crushed the corner. It did not crush him, but cured him of his sickness, and prevented his disease from returning for several weeks. He was married August 12, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Buisicommer, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 15, 1830, where she spent the most of her early life. She was married in Putnam County. Her parents were Christian and Mary (Myers) Buisicommer. Mrs. Markley died January 28, 1867, and March 10, 18—, Mr. Markley was married to Anna L. Shrolle, widow of Daniel Shrolle. Her name was formerly Anna L. Cavanaugh. She died April 12, 1870. His third wife, whom he married January 18, 1872, was Lucy A. Maloy, who was born in Whitley County, Indiana, April 25, 1843. Her parents, John and Polly (Smith) Maloy, are living in Van Buren Township. Mr. Markley was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 24, 1827, and when a young boy his parents moved to Putnam County, where they lived many years. His father, Solomon Markley, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Elizabeth (Salisbury) Markley, was a native of Virginia. Both parents died in Putnam County, Ohio, the father at the age of forty-nine years, and the mother at the advanced age of eighty-two years. By his first marriage Mr. Markley had six children—Isaac W., Hiram M., Mary O., Martha Jane, Abraham L. and Alice V. By his second marriage there was only one child—William D., who is a deaf mute, losing his hearing by brain fever when four years of age. He is now attending the

deaf and dumb school at Indianapolis. The Markleys are of German descent and the Maloys of Irish descent. The Smiths are of German ancestry. Mr. Markley's paternal grandparents, Moses and Peggy (Painter) Markley, died in Ashland County, Ohio. His maternal grandparents, Christopher and Mary (Fetebarger) Salisbury, were married in Virginia, and moved to Ohio in a very early day. They both died in Jefferson County, that State. Mrs. Markley's grandparents were all Christians, but Mr. Markley's were not. Mr. Markley built his first frame barn in 1872, and March 4, 1879, it was blown down by a cyclone, about ten o'clock at night, which lasted three minutes.

S D. THOMAS, farmer, owns 117 acres of land on section 18, Washington Township. He came to this county May 27, 1865, and settled upon the farm where he now resides. He first rented it for nine years, then purchased twenty-seven acres. He came from Seneca County, Ohio, selling a house and lot in Burwick in order to hire a substitute in the army, as his family was too dependent upon him to permit of his going himself. When he arrived here he had only \$67. One-half of this he had to pay out for household goods. From this small beginning he has acquired a competence. He was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, May 8, 1838, and when he was two years of age his father died, and his mother afterward remarried. At the early age of thirteen years, our subject was turned out to the cold charities of the world to make his own living. At that age he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, and after it was finished he traveled about and worked in the different cities and villages until he was mar-

ried. After this event he worked in Ohio eleven years, and also two years after he reached here. He was married October 24, 1854, to Miss Lydia Wagoner, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, June 18, 1833, where she was reared and received a common-school education. Her parents were David and Susan (Upp) Wagoner. The father of Mr. Thomas, James Thomas, was born on the Atlantic Ocean. His mother was on her passage to America, under the British flag, in search of her husband, fearing he was lost. The result proved that her fears were correct, as he was never heard from. The mother died in two weeks after landing in America, leaving her new-born babe to the care of strangers whom he never knew. The father learned the cooper's trade and followed it a part of the time, and a part of the time he worked at farming. He died in 1835, at the age of fifty years, and is buried in Smith's cemetery. It is supposed that there was considerable property left by his grandfather, but the proof is not positive. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Musgrave) Thomas, was born in Ohio in 1802, and died in 1883. She is buried beside her husband. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in the Christian faith. The mother married Edward Masten for her second husband, and he is living in Coshocton County, Ohio. Our subject had three brothers and one sister—George N., Elijah, Alexander and Alice A.; all are living as far as known. The following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas—George A., born May 7, 1857, in Seneca County, Ohio, is a blacksmith by trade, is married and living in Warsaw; Charles E., born August 19, 1858, also in Seneca County, is in the marble business at Des Moines, Iowa; David L., born April 14, 1860, is a widower and has one child; James A., born November 13, 1862, lives in

Kingman City, Kansas; Alice, born July 20, 1866, in Washington Township, this county; Warren M., born December 28, 1872; Jennie M., born December 15, 1868, died October 17, 1870. Mr. Thomas' maternal grandfather, Moses Musgrave, was born in Pennsylvania in 1777, and died in Coshocton County, Ohio, at the age of ninety-eight years. His maternal grandmother was formerly Alice Roberts, and she also was born in Pennsylvania and died in Coshocton County. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 73, at Warsaw, and Chapter 48, at Warsaw, also a member of the Commandery Knights Templar. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity ever since he was twenty-two years old.

JOHN W. HEFFLY, physician and surgeon, was born in Rochester, Indiana, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Pence) Heffly. He received good educational advantages in his youth, attending the Rochester High School, and completing his studies at the Wabash College, of Crawfordsville, Indiana. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William Hill, of Rochester, in 1871, and in 1873 entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, attending three terms of lectures before graduating January 25, 1876, after which he located in Wolcott, Indiana. He was married in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in 1878, to Miss Hannah Gregory, a native of Americus, Indiana, daughter of Johnston and Hannah (Herron) Gregory. They are the parents of three children—Samuel R., Bertha A. and Donald C., all born in Kosciusko County. The doctor came to Kosciusko County, and located at Palestine in January, 1879, where he practiced medicine a few

years. In 1883 he purchased a lot in the new town of Burkett, and was a pioneer physician of that village. Later he sold his Burkett property and removed to Sevas-topol, and after practicing his profession there for eighteen months he came to the village of Mentone, where he had bought property in 1885. He owned the second stock of drugs in Burkett, which he afterward sold to Adam Horn, the present proprietor. He is active in the support of every movement calculated to promote the public welfare, and is one of the prominent men of the community where he resides, and being unusually skilled in the knowledge of his profession, he is ranked among the highest medical men in this section of the county. Doctor Heffly was among the first physicians of Kosciusko County to practice specific medication, as taught by the most advanced scientists of the day, and his success has amply demonstrated the fact of its superiority over the methods of practice so long in vogue. The paternal grandparents of our subject, Samuel and Mary (Myers) Heffly, came from New York State to Indiana and settled near Cambridge as early as 1838. They were the parents of six children, the three youngest, Peter, William and Samuel, the father of our subject, being natives of Indiana. Seven children were born to the parents of our subject, he being the only son living. Another son, Charles, died in infancy, and a daughter, Jessie, is also deceased. Doctor Heffly has four sisters living, whose names are as follows — Florence, Eva, Clara and Adella. Adam Pence, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was one of the first settlers of Fulton County, Indiana, removing from Indianapolis to that county as early as 1835. His wife was Christina Smock, and they were the parents of the following children — Mary, Barbara, John,

Sarah (mother of our subject), Minerva and Clarissa.

LEWIS RIPPLE, deputy sheriff of Kosciusko County, was born in Berlin Township, in what is now known as Mahoning County, Ohio, August 15, 1837. His father, George Ripple, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. He came to Indiana in 1853, and located in Etna Township, this county, where he died in 1860, aged sixty-eight years. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Ripple's mother, Mary (Snyder) Ripple, was also a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. She was married to Mr. Ripple in her native State, and came here with her parents in 1853. She died at Warsaw, while living with her son, the subject of this sketch, March 10, 1870, aged seventy-one years. She also was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was the mother of eight children, of whom the subject was the seventh. Mr. Ripple was fifteen years of age when coming to this county with his parents. He was reared a farmer, and received a common-school education. At the age of nineteen he left home, and was variously employed, mostly as a farm hand, until 1858, when he became part proprietor of a threshing-machine, and followed threshing two years. He then leased his father's farm and worked it until 1863, then removed to Northern Iowa, where he worked on a farm two years, and in 1865 he returned to Warsaw. Here he was employed in the steam flouring-mill of J. D. Thayer & Co., until 1868, then purchasing a steam saw-mill with his brother, William H. Ripple, in Harrison Township, was engaged in manufacturing lumber until 1870, when, removing the mill to Wayne

Township, he followed the same business until 1880. In the spring of that year he was elected trustee of Wayne Township, and the following fall was deputized sheriff by Sheriff John M. Reid. He served under him four years, and was again deputized by Sheriff Jerry E. Stephenson. September 7, 1861, he was married in Marshall County, Indiana, to Jennie V. Coons. They have four children—William E., of Logansport; George D., Mattie A. and Edwin M. Both are members of the First Baptist Church at Warsaw. Mr. Ripple belongs to the subordinate lodge, encampment and eanton, I. O. O. F., and is a past grand and past chief patriareh.

HENRY L. WARD, a representative citizen of Van Buren Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1828. His parents, John and Rebecca, were also natives of Pennsylvania. When he was fourteen years of age his parents removed to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood and educated in the early subscription schools. He was married in Ohio August 16, 1849, to Miss Lydia Vannover, born December 18, 1830, in Wayne County, Ohio. Her parents were William and Julia A. Vannover, early settlers of Wayne County. To them have been born four children—Henry H., John, William, and Annie M., wife of Moses Lentz, of Van Buren Township. In 1863 his family removed to Indiana, and for about six years lived in Elkhart County; thence to Cass County, Michigan, for one year, coming to this county in 1870, settling on section 2, Van Buren Township. He began business for himself when about twenty years of age, and has been a life-long farmer. When he settled upon his farm it contained nothing

but a rude frame house, which has been replaced by his present commodious residence. He owns a well-improved farm of seventy-seven acres. He started in life with practically nothing. After his marriage he had not more than five dollars left. He is a member of the Church of God, and has officiated as deacon. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as school director for several years. He is a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises, and lends a helping hand to elevate society and benefit the community.

JOHN LINN, one of the old and respected settlers of Kosciusko County, residing on section 2, Harrison Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born June 14, 1817. When he was about four years old his parents, Samuel and Mary Linn, removed to the State of Ohio, and there he grew to manhood, receiving in his youth a limited education. Both parents died in Ohio. Their family consisted of seven children, four still living—John, Thomas, Samuel and James. Margaret, Mary A. and Dimmie are deceased. John Linn, the subject of this sketch, was first married in Ohio December 12, 1841, to Miss Christina Dilsaver, and of the ten children born to this union seven are living, whose names are as follows—Mary E., wife of Henry Luttrell; Isabella; Hannah, wife of Curtis Rose; Delilah, wife of William Clark; Silthy, wife of Henry Ulmer; Martha A. and Miner. Marion, Dimmick and Julia A. are deceased. Mr. Linn came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in the spring of 1846, when he settled on the farm where he has since made his home, and here his wife died June 4, 1859. He was again united in marriage February 19, 1863, to Mrs. Nancy (Losure) Dawson, and this union



Elias Burkett

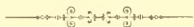
has been blessed with one child, named Wil- den M. Mrs. Linn came with her parents to Kosciusko County in 1836, her father being one of the representative pioneers of this county. He built the first house in Warsaw, Indiana, a hewed-log building, and was one of the first settlers of that place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Losure died in Kosciusko County, the latter dying in 1852, and the former surviving until 1881. Mrs. Linn's marriage with David Dawson was the first marriage consummated in Warsaw, Indiana. By her first marriage Mrs. Linn had six children, of whom two are deceased, named Jacob L. and Mary S. Those living are—Ruhama, wife of Henry Harter, of Kansas; Priscilla, wife of Andrew Rarick, of Prairie Township; Isaac, in Plain Township; David S., in Prairie Township. Since coming to Kosciusko County Mr. Linn has met with good success in his agricultural pursuits. When he first settled on his present excellent farm it contained eighty acres, of which but two had been cleared, and a log cabin had been built. By subsequent purchases he has added to his original eighty acres till his farm now contains 160 acres of well-improved land under good cultivation, and his primitive log cabin has been replaced by his present commodious farm dwelling. Mr. Linn in his political views is a Democrat.

BENAIAM ROSBRUGH, a farmer of Plain Township, was born in this county, October 29, 1839, son of Jacob and Melissa Rosbrugh, pioneers of this county, the mother now deceased. They were among the first settlers of the "Menomnet Reserve," in Plain Township. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He married Susan Kimes, daughter

of Jacob and Elizabeth Kimes, early settlers of the township, the mother now deceased. They have had four children—Jacob W., Andrew W., John E. and Emma J. Mr. Rosbrugh owns eighty acres of land in a good state of cultivation. He removed to his present farm on section 17 in 1880. He has served as school director and supervisor several years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Leesburgh Lodge. Politically he is a Republican.

GILIAS BURKETT is a representative pioneer of Kosciusko County, Indiana, and the founder of the village of Burkett, which was named in his honor. He is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born December 12, 1812, a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Burkett, both natives of North Carolina, who moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1812. In 1813 they removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, and in 1825 to the State of Indiana. They lived in Wayne County several years, and later in Miami County a short time, and subsequently came to Kosciusko County, where they spent the latter years of their lives. In 1858 Mr. Burkett came to Kosciusko County and bought 160 acres of land on section 9, Seward Township, and located on the present site of Burkett, where he lived until the spring of 1883, when he moved to section 31, Harrison Township, where he has since lived. Mr. Burkett has been a pioneer of three counties in Indiana, and has done much to assist in the development of the State. He helped his father to clear a seventy-acre farm in Wayne County, and cleared three farms for himself in Miami County, improving and erecting good buildings on each of them. Since coming to Kosciusko County he has been ac-

tive and influential in pushing forward every enterprise of public benefit, and it is but a just tribute to his memory that one of the villages of the county should bear his name. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the term, and now in his declining years is reaping a just reward for a well-spent life. Mr. Burkett was married September 5, 1839, to Nancy Tinkle, a daughter of Charles and Catherine Tinkle, her father a native of Germany and her mother of South Carolina. They have had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living—Absalom, of Kansas; Lydia, wife of William Shireman, of Washington Territory; Amanda, wife of Jacob Stevick, of Kosciusko County; Noadiah, wife of David Whetstone, of Seward Township; Lorinda, wife of William Kyle, of Etna Township; Orilla and Cornelius. Mrs. Burkett is a member of the German Baptist church. In politics Mr. Burkett is a Democrat. As a representative of the pioneers of the county we are glad to be able to present to our readers a portrait of Mr. Burkett.



DAVID McPHERSON, farmer, resides on section 22, Monroe Township, where he owns 114 acres on the southwest quarter. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 11, 1821, and lived there until he was twenty-five years of age, then removed to Whitley County, this State, in company with his grandfather McPherson, who had sons-in-law living in that county whom he came to visit. David had started for Missouri, but procuring work in Whitley County, he remained there four years. June 8, 1848, he was married to Rosina Schanep, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, April 30, 1831, and when she was a babe her parents removed to Champaign County, where

they remained until she was sixteen years of age, then removed to Whitley County, where she lived until her marriage. When living in Ohio David learned the carpenter's trade of his father. He worked at the trade in Whitley County, and also after coming to this county. He came here in 1849. He built his log cabin before removing his family. He came Monday morning and remained until Saturday, boarding with Thomas Widup. He built a round-log cabin, one story high, with a loft for a store-room. He had a clap-board roof and a floor made of sawed boards. The family lived in this house for twenty years. In 1869 they moved to their present residence, and have lived here ever since. Mr. McPherson's father, Robert McPherson, was born in Virginia, and when a boy came with his parents to Ohio. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed it all his life. He died in 1864 aged sixty-six years. His mother, Mary (Fleck) McPherson, was born in Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg, and died in 1857. Mrs. McPherson's father, Joseph Schanep, was born in Pennsylvania, in November, 1800, and when he was quite young his parents removed to Greene County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was married in Clarke County. He was killed by the fall of a tree in Whitley County, May 1, 1847, and is buried in Wheeler's cemetery. Her mother, Susanna (Frost) Schanep, was born in Pennsylvania, and was taken by her parents to Ohio, where she grew to maturity. She died about Christmas in 1869. She was about six years older than her husband, and was probably born in 1794. Mr. McPherson's grandfather, John McPherson, was probably born in Scotland. He was the son of a Captain who was under General Montgomery at the capture of Quebec, and was killed there. His family were living in Philadelphia at the time. John McPherson served

as a spy for seven years, living on the frontier, watching the Indians along the Ohio River, so as to give timely warning to the settlers. Mr. McPherson's grandmother, Elizabeth (Makerson) McPherson, died in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. His maternal grandparents, Volentine and Mary (Clapp) Fleck, also died in Tuscarawas County, both living to a good old age. Volentine Fleck had six brothers who served in the Revolutionary war; he, being the youngest son, was too young to enter the army. Mrs. McPherson's grandfather, Abraham Schanep, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Greene County, Ohio; he was of French descent. Her grandmother, Mary (Stackhouse) Schanep, also died in Greene County. Her maternal grandfather Froste was probably born in Germany. He died in Clarke County, Ohio, when Mrs. McPherson's mother was sixteen years of age. Her grandmother, Mary Froste, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Clarke County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Joseph V., born September 20, 1851, is living in Faulk County, Dakota; Emazetta, born May 3, 1854, died October 21, 1856; Melvin, born February 5, 1856, died September 26, 1858; George, born June 26, 1858, married Catherine A. Carl, and lives on the farm; Clarinda A., born August 31, 1860, married Henry Stahl; Charity O., born August 28, 1862, married Philip Wise; Louann, born March 10, 1866, married Philander McMichaels; Ina Cora, born June 16, 1868; Laura F., born January 26, 1873; an infant, born November 11, 1864, died the third of December following, unnamed. Mr. McPherson was one of the three trustees who were first elected in the township. The others were J. S. Rogers and John Gripe. The election was held at the house of Daniel Miller, in April,

1856. Politically Mr. McPherson is a Republican.

BF. JAMES, farmer, Tippecanoe Township, owns the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 16, has thirteen and a half acres on the southeast quarter of section 17, and about seventy acres of the south part of the northeast quarter of section 17, making a total of 123 acres. Mr. James was born February 24, 1838, in this county, where he has always lived, except when in the army. He was educated in the common school of his father's district. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, for three months, but was too late to get into the three-months' service, and was mustered into the State service for a year. At the time of the Bull Run disaster the regiment was transferred to the United States service. After serving a little over nine months, the general Government took them for the remainder of the service. They did guard duty on the Upper Potomac during the fall and winter of 1861-'62, and the following May was mustered out of service. The regiment was discharged and paid off at Washington. After returning home, our subject worked out by the month until 1864, when he re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana. There being more than was allowed for one company, a part went with another squad and formed Company H. He was first elected Second Lieutenant, but was not mustered, as the Captain was taken sick with typhoid fever, and the First Lieutenant died. Our subject was then made Captain, both by election and by order of General Carrington, who was commander of the State troops. The regiment was assigned to the Second

Brigade, First Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and remained in that corps during the service. The regiment joined the corps at Charleston, East Tennessee, and the corps joined Sherman's army at Red Clay, Georgia, and was with Sherman until the capture of Atlanta. His corps was turned back with General Thomas, and was in the battle of Franklin, being on the right of the pike when the rebels made eight distinct charges. Captain James was in command of the regimental skirmishes, and commanded the skirmish line in the retreat of the army from that battle. He says he was the only commissioned line officer of this brigade skirmish that was on the field when his skirmishers withdrew. While he was retreating, a corps staff officer approached, and asked the men marching in front of him who was their commanding officer. Captain James stepped forward and saluted him. The Major asked him what command we belonged to, and was told the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. He said we were the last of the skirmishers, and they had all relieved themselves without orders. The Major reprimanded him for leaving the line without orders. Captain James explained the situation, telling him that the remainder of the skirmish line had withdrawn, and having no support, he could hold the men no longer, as the enemy was advancing. The Major replied that under these circumstances his course was justifiable, but that such a breach of discipline, and the withdrawing of the balance of the skirmish line without orders, would have to be investigated. So the Captain and his men got to the bridge just in time to cross before it was burned, it being then on fire. The Captain and Sergeant Kelley, of Company E, were ordered to the left to occupy works that had been held by other men, and

were captured by a rebel as they were approaching the works during the night. The rebel commanded them to surrender, and said if they attempted to run away he would kill one of them. As they approached the rebel, Sergeant Kelley cocked his gun and shot the rebel dead. They escaped and reached Nashville on the next evening after the battle of Franklin. The regiment was also engaged in the battle of Nashville, following General Hood as far as Columbia, Tennessee, marching west from there to Clifton, on the Tennessee River. They were then put aboard steamers and shipped to Cincinnati, going thence by rail to Washington, thence to Fort Fisher, North Carolina, thence to Beaufort and Morehead City, thence to Newbern, and thence along the North Carolina Railroad, where they guarded the railroad while it was being repaired to get provisions to Sherman's army that was coming from Savannah. The regiment's last engagement was March 8, 9 and 10, near Kingston, North Carolina. They then went to Raleigh with Sherman's army, thence to Greensboro, thence to Charlotte, North Carolina, where they stopped about three months. An order then came for the regiment to be mustered out. They came to Indianapolis and received their final discharge. Captain James then returned home to his family. September 14, 1862, he was married to Emily J. Jarrett, eldest daughter of Dr. Jarrett, of Webster. Captain James' father, James R. James, was born near Laurel, Delaware, and died January 1, 1871, aged about seventy-seven years. He died at the home of his eldest daughter, near Leesburgh, and is buried at Oswego. The mother was also born in Delaware, and died in 1864, while B. F. James was in the army. The parents came to this county in 1837 with nine children, the eldest remaining in Ohio until the fall of 1847, when he

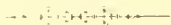
also came to this county. The family settled in what is now Plain Township. Mr. and Mrs. James have three living children—Millie F., Rosa D. and Eva M.; Frankie L. died January 5, 1871, at the age of two years and twenty days. Mr. James purchased his present farm in the spring of 1866. Politically he is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. James has held the office of justice of the peace for eight years. His paternal grandfather, Zebedee James, and grandmother, Sophia James, were early settlers of Delaware, of English descent. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Ward, who came from Ireland, was killed by the falling of a log which he was carrying, which broke his neck. The Captain had five brothers in the service during the war, two of whom were in his company.

EZEKIEL D. FRENCH, a prominent farmer of Plain Township, residing on section 11, is a son of Aaron and Susanna French, and was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 17, 1835. In 1852 he came to this county with his parents, who settled in the old "Musquebuck's" reserve. His father had been twice married, and of nine children, five survive—John L., Alfred B., Ezekiel D., Margaret and David. He was a careful, judicious financier, and successful in his business undertakings. He was a member of the Baptist church, and for many years served efficiently as justice of the peace. In politics he was a Republican. He died in 1880. Our subject received a rudimentary education in the early district schools of this county. With the exception of a few years spent in California, he has been a resident of Kosciusko County since

1852. September 20, 1860, he was married to Martha Ritter, of Lake County, Indiana. He has served as assessor of Plain Township three years, and is a consistent member of the Baptist church. He is a liberal contributor to both church and State, and in politics is a Republican. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic fraternities. He owns valuable real estate, and resides on the homestead farm.

WILLIAM GUY, a pioneer of Kosciusko County, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, January 30, 1813, son of James and Elizabeth Guy, natives of Virginia. He lost his mother by death before reaching manhood. February 26, 1835, he was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe George, born March 17, 1817, in Hancock County, Maine. She was a daughter of John and Phoebe (Nickerson) George, natives of New England. When she was six months old she was taken by her parents to Gallia County, Ohio, where she grew to maturity. Her parents have five surviving children—Joshua, Aaron, Benjamin, Mary E. and Phoebe. The father of Mr. Guy had been twice married, and the following are his surviving children—William, James, Harriet, Alvah, Ebenezer, Betsey, Polly, Nancy J. and Electa. Mr. and Mrs. Guy are the parents of six children, four of whom survive—Eliza, wife of M. V. Sherwood, of Noble County; Mary, wife of James Horick, of Wayne Township; Emma, widow of Samuel Kesling, of Harrison Township, and Virginia, wife of Cyrus Kesling, of Noble County. In 1844 Mr. Guy settled in his present home, section 14, Wayne Township. What was then a dismal forest is now a well-developed farm. He and his wife endured

many hardships, but have lived to see four of their children in comfortable homes. Although past three-score years and ten, Mr. Guy is still actively engaged in farming work, without which he would not be content. Himself and wife are consistent members of the Methodist church. Mr. Guy has served as church trustee. He owns eighty acres of land, and politically affiliates with the Republican party.



K. LEEDY, farmer, residing on the northwest quarter of section 16, came to this county October 13, 1842, with a wife and four children. He purchased his land the 4th of the following December. It was school land, and he is still living on the same place. The first week they stopped on Turkey Creek Prairie, and the following six weeks they spent in a log cabin standing upon the ground where Pierceton now stands. The cabin was owned by Hannah Warsing, a maiden lady, who died at the age of seventy years. Mr. Leedy moved upon his own farm February 5, 1843, building his hewed-log cabin 18x20 feet, with a clapboard roof. He lived in that house until 1860, when he built his present frame house. He built his barn in 1856. He commenced on this farm where a stick had not been cut, except by early settlers for coons or bees, and Indians. Mr. Leedy was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 2, 1814, and lived on his father's farm until September 17, 1835, when he was married to Elizabeth Baker. She was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1816, and when eleven years of age was taken by her parents to Knox County, where she lived until her marriage. Her father, Philip Baker, was born in Pennsylvania and

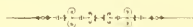
died in Knox County, Ohio, in 1826, aged about sixty years. Her mother, Catherine (Bralliar) Baker, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and died in Wayne Township at the house of her son, David Baker, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Leedy's father, John Leedy, was born in Maryland, and when he was a young boy, his parents removed to Bedford County, Pennsylvania. July 4, 1811, he emigrated to Jefferson Township, Richland County, Ohio. He was married in Pennsylvania, and had four children when he removed to Ohio. The father entered 640 acres of land from the Government, and the oldest brother, Lewis K. Leedy, is still living upon a part of that section. He can stand on his door-step and see where his father's wagon stood seventy-six years ago when he landed in Ohio. The father died on that farm in September, 1847, and was buried in the Ankenytown cemetery. He was six feet and one inch in height, and weighed 362 pounds the day that his son, A. K., started for this State. His mother, Elizabeth (Keith) Leedy, was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where she was reared and married. She was about ten years younger than her husband, and died in Pierceton. Her son John took her body back to Ohio, and buried it by the side of the husband and father. His grandfather, Abraham Leedy, was of German descent, and died in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. His grandmother, Catherine (Long) Leedy, also died in Bedford County. His maternal grandfather, Lewis Keith, died in Juniata County, Pennsylvania. His grandmother was Mary (Salsman) Keith, whose father was killed by the Indians on the Susquehanna River. The Indians scalped him and he died before they could get his body to the fort. Mrs. Leedy's grandfather, Philip Baker, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Her

grandmother was Elizabeth Baker. Her maternal grandfather, Christian Bralliar, came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and died in Richland County. Her grandmother, Mary Bralliar, also died in Richland County. Mr. Leedy's father had eleven children, Mrs. Leedy's father had eleven children, and Mr. and Mrs. Leedy have eleven children. Eight of the children of the latter are living and three are deceased. The living are—Sophia, born August 6, 1836; Edwin, born January 15, 1838; Louisa, born May 22, 1842; Catherine E., born August 2, 1844; Keziah, born September 27, 1846; John B., born September 14, 1854; Priscilla, born October 4, 1851; Ira C., born May 7, 1860. The deceased are—Silas, born March 4, 1840, died May 27, 1861; Ellen, born June 14, 1849, died November 6, 1867; Harvey, born July 17, 1857, died January 25, 1874. Politically Mr. Leedy was formerly a Whig, but now votes the Republican ticket. He served as justice of the peace five years in Washington Township, and married twelve couples during that time. He was township trustee seven years, and was one of the first trustees in the township. The others were John Irving and Asa Pratt. William M. O'Brien was township clerk. Adam Lang taught the first school in the township, and William O'Brien taught the second school. Mr. Leedy and wife are members of the German Baptist church. Mr. Leedy was afflicted with rheumatism and not able to do any work for fifteen years, and spent considerable with doctors and patent medicine without any benefit. In June, 1883, they opened a bog spring on the farm for the purpose of watering stock, and this water entirely cured him, and he has not felt the rheumatism for three years. It has cured hundreds since, not only of rheumatism, but catarrh of the head, dyspepsia, and other diseases. Mr. Leedy is now past seventy-three

years of age, and reads and writes without the use of spectacles.

JOHN MCKRILL, blacksmith, was born in Ashland, Ashland County, Ohio, the date of his birth being January 1, 1827. His parents, John and Susannah (Horick) McKrill, removed from Ashland to Hancock County, Ohio, in 1830, remaining there till 1853, when they came with their family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and settled on a farm near Warsaw. The following children came with them to this county—Benjamin, John, James, Electa and Rachel, all of whom are yet residents of the county. One year after coming to Kosciusko County the father died, and the death of the mother occurred twenty-six years later. John McKrill, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in his native State, where he received a common-school education. He learned the blacksmith's trade at Fostoria, Ohio, which he has made the principal avocation of his life. He was married in Wood County, Ohio, to Miss Eliza Shoe, a native of that State. When the family came to Kosciusko County, our subject located at Warsaw, at that time a small hamlet containing but a few houses, and there opened a blacksmith's shop. He built a comfortable and substantial residence at Warsaw, and was doing a good business when a fire consumed what had taken years of toil to accumulate, leaving him bankrupt. He then settled with his family on a farm in the vicinity of Warsaw, remaining there two years, when he removed to Palestine. He met with excellent success in his agricultural pursuits, and on enlisting in the late war, in 1862, he was able to leave his wife and family of six children in comfortable circumstances. He was assigned to Company K, Seventy-

fourth Indiana Infantry, his regiment belonging to the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in the battles of Green River, Kentucky, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Mission Ridge, and was with Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea. Mr. McKrill was taken prisoner by the Confederates during the first engagement; was paroled and sent home, marching 250 miles upon half rations. He was afterward exchanged, and again entered the army, serving till the close of the war. While in the service of his country Mr. McKrill contracted a disease which partly incapacitated him from working at his trade. In 1880 he came to Silver Lake, and in partnership with his son, Simon F., has established a good trade, and by his strict attention to his business and fair and honorable dealings he has gained the respect of all who know him. He is one of the charter members of Post No. 306, G. A. R., of which he is the present chaplain.



JAMES W. TAYLOR, deceased, son of David and Helen (Boyd) Taylor, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in the year 1833, and became a prominent man not only in this but in his native country. He grew to manhood in Scotland, being reared to agricultural pursuits. After his marriage to Miss Catharine (Blair) Dargie, of the Parish of Coupar Angus, August 15, 1856, he boarded a London trading vessel called the *Queen*, and was engaged in cruising between Dundee and London almost two years, when he went with the *Wolf*, a whaling vessel, and began whaling and seal fishing. All the members of the company were discharged on the coast of New Foundland, when Mr. Taylor became one of the crew of the *Gem of the Ocean*, a trading vessel,

which was wrecked on the return voyage to Dundee, Scotland, and many of the crew drifted about for five days and nights before they were picked up, our subject being one of them. The paper containing the news of the fearful wreck, which announced all on board to be lost, had been carefully kept from Mrs. Taylor, who knew nothing of it till told by her rescued husband on his return home. He then found employment as engineer in a factory in Dundee, where he remained some time, but his love for the ocean induced him to become one of the crew of the whale ship *Dundee*, and he again left his wife and children, the youngest being but a few hours old; and before his return his two eldest children had died. This last trip to Greenland was both a successful and pleasant voyage, and after his return he engaged in farming. In August, 1872, he concluded to immigrate to America, a brother-in-law, Alexander Dargie, promising him a position on the Grand Trunk Railway, and with his family, consisting of his wife and four children—Helen, Andrew D., Isabelle and David, he reached America, and located at Scotts, Michigan, where he remained for several years. He was then given charge of a section on the Grand Trunk Railway, when he moved to Cassopolis, and later removed to Jamestown, Michigan. In 1877 he took charge of a section in Kosciusko County, Indiana, on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, and four years later, in consideration of his skill, he was again offered and accepted a similar position on the Grand Trunk. Two years later he was recalled to Claypool, Indiana, and given charge of a section in Clay Township, and was the first boss of No. 75, on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, which position he held till his death, which occurred April 19, 1882. He was an able, industrious man, and wherever he made

his home he gained the confidence and respect of the entire community. He was an honored member of Claypool Home Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F., and was buried with all appropriate ceremonies by that order. In his religious faith he was an Episcopalian, having been a member of that church for many years. Mrs. Taylor was also a member of the Episcopal church, but later joined the United Brethren denomination. Their children are all respected members of society, and are an honor to their parents. Helen, the eldest daughter, married George W. Roe, who has charge of a section on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, with a location at Paris.

J B. WARNER, farmer, Wayne Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 23, 1845. His parents were Joshua and Rosanna Warner, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. They were the parents of nine children — Mary, John B., Phoebe, Wealey, Eunice, Elizabeth, Emma, Edgar and Frank. The father's residence, which was situated a short distance from Wooster, was formerly a block-house fort used by the early settlers to protect themselves against the Indians, which were then hostile. He settled there in 1812, and, like other settlers, had to endure the encroachments of the treacherous savages, and was thankful for the protection afforded him by this rude log fort. In after years he assisted in reconstructing the building, converting it into a modern dwelling. He died December 18, 1877. John B. Warner was reared to manhood in his native State, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Wayne County. During the years 1873-'74 he attended Wooster Uni-

versity, and in 1875 entered Fort Wayne College, graduating in the scientific course in 1876. He was professor of mathematics in that institution for some time. After completing his education he returned to Wayne County, the failing health of his father demanding his attention at home. After his father's decease he was appointed administrator of his estate, which required much care. December 25, 1876, he was married to Miss Ida Wagner, born in Elkhart County, Indiana, March 14, 1858, daughter of Joseph and Sarah E. Wagner, of Milford, Indiana. They have three children — Joshua T., born November 16, 1877; Joseph O., born September 23, 1881, and Brena A., born December 16, 1884. Mr. Warner settled upon his present farm in the fall of 1879. He owns seventy acres of excellent land, situated in the western part of Wayne Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was formerly an exhorter. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

PETER L. RUNYAN, deceased, or "Uncle Peter," as he was familiarly called, was born August 9, 1806, in Greene County, Ohio. His parents, Abraham and Sophia (Lynch) Runyan, were natives of Harrison County, Virginia, and removed to Ohio shortly after their marriage in 1801, removing to Clarke County, in the same State, in 1811. Always living on the frontier, and forming a part of the advance guard of civilization, the subject of this sketch was deprived of nearly all opportunity for acquiring an education. The only school he ever attended was in a rude log school-house, with a log removed on each side and the opening covered with greased paper, which admitted

but a faint light, and scarcely excluded the cold. February 26, 1829, he married Miss Mary Ervin, and reared a large family, of which any father might justly be proud. His sons, Peter L., John N. and George E., are well and favorably known in this county for their enterprise and sterling worth. His eldest daughter is the wife of Dr. Chandler, of Leesburgh; the youngest daughter is the wife of J. S. Baker, Esq., auditor of Kosciusko County. In November, 1831, Mr. Runyan decided to move further west, and accompanied by his family and father-in-law, Charles Ervin, with his family, they placed their household goods in wagons drawn by oxen, and started for Indiana. After a weary journey of twenty-five days, they reached the present site of Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana. In the following summer the Black Hawk war occurred, and the few settlers at that place were apprehensive that the Indians in that section might join the hostile tribes, and some left for older settlements, while others armed for defense and remained. Mr. Runyan was among the latter. In the fall of 1832 he was elected justice of the peace, and held that position until January 10, 1836, at which time he resigned his office. In 1834 he came from Goshen to a point near the present location of Milford, to officiate at the marriage of Henry H. Wilkinson with Miss Wright— one of the first marriages in Kosciusko County. Early in 1836 he located at Leesburgh, Kosciusko County, Indiana, and in partnership with Thomas Thomas, engaged in the sale of merchandise. At the same time he was appointed deputy sheriff. In 1838 he sold his interest in the store at Leesburgh, and in 1839 removed to Warsaw, where he became proprietor of the Losier House. The county seat was located in Warsaw in June, 1836, and there was at once a desperate effort to have it removed. Lees-

burgh and Oswego, in the north part of the county, were striving for it, and there was a strong effort made in the south part of the county to have a new county organized from portions of Kosciusko, Wabash, Fulton and Miami. Politics were abandoned at once, and "Clippers" and "Anti-Clippers" were the only party designations known; locality alone was the test. Marshall and Kosciusko counties then formed a Representative District. After four years' hard fighting, Mr. Runyan was elected Representative to the State Legislature in 1840, which was the first substantial victory gained by either party. During that legislative session the State was redistricted, and Kosciusko and Whitley counties formed a Representative District. Mr. Runyan was renominated by the "Anti-Clippers," and after a bitter contest was re-elected. He was commissioner of the "Three-Per-Cent Fund," a fund derived from the sale of public lands, and expended in the opening of roads and building of bridges, from September, 1837, to September, 1841, and superintended in person the opening of nearly all the principal roads in the county during that time, as well as the construction of the bridges across all the streams of consequence. He was also appointed commissioner of the "Surplus Revenue Fund," in May, 1838, and held that position two years. He was collector of taxes for Kosciusko County in 1839; was appointed county agent in 1843, and held that position six years, during which time he superintended the erection of the court-house and jail. From 1849 to 1853 he was engaged in selling goods; in 1853 he secured contracts for carrying the mail, and from that time until the completion of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, he was engaged in running a daily stage from Warsaw to Fort Wayne, and a tri-weekly stage from



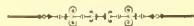
Jacob Weirick

Warsaw to Plymouth; from Warsaw to Goshen; from Warsaw to Peru, and from Warsaw to Rochester. His contracts expired in 1857, when he again became a merchant, and so continued until January, 1861, when Warsaw was visited by her first great fire. After the conflagration Mr. Runyan found himself at an advanced age, almost penniless; the careful accumulations of a long and active life had vanished in flame and smoke. But he was never the man to repine or despair. In April, 1861, he was appointed postmaster at Warsaw, and was reappointed April 28, 1865, which position he held until December, 1866, when he was removed for purely political reasons. On the 16th day of November, 1862, his wife, the companion of his toils, passed from earth to a better land. Mr. Runyan was for more than fifty years a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was always earnest in all his convictions and feelings; fearlessly honest and upright in all his dealings. He died at Warsaw, having reached a ripe old age, and honored and respected by all.

JACOB WEIRICK, retired farmer, Franklin Township, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, in 1811, a son of George and Elizabeth (Frederick) Weirick. His father was also a native of Union County, Pennsylvania, born July 15, 1773, and August 14, 1801, he married Elizabeth Frederick, who was born January 24, 1780. They had a family of seven children—Sophia, Thomas, Samuel, William and Henry (twins), Jacob and Mary. The mother died March 7, 1816, and December 16, 1819, the father married Mary Morehart, and to them were born twelve children—Matilda, Mary, Lewis, Elizabeth, John, Uriah, Franklin, Harriet,

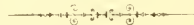
Robert, Isabella, Sybilla and Charles. The father died September 25, 1838, his wife surviving until May 7, 1883, being at the time of her death eighty-eight years old. Our subject, Jacob Weirick, was reared in his native county, living there until 1843, when with his wife and one child he moved to Richland County, Ohio, where he lived eleven years. In 1854 he moved to Indiana and located in Franklin Township, Kosciusko County, buying 520 acres of land of Washington Bybee, and he now owns 1,092 acres. Here he has since resided, and has improved his farm until it is one of the best in the county. His brick residence, which was the second one in the township, was erected in 1861. Mr. Weirick has been a resident of Kosciusko County over thirty-two years, and has been one of the most active and influential in building up her material, social, educational and religious interests. He has always been especially interested in educational matters. For thirty years, from 1834 to 1864, he devoted much of his time to teaching, and many who have become noted in social and professional life remember with pleasure the time spent under his instruction. His professional life ended in 1864, since which time he has given his attention to agriculture. He still superintends his large landed estates, which yield him a good income, and his declining years are being spent in affluence, the just reward of a life of industry and well-doing. Mr. Weirick was married in Union County, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1841, to Margaret Smith, daughter of Leonard and Susannah (Brifogle) Smith. To them have been born eight children—Susannah was born in Pennsylvania, Mary, Matilda, Amanda and Harriet in Ohio, and Emeline, Isabella and Florence in Indiana. Susannah married Calender Ford, who after her death married her sister Mary; Ma-

tilda is the wife of DeWitt Woodford, of West Virginia; Mary is the wife of Isaac Ford; Harriet is the wife of Daniel Ford; Isabella is the wife of Madison Murdock, and Emeline is the wife of Osear Harding. All except Mrs. Woodford live in Kosciusko County. Mr. and Mrs. Weirick have seventeen grandchildren, but no son has been born to them to heir the name which has ever been honored in this county. The daughters have all received common-school educations, and all except Matilda, Harriet and Mary have been prominent and successful teachers.



JOSIAH K. SENSIBAUGH, a prominent farmer of Harrison Township, residing on section 13, is a native of Pennsylvania, born March 29, 1835, a son of Abram and Sarah Sensibaugh, who were both natives of the same State. He is of German ancestry, his grandfather having come from Germany to America about the time of the Revolutionary war. Of the nine children born to the parents of our subject seven are living—Otho, a resident of Iowa; Ann, in Missouri; Elizabeth, in Milford, Indiana; Ira, living in Marshall County, Indiana; Everella, in Elkhart County, Indiana, and Eugenius and Josiah K., also residents of Elkhart County. In the fall of 1835 the parents immigrated with their family to Ohio, and the following spring came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, settling on Little Turkey Creek Prairie, and at the same time bought land in Elkhart County. The father raised one crop of corn in Kosciusko County, and in the fall of 1836 hauled it to his new home in Elkhart County, being one of the earliest pioneers of that county, and there he and his family experienced many of the hardships and privations which usually fall to the

lot of settlers in a new country. In his political views he was a Democrat. Josiah K., the subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm in Elkhart County, receiving in his youth a common-school education. He was married May 3, 1868, in West Virginia, to Miss Rowena Baker, who was born March 16, 1847, a daughter of Nathan and Lydia Baker, of West Virginia. The children born to this union are—Charles M., born July 2, 1871; Alden, July 23, 1872; Sarah L., May 1, 1874; Annie L., March 3, 1876; Curtis H., October 6, 1881; Myrtle M., August 14, 1883, and Harry O., August 22, 1885. Mr. Sensibagh has been a resident of Indiana, with the exception of a short time spent in Kansas and Nebraska. He settled on his present farm in the spring of 1874, his residence being then in a log cabin, which was replaced in 1882 by his present commodious brick residence. He has met with good success in his farming pursuits, and now owns 130 acres of well-improved land with good farm buildings. He takes an active interest in all enterprises for the good of his township or the cause of religion. He is at present serving his township as road supervisor. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church. He has served as steward in his church seven or eight years, and for some time has been trustee of his church, and also circuit steward. In politics he is a Democrat, with Prohibition tendencies.



WILLIAM McMILLIN, a farmer in Tippecanoe Township, owns 107 acres on section 28 and fifty-three acres on section 33, making a total of 160 acres, all of which is improved except twelve acres. He came to this county in 1857, unmarried and alone, and farmed for old John Dunham

on shares. In 1862 he purchased his farm, and August 1 of that year he enlisted in the Twentieth Indiana, or Noble, Battery, and their first service was at Clarksville, Tennessee, being a skirmish, shelling guerrillas on the opposite side of the Cumberland River. They were attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and the only time he was under fire was at the skirmish above referred to. The battery followed Sherman to Atlanta and Jonesboro, but it was sent back with General Thomas to Nashville. Mr. McMillin was thrown from the limber of a gun at a review in the city of Indianapolis, before the battery left the State, and his spine received an injury from which he has never recovered. He followed the battery, however, until after the skirmish at Clarksville, when he was sent to hospital No. 7, at Nashville. He was there from December, 1862, until the 26th of March following, when he was sent North to hospital No. 3, at Louisville, where he remained until he was discharged for physical disability on the 9th day of May. He came home on crutches, where he remained two years, his legs being almost paralyzed. They improved during his mature manhood, but in later life they began to fail again. He commenced leasing his land and hiring some improvements made, although his wife had made some improvements during his absence, so that when he came home there were two or three acres cleared, and he had built a cabin before he went away. Since his return he has been able to oversee his business, and has assisted some at his work. He now has a good frame house and barn, a good orchard, and his land is reasonably fenced. He was married October 30, 1859, to Miss Celinda Dunham, who was born in Tippecanoe Township, near the old saw-mill erected by her father in 1839. She was reared in this county. The first calico dress she ever had she traded

corn with the Indians for. Her father, John Dunham, was born in Essex County, New Jersey, September 17, 1804, where he grew to manhood, then came to Knox County, Ohio, where he was first married. His wife was Elizabeth Ontcelt, who died in 1835, leaving four children. She died on the road while moving to Indiana. For his second wife her father married Eliza Cobler. After his first wife died he and his children went back to Ohio. He left the children with his parents and returned to Kosciusko County, where he entered his land and worked at carpentering. He married his second wife in this State. Mr. Dunham put up the first earding-mill on the Tippecanoe River, in this county. He built it for Elias Sholl. He settled upon his farm in 1840, though he had built a house previous to that time. Here the father died November 12, 1878, and is buried in the family cemetery of Mr. McMillin. Mrs. McMillin states that her father and Mr. John Makemson were at the United States land office at the same time to enter this land. Her mother was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1822, and died August 11, 1858, aged only thirty-six years. She was buried in the family cemetery. An Indian chief, Mozette, of the Squaw Buck Indians, was buried in that cemetery about 1856. A company of medical students came here from Goshen and took up his bones and carried them home. They found a bottle of whisky, a knife, bows and arrows, and a tomahawk. The students returned these things to the grave, including the bottle of whisky, and buried them again. They said they needed just such a skeleton, and no one would feel injured by the removal. Mr. McMillin was born September 18, 1832, and was the son of William and Mary (Rathbun) McMillin. His father was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, December 24,

1799, and when he was a boy his parents removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he blew the bellows for his father, who was a blacksmith, to make tomahawks and knives for the white people to use during the war of 1812. Our subject's father had two half brothers, Doctor and Duncan, who were in General Hull's army when he surrendered to the British. The father removed to Logan County, and married in Clarke County, where he followed farming. He died June 4, 1863, and is buried in Philadelphia cemetery, in Logan County, Ohio. His mother was born in New York April 29, 1803, and when she was eight years of age her father removed to Clarke County, Ohio. Mrs. McMillin remembers when Cincinnati had but three log cabins. There she grew to womanhood, and died in Logan County, on the old homestead, October 15, 1876, and is buried beside her husband. Mr. McMillin's grandfather, James McMillin, was born in Pennsylvania. He died in 1855 at the home of his son William. The grandmother was born in 1777, and died August 19, 1861, also at her son William's. Her name was formerly Patience Budd. Mr. McMillin's maternal grandfather, Thomas Rathbun, was born in New York in 1770, and died in Clarke County, Ohio, in 1868. His maternal grandmother was born in New York State, and died in Clarke County in 1819. Mrs. McMillin's grandfather, Jacob Dunham, was born in New Jersey, and was a Revolutionary soldier, and is buried in Granny Creek cemetery, Knox County, Ohio. Her grandmother Dunham was formerly Sarah Shultz. She was born in New Jersey, and died in Knox County, Ohio, at the age of eighty-three years. Her grandfather and grandmother Cobler were born in New Jersey, and died when her mother was quite young. Mr. and Mrs. McMillin have had four children, only one of whom is living—Musa

Dora Percy, born April 6, 1872. She was named by a boy who was living with them at the time of her birth. The name was taken from a story in the *New York Ledger*. The deceased are—Hattie O., born March 31, 1875, and died May 24, 1886. Two children died in infancy unnamed. Mr. McMillin is not a member of any church. Politically he is a Democrat. Mrs. McMillin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Hacker Lodge, No. 321, A. F. & A. M., at Webster. Both are members of the Eastern Star, at Pierceton, which is an auxiliary to the Masonic lodge.

WILLIAM ROOKSTOOL, farmer, Van Buren Township, was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 13, 1835. His parents were Samuel and Mary Rookstool, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. They were pioneers of Preble County. Of their large family of children, the following survive—Andrew, George, William, Martha and Sophia. In 1836 our subject came with his parents to Elkhart County, this State, where he was reared, and received a rudimentary education. The family were early settlers of Elkhart County. Our subject was married February 5, 1857, to Miss Sophia Grisamer, who was born October 27, 1837, in Noble County, Indiana, and a daughter of Joseph and Anna Grisamer, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and immigrated to Noble County in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Rookstool have had seven children, four of whom are living—Charles H., Rosetta, Ida M. and Della. The parents of Mrs. Rookstool had nine children, seven of whom are living—Reuben, Mary A., Elizabeth, Sophia, Catherine, Louisa and Rachel. Mr. Rookstool

came to this county with his family in the fall of 1869, and settled on his present farm on section 2, Van Buren Township, and has resided there ever since. He owns seventy-seven acres of well-improved land. At the time he settled upon his farm there was nothing but a rude shell of a house, 16x24 feet, and no clearing worth mentioning. He has seen much of the experiences of pioneer life, and has done a great deal of very hard work. He has made all his property by the sweat of his brow. Besides his farm in Van Buren Township, he owns fifty-four acres in Elkhart County.

WILLIAM H. CATTELL, engaged in farming in Franklin Township, Kosciusko County, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in the year 1844, a son of Joseph B. and Alice C. (Garwood) Cattell, both of whom were natives of the State of New Jersey. When about six years old he was brought by his parents to Kosciusko County, Indiana, they locating in Harrison Township. William H. grew to manhood in Kosciusko County, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company K, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry. He was assigned to duty in the the army of the Cumberland, and in his first engagement was captured at Munfordsville, Kentucky, by General Bragg. He was paroled, and returned to his home before being in the service six weeks. After his exchange in November, 1862, he returned to his company and regiment, and was at the front during the whole of the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamanga, September 19, and again at Jonesboro, Georgia, and after recovery was again in line and served till the close of the war. He was with General Sherman on his grand march

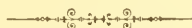
from Atlanta to the sea, and participated at the grand review at Washington, D. C. In 1874 Mr. Cattell was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Jennings, the youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Jennings, and to them have been born two children, named Martha A. and Elma.

COLONEL JOSEPH B. DODGE was born June 3, 1830, at Starkey's Corners, Yates County, New York. His father, Rev. Jonas Dodge, was an eminent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and during the boyhood of his son lived the itinerant life incidental to that profession, preaching at Elmira, Buffalo, Lyons, Lockport and Rochester, in the State of New York, at all of which places Joseph attended school. In May, 1846, the President of the United States issued his proclamation calling for volunteers for the Mexican war, which had just broken out. At that time the father of our subject lived at Lima, New York, and the night after the news reached that place Joseph, in company with another boy, a little older and somewhat larger in size, left home secretly, well knowing that their parents would not allow them to enlist. They went on foot to Rochester, a distance of twenty-two miles, and early in the morning presented themselves to a recruiting officer. Young Dodge was rejected on account of his age and diminutive stature. His companion was accepted as a drummer, and was afterward killed in the charge at Chapultepec before the walls of the City of Mexico. Joseph's return from Rochester, foot-sore, weary and hungry, was one of the most humiliating and painful events of his life. The next year he entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, and entered college at the same place

the year following. After a short time he concluded to follow the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man," and after a series of boyish adventures he arrived at Warsaw, this county, September 11, 1848. During the next five years his time was occupied in clerking, part of the time in dry goods stores in Warsaw and South Bend, and a part of the time in teaching school. October 5, 1852, he was married to Miss Lydia L. Cook, daughter of John Cook, one of the first settlers of Kosciusko County. They have had two children, both daughters. From that time until October, 1856, he was engaged in a general collection business. That year he was elected county treasurer, and in October, 1858, was re-elected to the same office. Upon receipt of the President's proclamation calling for volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion, April 15, 1861, Mr. Dodge at once commenced to recruit a company for the service. On the 20th of April he tendered the same to Governor O. P. Morton. Owing to the disorganized condition of the Adjutant-General's office, having such an unprecedented amount of work thrown upon it, the company lost the place to which it was entitled, and instead of being in the first regiment organized in the State, as it should have been, it was mustered in as Company E, Twelfth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. Mr. Dodge had no idea at that time that he could do anything in the service, in fact, did not believe he could ever teach ten men to get into line; but at the next call for troops, in July, 1861, after having recruited one company, "B," and part of another, "I," both for the Thirtieth Indiana, rather than be taunted with working for others to go but unwilling to go himself, he accepted the position of Captain of Company "B," still distrusting his ability to command it efficiently, but willing to do the best he

could. Upon the organization of their regiment he was surprised at receiving a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, a position which he not only had not asked for, but which he accepted with great reluctance. October 5, 1861, he left with his regiment for the front. In April, 1862, he was promoted to Colonel of the regiment, the former Colonel having died of wounds received at the battle of Shiloh the 7th of that month. The ensuing fall he was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, which he retained until the consolidation of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps into the Fourth Corps, after the battle of Chickamauga, during which time the troops under his command had made a reputation for rapid marching, hard fighting and good conduct that was surpassed by no other troops in the army. About December 1, 1863, his health having broken down, he was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, for duty as president of the general court-martial of the district of Tennessee, where he remained until August 1, 1864, when he rejoined his old regiment in the Atlanta campaign, remaining with it until the non-veteran part of the organization was mustered out of the service, September 20, 1864. He was never severely wounded, although he had seven different horses shot from under him. He was captured once, during a very severe fight which took place at night, when both Federals and Confederates were so badly mixed up that it was impossible to tell where the line of their troops were, and while being taken to the rear by two guards, succeeded in taking them off their guard and compelled them to conduct him into the Federal lines. He then turned his captors over to the Provost-Marshal as prisoners of war. Colonel Dodge was recommended for promotion, for good conduct in battle, by General Buell, after the

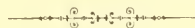
battle of Shiloh, and by General Rosecrans, after the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. On two occasions he was offered a Brevet Brigadier-Generalship, but resolutely declined them. In 1865 he was elected one of the directors of the Northern Indiana State Prison, at Michigan City, and served two years. He was trustee of Wayne Township from 1868 until 1872, and was appointed commissioner of drainage of Kosciusko County in 1884, a position he still holds. He has been connected with the Kosciusko County Agricultural Society since its organization in 1855, and at different times has filled the office of treasurer, secretary and president. He has been a member of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, and of Hackleman Encampment, No. 37, I. O. O. F., since 1856, and has filled the highest offices in the gift of each organization. The Colonel descends from good old fighting stock. His paternal ancestors came to America in 1628, and it is reasonable to suppose that some of them were engaged in the French and Indian wars before the Revolution. His great-grandfather and four of his brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the war of 1812. The Colonel is a member of Henry Chipman Post, G. A. R., and no soldier has ever applied to him in vain for assistance.



DR. I. H. JENNINGS was a native of Camden, New Jersey, born February 6, 1808, and in 1810 his parents, John and Sarah (Hopkins) Jennings, removed to Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Dr. Jennings was the youngest. He received a good classical education at Oxford, Ohio, and at the age of twenty-two years married

Susan Pierce, who died one year after her marriage. He then attended a medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently began the practice of medicine at Waynesville, Ohio. June 10, 1835, he was married to Miss Martha A. Halsey, of Springfield, Ohio, and in March, 1837, the young couple immigrated to La Porte, Indiana. The doctor had always desired a stock farm, but on arriving in this new country he found that all the desirable tracts had been purchased by speculators who had preceded him. He then came to Kosciusko County, and purchased a quarter section of land, upon which his son, Isaac N. Jennings, now resides. At that early date no white settlers were in Franklin Township, and they decided to return to Waynesville, Ohio. In August, 1839, they returned to Kosciusko County, the doctor having come in June, when he made arrangements for having a cabin built on his land. When the family arrived they found the walls and roof of the cabin, but neither floor, windows, door nor chimney. This was a dreary prospect to those who had been used to a good, comfortable home, but they made the best of their new home, and lived to see the wilderness change to prosperous farms and thriving towns, and are now classed among the most prosperous citizens of Franklin Township. Dr. Jennings was the first physician in Franklin Township, and as there was much sickness in the new country he had almost more than he could attend to, and often was obliged to ride many miles through the woods to visit a patient. He relinquished his practice as soon as other physicians could be found to take his place, and devoted his attention to his agricultural pursuits. He cleared his lands, and as his prosperity increased, he added to them from time to time, and he became one of the most popular men in the community where he re-

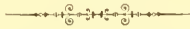
sided. In 1852 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent his county in the Indiana State Legislature, and declined a re-nomination. To the doctor and his wife were born seven children, of whom five are living—John M., who married Jennie Cassaday; Benton L. married Aletha Christy; Isaac N., who married Margaretta J. Cattell; Mary A., wife of William H. Cattell, and A. Huron, who married Mamie Haas. Three of the sons reside in Kansas, the other two children being residents of Franklin Township. The two eldest sons were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, being members of the Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry. Dr. Jennings died August 19, 1881, his death being a source of universal regret throughout the township, where he had lived for so many years. His widow still lives on the homestead farm, which is now owned by her son-in-law, William H. Cattell.



PETER W. BLUE, an active and enterprising farmer of Harrison Township, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born March 12, 1840, and is a son of William and Margaret Blue, who were among the early settlers of this county; the mother is now deceased. Peter Blue, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on a farm in his native county, receiving his education in the schools of his neighborhood. He has made farming the principal avocation of his life, having followed that pursuit from early boyhood. Mr. Blue is a pioneer native of his part of Kosciusko County, being one of the first children born in Harrison Township. More of his playmates were the children of the red men than of the white, and in his youth the deer, wolves and the Indians were the principal inhabitants of the county. He

was married in Kosciusko County, November 1, 1864, to Elizabeth M. Taylor, who was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James and Mary (Gault) Taylor, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and Irish descent. Mr. Taylor came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, from Crawford County, Ohio, in 1861, and settled on a heavily timbered tract of land, which he cleared and made into a good farm. When Mrs. Blue was five years old her parents settled in Crawford County, Ohio, where they lived till coming to Kosciusko County in 1861, where they were numbered among the most respected citizens. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Taylor is a self-made man in every respect. In politics he is a Democrat. They are at present living in Harrison Township, Marshall County, Indiana. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, six still survive—Margaret, wife of James Sprott, of Richland County, Ohio; Mrs. Peter W. Blue; Mrs. Sarah J. Bloomer, of Fayette County, Ohio; Jerome B., a farmer, and active citizen of Kosciusko County, married Lizzie Taris and has two children; Richard, a carpenter of Mentone, married Vinie Neions; Katie, of Marshall County, Indiana. Mr. Taylor moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1846, and from Ohio to Indiana in 1861. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Blue, a son, Fernando, is deceased. They settled on their present farm in the spring of 1872. He has been very successful as an agriculturist, having by his own industry and good management, assisted by his wife, acquired a fine farm of 114 acres, which he has brought under good cultivation. Mrs. Blue in her religious belief is a Missionary Baptist, but they are members of no denomination. They give liberally of their means to assist the poor and unfortunate. Mr. Blue has served

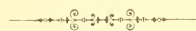
efficiently as school director and road supervisor.



HENRY FORD, deceased, was born in Virginia April 21, 1798, a son of George Ford, and of English ancestry. His paternal grandfather immigrated to the American colonies prior to the Revolutionary war, and had four sons who served in that memorable struggle, of whom George Ford was one. Two Ford brothers first came to America, one of whom settled in New York State and the other in Virginia. Henry was a descendant of the latter. He was reared in his native State, and June 20, 1822, he was married to Miss Phœbe Minear, born November 3, 1802, in Harrison County, now West Virginia. Her parents, Adam and Elizabeth Minear, were of English-German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Ford were the parents of eleven children, two of whom are living—Calleuder and Daniel. The deceased are—Lanty, Franklin, Elizabeth, John, Isaac, Noah, Eliza, Jacob and Shadrach. Seven of his children taught school; one had a classical education; three read and practiced medicine. During the summer of 1836 Mr. Ford, with his family, immigrated to Kosciusko County, and first located on the southeast quarter of section 35, his neighbors being the "dusky Red Men." The nearest white people were the Cooks, who lived some three miles distant. In due course of time several white families, mostly from the New England States, settled in his neighborhood, and, owing to what was then considered their conservative notions, the road upon which they lived was termed "Yankee Street" by people in other localities. Mr. Ford resided at this place until 1858. He entered 160 acres, for which he paid the Government price, \$1.25 an acre. The country was then

a dense forest with hardly a stick amiss. In 1858 he removed to section 13, and there spent the remainder of his days. He died September 10, 1872. His wife survived until September 4, 1875. He served as justice of the peace for years, and both himself and wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His early struggles in this then undeveloped county were very severe. Besides the toilsome days spent in clearing his farm, and the scanty livelihood they obtained, the entire family, except himself, were seriously ill for a long time with fever and ague, then so prevalent in Kosciusko County. This was caused by the clearing up of the forest and the rapid decay of vegetation. To use a common phrase, he had a "hard time of it." In later years he was more comfortably situated, and enjoyed the blessings of a well-spent life. Politically he was a Democrat. In his demise the county lost one of its best citizens as well as one of its earliest settlers. Daniel Ford, a son of the preceding, was born in this county September 19, 1841. He received his preliminary education in the schools of the county, and for a time attended the Warsaw High School. He subsequently attended the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, taking a course in medicine, and for a short time was engaged in the practice of his profession. He has taught school a number of terms during the winter months in Kosciusko and Fulton counties. January 1, 1873, he was married to Miss Harriet Weirick, born August 29, 1853, in Richland County, Ohio. She came to this county with her parents, Jacob and Margaret Weirick, when very young. Her parents now reside in Franklin Township. Two children have been born to this union—Lanty, born November 3, 1874, and Rosella, born April 28, 1876. Mr. Ford owns 480 acres of good land, and resides on

section 13, southwest of Warsaw. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Democrat in politics.



ISAAC C. DOME, farmer, resides on section 11, Monroe Township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He came to this county April 30, 1852, settling upon forty acres of land in the southeast quarter of Wayne Township. He also owned nineteen acres in addition to the forty. He built a round-log cabin, 16x18 feet, and one story in height. He was unmarried, and lived with his father while building the cabin. He was born in Concord Township, Elkhart County, Indiana, April 10, 1832. He lived in that county until he was seventeen years of age, when he and his father started on the overland route for California. They started in March, 1850. They went first to Michigan, where they met Orange and Thompson Halsted. Each party furnishing a team, they started for the Pacific Coast. Others joined them until there were forty teams that crossed the Missouri River. After traveling a few days they found that forty teams were a source of delay—too much trouble in fording the rivers. So they divided the caravan and traveled in teams of twenty wagons. They were all horse teams. Sometimes when they went into camp they found no grass, but they always endeavored to camp near water. They were frequently obliged to take their butcher knives in their mouths and swim across the stream to cut the grass on the other side, and make a bale of it and float it across the river. In one of these instances Thompson Halsted nearly lost his life. In crossing Bear River their wagon-bed floated off, leaving the wagon and teams. Mr. Dome's father lay in the wagon-box at

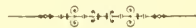
the time. Being unable to travel, it floated into an eddy near the shore, when the father jumped into the water, up to his waist, and pulled the box so near the shore that it sunk in shallow water. This was July 3, 1850. They celebrated the "fourth" by drying their provisions. At this time he saw several wagon-boxes overturned in Bear River. He saw one man float off on a wagon-box, and heard him cry for help; but there was no one that could render him assistance. It was thought he would surely drown; but as the river was narrow and overhung with willows, the man caught hold of a willow, and was rescued from drowning by Indians, and brought back by them to his company on horseback, riding between two Indians. He was so cold that he could not sit on a horse without help. After reaching Salt Lake they abandoned their wagons and packed their horses, which they led. They arrived in Salt Lake City the 8th of July, and remained there a week to rest their horses. The four then started, each leading a horse and carrying a gun and other weapons of defense. The company separated at Salt Lake and went in small companies. Nothing of importance occurred until they reached the sinks of Mary's River, and there they rested again. They packed one horse with grass and water, as they had sixty-five miles to go across the desert without food or water for the animals. They made that journey by night safely, by the light of burning wagons, as wagons were being abandoned all along the way. They went to Worke's ranch, or trading post, on or near the middle fork of the American River, arriving there the 22d day of August, without money, provisions or credit. On the way to that point they bought four pounds of flour for \$1. Mr. Dome's father had 95 cents in his pocket when they reached the ranch. They sold their

horses for \$50 apiece, and sold their saddles for their suppers. At Mary's River they were separated from their two comrades by taking the wrong trail. At the foot of the Nevada Mountain they took the Georgetown cut-off, which greatly shortened the distance to the mines. Isaac remained at the ranch while his father went to Georgetown to purchase tools for mining purposes. They went to Horseshoe Bend, on the American River, and worked there ten days for wages. They then climbed farther up the mountains and worked in the Guleh diggings. The first afternoon that they worked they put their gold in a tin pepper-box and came down to the camp and asked some of the miners how much gold they thought they had dug. Some guessed one amount and some another; but finally they went to an old miner who had a pair of scales. He weighed the gold and told them there was \$70. They were surprised as well as encouraged. They continued in this mine for a few days, until it was exhausted, meeting with varying success. The following June the father returned home, and Isaac remained until March, 1852, carrying home less than \$1,000. Both returned via the Isthmus. Isaac purchased fifty-nine acres of land with his money and built his cabin. He was married December 18, 1853, to Miss Mary J. Huff, who was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1835. She came to this county with her parents, who settled in Monroe Township, where the mother still lives on the farm where they first settled. Mr. Dome's father, Joseph Dome, was born in Green County, Kentucky, June 12, 1806, where he was reared and married. Soon after his marriage they removed to Darke County, Ohio, where they remained one year. Here they buried their oldest child. It died January 16, 1829, and in the spring of that same year they removed to Elkhart County, Indiana,

near Elkhart City, where the father entered a piece of land. When it was surveyed it was found to be in the Indian Reservation, and he thereby lost his entry. He lived in Elkhart County until 1851, when he came to this county and settled in Wayne Township. In the spring of 1865 the father and his son Isaac took their effects and went to Livingston County, Missouri, where the father is still living. His mother, Hester (Compton) Dome, was also born in Green County, Kentucky, November 30, 1808. She died May 5, 1847, in Elkhart County, and is buried in the old cemetery at Elkhart. The father was again married in October, 1848, to Mrs. Maria Compton, widow of William Compton. Isaac went to Missouri, but being dissatisfied with the country, shipped his goods back by rail and sold his team. He then bought his present farm, upon which no improvements had been made. He first cleared away the brush and built a plank house. He could not prepare his house for winter, as it was so late in the season, but he had plenty of wood. Mrs. Dome died, leaving one child, George W., who was born February 19, 1856, and is living near Sidney on a farm. Mr. Dome was married the second time November 19, 1857, to Miss Sarah Bates, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, October 21, 1832. When she was two years old her parents came to this State, first settling in Grant County, where they lived only one year, and in 1835 settled in this county, Plain Township. There the family lived until she was eight years old. In April, 1839, the father died. He had entered his land in Wayne Township and had his house built but not completed. Her father's name was Isaac C. Bates, and he was born in New Jersey. He was a soldier and a spy in the war of 1812, receiving a wound while in the service. He was over sixty years of age at the time of his death,

Her mother, Sarah (Powell) Bates, was born May 26, 1792, in Shenandoah County, Virginia, and when she was fourteen years of age her parents removed to Guernsey County, Ohio. She died May 1, 1856. Both parents were members of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Dome have two children—Orville H., born April 5, 1861, married Anna Johnson and is living in Kansas City; and Mary Estella, born August 4, 1863, married John W. Swartz. Mrs. Dome's grandfather, William Bates, and her great-grandfather, came across the ocean, being of English birth. Her grandfather died in Noble County, Ohio. Her grandmother Bates also died in Noble County. Her maternal grandparents, Richard and Sarah Powell, died in Noble County. Mr. Dome's grandfather, Joseph Dome, died in Harrison County, Indiana, aged eighty-seven years. He was probably born in Germany. His grandmother, Mary (Summers) Dome, died in Kentucky when Isaac's father was sixteen years old. His maternal grandfather, James Compton, was probably born in Virginia, removing to Kentucky, thence to Elkhart County, this State, thence to Wapello County, Iowa, where he died at an advanced age. His grandmother, Elizabeth (Sullivan) Compton, died in Elkhart, Elkhart County, and is buried there. Mr. Dome was elected justice of the peace in Wayne Township when he was twenty-four years old, but did not qualify. In politics he is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Christian church. William E. Bates, a nephew of Mrs. Dome, is living with Mr. and Mrs. Dome. He is a mute, and was born in this county December 9, 1845. He has been raised in this county, and finished his education in Indianapolis, being there nearly two years. He ran away from school several times and roamed around the country, sometimes in Michigan and

sometimes in Ohio. He has made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Dome for two years, his parents being dead. He is a son of George W. and Catherine (Flannigan) Bates. His father died in Warsaw at the age of forty-four years, and is buried there. His mother died when he was a little past three years of age.

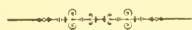


DANIEL S. BITNER, a business man of Warsaw, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1841. His father, John Bitner, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. His mother, Mary (Frederick) Bitner, was a native of the same State and of the same ancestry. Mr. Bitner remained at his birthplace until twelve years of age, when he removed with his parents to Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained until he reached eighteen years. He received a common-school education, and when seventeen years old began to learn telegraphy at Mansfield. In July, 1859, he, with General T. T. Eckert, established the telegraph offices of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and in that year settled as the first telegrapher at Warsaw, and remained in charge of the office as operator, freight and ticket agent, and proprietor of grain elevator for said road for a period of thirteen and a half years. His health failing he resigned his position, and later accepted the appointment of deputy collector of internal revenue at Fort Wayne and Warsaw, a position he held seven years. Becoming tired, and wishing for a change of occupation, he resigned, and was engaged in the retail grocery business four years. Since that time he has had no regular occupation. November 16, 1864, he was married at Warsaw to Miss Nancy E. Moon, daughter of Hon. George



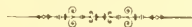
Joseph B. Cottrell

Moon, of that city. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warsaw. They have two children—Dan H. and Regina. Mr. Bitner belongs to the Knights Templar, and is a member of the chapter and commandery at Warsaw. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



JOSEPH B. CATTELL, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Kosciusko County, and an enterprising agriculturist of Harrison Township, was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, the date of his birth being July 12, 1818, a son of John and Sarah Cattell, who were of English descent. His mother died when he was quite young, and in his fifteenth year he was taken by his father to what is now Mahoning County, Ohio, and there he lived until 1850. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed at different times. He was united in marriage in Ohio, November 7, 1843, to Miss Aliee C. Garwood, who was born in the State of New Jersey, but reared from her childhood in Ohio, she having been brought by her mother to that State at an early age. Nine children were born to this union, of whom six still survive—William H., John G., Margaretta J., Amasa S., Mary A. and Cora A.; Sarah A., Hannah E. and Joseph A. are deceased. The eldest son, William H., enlisted in the defense of the Union, during the late war, and was assigned to Company K, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, and while in the service participated in several important engagements, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In 1850 Mr. Cattell removed with his family from Ohio to Indiana, stopping for a short time in Marshall County. He came to Kosciusko County in February, 1851, where he

has since made his home. In that year he purchased 120 acres of timberland on section 23, Harrison Township, for which he paid \$83 per acre. To this he has added by subsequent purchases till his homestead contains 240 acres, all of which he has improved and brought under fine cultivation, and it is now considered one of the best farms in Kosciusko County, the entire surroundings showing the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. Mr. Cattell was bereaved by the death of his wife, April 5, 1881. Mr. Cattell was active in the pioneer days of the county, helping to build up and advance her interests to the best of his ability. He has served acceptably and efficiently as trustee of Harrison Township. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served as steward for thirty years, and at present he is serving as trustee of his church. He is a man of strict integrity, honorable in all his dealings, and during his long residence in Kosciusko County has gained the respect and confidence of all who know him.

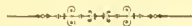


JOSEPH HART, farmer, Washington Township, owns eighty acres on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 9. He came to this State in October, 1847, settling in Miami County, where he lived two years. He bought eighty acres of new land, and was among the first settlers of that county on the Miami Reserve. He entered his land from the Government, and commenced at once to build a log-cabin and clear the timber. In 1849 he sold out, and April 14 of that year he came to Kosciusko County and settled upon his present farm, purchasing it at second-hand before he came

here. He built a hewed-log cabin and commenced anew again in the wilderness. He lived in that log cabin until 1864, when he built his present frame residence. This was the third time he had started out as a pioneer. The first time was in Pike Township, Knox County, where he owned a small piece of land, and built a blacksmith-shop and commenced there to keep house. Mr. Hart was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 5, 1811. His mother died when he was very young, and when he was four years of age his father removed to Richland County, taking him and six other children with him, Joseph being the youngest. They were bound out until they were old enough to learn a trade. He remained in Richland County until he was seventeen years of age, then went to Pike County and learned the blacksmith's trade, being apprenticed four years. After his trade was completed he worked for his "boss" for several months, then returned to Richland County, thence to Knox County, where he worked at his trade until he was married. This event took place June 27, 1833. His wife was formerly Miss Julia Ann Baker, who was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1811. When she was seventeen years old she removed with her parents to Knox County, Ohio, where she remained until her marriage. Her parents, Philip and Catherine (Brallier) Baker, were born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and died in Knox County, Ohio, the father in 1828, aged sixty-five years, and the mother in 1864, aged seventy-seven years, seven months and four days. Mr. Hart's parents, John and Mary (Davis) Hart, were born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father was born in 1776, and after he reached his majority he removed to Beaver County. He was married in Lancaster County, and soon after that event he removed to Jefferson

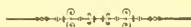
County, Ohio. Finding the Indians there very hostile, or unfriendly, he moved back to Beaver County, where he remained a few years. He died in Richland County, Ohio, October 19, 1840. The mother died in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1813, when Joseph was two years old. His paternal grandparents died in Stark County, Ohio, the father in 1832 or 1833, aged ninety-nine years and six months, and the mother aged ninety-nine years. His maternal grandfather, John Davis, was a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in Wales. While he was returning home from Chillicothe, at which place he had been to receive his pension, his horse became frightened and threw him. His foot remained in the stirrup and he was dragged full half a mile, and when found was nearly dead. He died in a few moments. His grandmother Davis died previous to his birth. Mrs. Hart's paternal grandparents died before she was born. Her maternal grandparents, Christian and Polly (Longabach) Brallier, were born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and died in Knox County, Ohio, at a very old age. The grandfather was about ninety years old. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have had seven children, four of whom are living—Rebecca, born August 11, 1836, in Knox County, and is the wife of Thomas Richerek; Sarah J., born September 28, 1838, is the wife of James Hughes; Catherine, born November 9, 1840, died in Texas in 1877; Cyrus, born September 20, 1842, was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, and died of typhoid pneumonia in a hospital at Grand Junction, January 17, 1863, and was buried in the hospital cemetery; Hiram, born December 9, 1844, is living on the farm; David B., born May 21, 1847, living in Piereton; Philip, born in Richland County, Ohio, November 10, 1834, died September 22, 1835.

Mr. Hart has served as township trustee for one year, when there were three trustees; has also served as school director. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist church, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



L EVI W. MYERS, proprietor of a saloon and billiard parlors at Silver Lake, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, ason of John B. and Hannah (Summers) Myers, the father a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and both long residents of the State of Ohio. They were the parents of three children, all being natives of Ohio—Lydia married Joseph Kreider; Tobias married Angeline McEnderffer, and Levi W., our subject, who married Sarah A. John. Levi W. Myers was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education in the schools of Whitley County, Indiana, to which county his parents had come in 1851. In 1873 he came to Kosciusko County, and settled on a farm in Lake Township. He was a thorough, practical farmer, and by his excellent management and untiring energy he was very successful in his agricultural pursuits. In 1884 he came to Silver Lake, and in company with Levi Yount erected the fine brick business block fronting on Main Street, which is occupied by Babcock's drug store, which is claimed to be the finest in the county; C. W. Shipley's restaurant and grocery store; the Odd Fellows' Hall, and the elegant saloon and billiard parlors owned by Mr. Myers. Mr. Yount owns a third interest in this building. Mr. Myers has spared neither time nor money in making his place one of the most attractive and tastefully fitted up in the county. The large mirrors glisten with the reflection of cut and orna-

mental ware, and everything is fitted up in modern style. Mr. Myers is one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens, and is always interested in any undertaking which he deems for the benefit of his township or county. In 1877 he became a member of Silver Lake Lodge, No. 576, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs, attaining the highest degree. In 1886 he was made a Master Mason, and in both of these organizations he takes an active interest. Levi W. Myers and Sarah A. separated August 15, 1884, and were divorced September 17, 1886. Levi W. was united to Ella M. Haney February 11, 1887, and moved to Warsaw, Kosciusko County, Indiana, but remains in business at Silver Lake.



J ESSE THOMPSON, a pioneer of Kosciusko County, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 13, 1819, a son of Abraham and Mary Thompson, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. In 1834 his parents came to this county, and made a settlement where Jesse now resides, in the northern portion of Plain Township. The family settled here before lands were sold by the State. In 1836 he purchased, by public sale, 118 96-100 acres, which he improved. He married Mare McKelvy, and they had seven children, two of whom survive—Jesse and Charles. The deceased are—Elizabeth, Jane, John, David and James. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1846. It can be truly said that he was one of the "corner stones" of Plain Township. Jesse, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the early district schools of his time. He married Pernelia McMann, a native of Ohio. They have eight

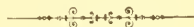
children—Elizabeth, wife of A. J. Rea, of Plain Township; Mary Etta; Ann, wife of John Huffman, of Plain Township; Perry M.; Helen married a teacher in the public schools; Charles D., of Van Buren Township; Jesse W., and Lida, a recent graduate of the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Leesburgh Lodge. He is industrious and economical in his habits, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties to his fellow man. He owns 256 acres of the finest land in Kosciusko County. In his declining years he is enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life, surrounded by an affectionate family of sons and daughters, and a noble wife. Long after he has passed from the scenes of his early pioneer life, will his familiar form and pleasant greetings be fresh in the hearts of those who knew him well, and revered him.

HENRY SHAFFER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Wayne Township, residing near Warsaw, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1828. His parents, Dewalt and Barbara Shaffer, had seven children, two of whom survive—Henry and John. When three years of age, Henry was taken by his parents to Richland County, Ohio, and subsequently to Marion County. In the spring of 1850 they came to this county, and settled upon the farm now owned by Henry, where they remained until their death. The father died in 1858, and the mother in 1884. March 17, 1854, our subject was married to Miss Elizabeth Snoke, daughter of Jacob and Hester Snoke, natives of Pennsylvania, with whom she came to Wabash County, Indiana, when in her fourth year, and subsequently to this

county. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer have had seven children—Mary, wife of M. W. Gibson, of Kansas; Priscilla, wife of Amos Ringle, also of Kansas; Chester, William, Franklin, Jennie, and Sarah A., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Shaffer is a liberal contributor to both Church and State. He owns 240 acres of well-improved land.

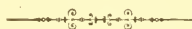
SAMUEL WAMSLEY, a pioneer of Kosciusko County, was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, July 4, 1808. His parents were Samuel and Sarah Wamsley, of English ancestry, and they had five children, two of whom are living—Samuel and Elizabeth. Samuel was reared to manhood in his native State, and November 19, 1829, he was married to Miss Rebecca Reece. Only one of their eleven children is living—Melvina C., wife of Marion Elliott. The following are the names of the deceased—Sarah J., Martha A., Mary E., Emily E., Susan, Caroline, Levi W., Samuel H., William J. and Charles W. In 1836, with his wife and three children, our subject immigrated to this county, coming the entire route with a team and wagon, the journey occupying about four weeks. He settled upon his present farm on section 13, Wayne Township, which was then heavily timbered, and required a great deal of hard work to clear it, preparatory to putting it under cultivation. The fall of 1838 is one long to be remembered by our subject, as well as by his neighbors. His wife and two children were seriously ill for a long time; this, added to the hardships he was subjected to as a pioneer, was sufficient to cause the strongest heart to become faint and discouraged. In the language of "Uncle

Samuel," the fall of 1838 "was such a sickly period that it seemed nearly everybody was sick." It was, indeed, a trying time for all. His beloved wife, she who had been his helpmeet and counselor, and had walked hand-in-hand with him for nearly half a century, quietly passed away on the 11th of September, 1876. Mr. Wamsley occasionally makes a trip to his old home in West Virginia, which he enjoys very much. His farm contains forty acres of land, which is well cultivated, and is principally devoted to gardening. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican.



AMASA GARWOOD, an old settler of Kosciusko County, is a native of Gloucester County, New Jersey, born August 12, 1828, a son of William and Margaretta (Scott) Garwood. He is of English descent, his ancestors coming to America prior to the Revolutionary war. In 1830 his parents started for Michigan, and while on the way the father was taken sick and died at Detroit, May 26, 1830, leaving his wife with five small children, four boys and one girl. After the death of the father the family went to Ohio, and settled on a farm in Stark County, near the present site of Alliance. October 31, 1835, the mother married Jonathan Michener, who died July 1, 1839, and December 24, 1857, she married Joseph Johnson. Mr. Johnson died November 5, 1874, and the mother December 24, 1881. Our subject grew to manhood in Stark County, Ohio. He received a fair English education, and taught school two terms. He came to Kosciusko County in the fall of 1857, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He first bought eighty

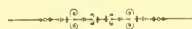
acres of heavily-timbered land, which he has cleared and added to, until he now owns 120 acres of choice land, his farm being one of the best in the township. Mr. Garwood is a self-made man. Having no one to depend upon when he reached manhood, he started out for himself, and his accumulations are the result of years of industry, economy and good management. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has held responsible positions in his church. He is in politics a Republican. Mr. Garwood was married September 20, 1857, to Mary C. Brush, a native of New York, born July 16, 1833, a daughter of Charles and Fannie Brush. To them were born six children—Minetta J., wife of William A. Nelson, of Fulton County, Indiana; Alice L., wife of Clanthus Barton; Joshua married Matilda Baker, December 29, 1886; Maud M.; William C. died July 23, 1863, and Fannie M. died May 12, 1869. All except Mrs. Nelson live in Kosciusko County. Mrs. Garwood died August 16, 1886.



SAAC SCOTT, farmer, section 25, Wayne Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 23, 1840. His parents, Caleb and Mary Scott, were natives of New Jersey. His father was of English ancestry, and was among the early settlers of Stark County. Their surviving children are—Abraham, Samuel, William, Isaac, Joseph, Joshua F. and Amasa S. In the summer of 1850 the father immigrated to this county with his family, coming the entire distance by team and wagon, settling in Wayne Township about five miles southeast of Warsaw. He died in September, 1867, his wife surviving him but a few years. His first marriage was with Rebecca Garwood, and

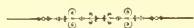
ternal grandfather, William Cowan, was born in Pennsylvania in 1768, and died in this county, section 25, Plain Township, and is buried in the old cemetery at Oswego. The grandmother, Mary (Steele) Cowan, was also born in Pennsylvania, and died in September, 1808, in Clarke County, Ohio. She is buried in the old Springfield cemetery. Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in Clarke County, Ohio, July 19, 1822. He was only fourteen years old when he came to this county, and he has lived here ever since. His education, which was received in the common schools, was necessarily limited. The small farm was sold soon after his father's death at \$7 an acre, and in a few short years that same land was sold at \$50 an acre. William has always been a farmer. He worked out by the month while he lived in Ohio, and after coming to this county he worked under his mother's guidance until he was sixteen years old. At that age he commenced to manage the farm himself. He was married February 18, 1847, to Miss Ann Pierce, who was born in Clarke County, Ohio, March 6, 1824. In 1845 she went to Madison County, Ohio, and remained until her marriage. They went to house-keeping on a rented farm, and the following year bought 100 acres of land on sections 24 and 19, but the house was located on section 19. He first built a hewed-log house one and a half stories high, and afterward clap-boarded and plastered it. They lived in this house until 1883, twelve days less than thirty-five years. Mrs. Kirkpatrick's father, Moses R. Pierce, was born in Vermont December 8, 1796, and lived there until he was fourteen years of age, then went to the State of New York. In 1817 he went to Clarke County, Ohio, where in November, 1819, he was married to Mary Cowan. He died in La Fayette, Madison County, Ohio, June 17, 1860, and is buried at South Charleston,

Clarke County, Ohio. The mother died in Cedarville, Greene County, in 1872, and is buried beside the father. Her grandfather, Gilbert Pierce, was born in Massachusetts, and died in Springfield, Ohio, in 1845. Her grandmother, Sarah (Quincy) Pierce, was born February 23, 1769, and died in Clarke County, Ohio, in 1839. Both were buried in South Charleston, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick have had nine children. Those living are—Sarah J., born September 5, 1852; Eliza A., born January 12, 1855; Margaret E., born July 21, 1857; M. Pierce, born October 30, 1860; William W., born February 5, 1863. The deceased are—John W., born June 8, 1848, died April 4, 1849; Mary E., born February 16, 1850, died December 6, 1861; Eunice A., born July 25, 1865, died May 7, 1884; Alvin W., born December 25, 1867, died August 18, 1872. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.



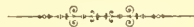
ISAAC MASTER, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania July 23, 1807, son of John and Elizabeth Master. When eleven years of age he came to Franklin County, this State, with his parents, where he was reared to manhood, and received a rudimentary education in the district schools. He was married in Franklin County, December 24, 1829, to Martha Drake, who was born March 26, 1812, in that county. She was a daughter of James and Elizabeth Drake, who were among the first settlers of Franklin County. Her father was born in Kentucky, and her mother in New Jersey. To this union were born six children—Elizabeth, James, John, Rachel, William and Olive. In the spring of 1837 our subject came to this county, and settled upon his present farm

in the spring of 1840, being one of the first settlers in this vicinity. He was a hard-working, honest pioneer. Mrs. Mastershared with her husband in the toils and privations of their pioneer life. She did a great deal that was considered only man's work. Mr. Master departed this life August 9, 1876, esteemed by all who knew him. He was a kind and loving husband, and an indulgent father. He was a member of the Church of God, as is also his wife. Politically he was a Republican.



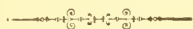
ROBERT HERMAN HITZLER, manufacturer of and dealer in furniture at Warsaw, was born in Breslau, Prussia, October 12, 1830, where he was reared, and learned the trade of cabinet-making. His father, Alexander Hitzler, resided in Breslau during the greater part of his life, and was a farm inspector, or superintendent. His mother, Elizabeth Hitzler, was a native of Auras, Prussia. Both were members of the Lutheran Evangelical church, and both are deceased. After serving an apprenticeship of three years, being seventeen years of age, he began to work for himself. He worked at his trade as journeyman, traveling through Germany, working in Berlin, Hamburgh, Mecklenburgh, Bremen, and many other large cities, until 1856. He then came to the United States, arriving at Fort Wayne in July of that year. He followed his trade at that place until 1858, then came to Warsaw and worked as a journeyman for Richard Loney (now deceased), for five years. He was then engaged in the marble business two years, associated with M. C. Furlong, under the firm name of Hitzler & Furlong. He withdrew from the firm and became associated with R. C. Smith in the manufacturing and

dealing in furniture, under the firm name of Smith & Hitzler. This partnership was dissolved in 1866, and Mr. Hitzler removed to Chicago, Illinois, and became associated with Owen Laubach, as Laubach & Hitzler, which partnership lasted one year, and Mr. Hitzler returned to Warsaw and formed a partnership with William Beatty, in the manufacturing of furniture. Mr. Beatty died in 1874, since which time Mr. Hitzler has conducted the business alone, doing an extensive business. In 1880 he was elected one of the city councilmen of Warsaw, serving two years. January 20, 1858, he was married at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Miss Paulina Freolich, a native of Zudwig, Prussia, who died at Warsaw in October, 1865, leaving two children—Herman, who died in the fall of 1868, aged eight years, and Clara, wife of Horace Sellers, of Kansas, who returned to her former home in September, 1886, and died December 31, 1886. January 7, 1867, Mr. Hitzler was married to Mrs. Susan Eichholtz, (née Gamble). She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warsaw. Mr. Hitzler is a Knight Templar Mason, and has taken the subordinate and encampment degrees in Odd-Fellowship, and belongs to the different orders at Warsaw.



CHRISTIAN STAYMATES, a farmer occupying eighty acres on section 27, Harrison Township, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 22, 1839. His parents, Jacob (deceased) and Catherine (Sarber) Staymates, came to this county when he was about three years old. His mother is still living in Harrison Township, and his father, who was born in 1802, died in 1886. The parents had a large family of children, of whom four survive—Joseph, Sarah, Chris-

tian and John. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in this county, and has always been a farmer. Settling upon his present farm in the spring of 1866, he has occupied that place ever since. He was married January 17, 1861, to Miss Amanda, daughter of Jacob and Susanna Dove, who are now deceased. They came to this county thirty years ago. Of the ten children born to this union five are living—Jacob W., Edgar S., Howard C., Horton E. and Ada B. In his political principles Mr. Staymates sympathizes with the Democracy.



 ARON J. MERSHON, dealer in lumber and building material of all kinds, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, November 26, 1811. He was reared in his native State, and served an apprenticeship at stone masonry, brick laying and plastering, at which he worked at Princeton until the summer of 1836. He then worked at his trade in New York City and in Mount Clements, Michigan, until 1841, when he came to Indiana and settled at Fort Wayne. In 1859 he came to Warsaw, where he established the first marble and stone yard in the city, and also dealt in lime, cement, etc., and built by contract some of the first substantial business houses, including the Phoenix block at Warsaw. He discontinued contracting in 1861, and gave his whole attention to dealing in lumber, building material, lime, salt and coal. He was the pioneer dealer in this line. His father, William Mershon, was a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in New Jersey, and was of French-English descent. He was a farmer by occupation. His great-grandfather was a Huguenot, who to save his life was obliged to flee from France to America. He was a Presbyterian. The mother of our sub-

ject, Nellie Bree Mershon, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Germantown. She was of German parentage, and also a member of the Presbyterian church. The father died on his farm near Princeton in 1834, and the mother died at the same place in 1836. Mr. Mershon is a natural musician, his favorite instrument being the violoncello. At one time he took lessons on that instrument at Fort Wayne of the Rev. Charles Bucher. He was instrumental in organizing the first Presbyterian choir in Fort Wayne in 1841-'2, and the same winter taught the first class in vocal music in Fort Wayne. At the age of twenty-seven he united with the Presbyterian church at Mount Clements, Michigan, and has for years been either a leader or member of a choir until recently. In 1859 he organized the first choir of the First Presbyterian Church, and led it nine years. He led the music in the Sunday-school seventeen years. He has been three times married. His first wife was Lydia Duryea, whom he married near Princeton, New Jersey, in April, 1835. She died at Warsaw December 24, 1860. She was the mother of ten children, only three of whom are now living—William Henry, of Longmont, Colorado; Mrs. Eleanor Barnes and Mrs. Lydia McComb, both of Warsaw. Mr. Mershon married his second wife, Mrs. Maria J. Stuard (née McCowan) at Warsaw in 1864, where she died in 1867. His third and present wife was Mrs. Leah R. McSherry (née Berst), of Warsaw, whom he married in 1868. His family are all members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and has passed the chairs in both the subordinate lodge and encampment. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, and represented both lodge and encampment twice in the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of

the State. He is supposed to be the oldest Odd Fellow in Kosciusko County, having become a member in 1843.

ADAM HORN, Druggist, residing in Burkett, was born in Knox County, Ohio, October 24, 1849, a son of Martin and Christena (Kemmer) Horn, who were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, and to them were born twelve children—Mary, Jackson, Christian, Nancy, Julia, Noah, Peter, Hiram, Adam, David, born in the State of Ohio, and Samuel and John, natives of Indiana. The parents came to Indiana when our subject was but three years old, and settled on a farm in Marshall County, where the father followed agricultural pursuits till his death in 1862. The mother still resides on the old homestead in Marshall County. All the sons are engaged in agricultural pursuits with the exception of Adam. Adam Horn received a good classical education in his youth, and began the study of pharmacy under C. C. Miller, of Warsaw, Kosciusko County, and Dr. Henry C. Climer, of Palestine, in 1874, remaining with them about two years. In 1876 he opened a drug store at Palestine, remaining in that village till Burkett was platted. In March, 1884, he moved his stock of drugs to the new town, and occupied the first store building erected in Burkett, which was first used as a general store. The building was erected in 1882 by Thomas B. Sarber. This is the first permanent drug store established in Burkett, although small stocks of drugs were previously kept here, the first by J. L. Newby, and the second by A. Horn & Co., third by A. Thomas & Son, fourth by H. B. Emsperger. Mr. Horn keeps on hand a full line of everything usually found in a

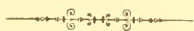
first-class country drug store, and is a credit to the village, and by his strict attention to the wants of his customers, and his accommodating manners, he has built up a good business. He is held in popular favor through his township, and April 28, 1885, he was commissioned postmaster of Burkett, being the first postmaster of the village appointed by the Democratic party. The office is located in his drug store. Mr. Horn was united in marriage January 26, 1870, in Warsaw, Indiana, to Miss Susan Kivler, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Shupe) Kivler. Her parents were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania, their native county being Luzerne. Eight children were born to them in Pennsylvania, and two in Indiana, as follows—Reuben, Hannah, Daniel, William H., Sylvester, Susan, George W., Sarah A., Emma L. and Cornelia. All the above are married, and five are residents of Kosciusko County, Indiana. The parents came to Indiana in 1858, settling at Palestine, this county, where they still reside. Joseph Kivler, although seventy-three years of age, still works at the forge, he learning the blacksmith's trade in Pennsylvania, and has followed that avocation continuously for fifty-six years. Mr. Horn, our subject, is a member of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F., of Warsaw, Indiana, an organization in which he takes much interest.

STEPHEN B. WHITE, a prominent citizen of Plain Township, was born in Massachusetts, February 18, 1827, son of Lemuel B. and Silence White. His father was a direct descendant of the pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower, and landed on Plymouth Rock. He was born near Boston, and moved to New York City when his son



August C. Fenn

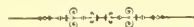
Stephen was about ten years of age. He subsequently removed to Auburn, New York, for a short time, thence to Kentucky, coming to this county in 1842, and settling on the farm now owned by our subject. He was for many years engaged in the manufacture of surgical and dental instruments, and also in the drug business; was one of the original inventors of the stomach pump, and for some time was a medical practitioner. Of his five children, two survive—Stephen B. and Major Henry. The latter is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and is now a prominent educator in Kansas City, Missouri. Being of an unassuming disposition, he has declined various official situations which have been offered him. Stephen B. received an academic education, and is well informed on the general topics of the day. During the gold excitement of 1849 he went to California by the overland route, and returned by water the next year, since which time he has been a resident of Kosciusko County. He is the owner of 220 acres of land, and resides on the homestead farm, on section 11. He married Mary McKeelhan, by whom he has five children, three of whom survive—Charles L., a merchant at Oswego; Alice and Harry. He has been moderately successful, possesses good business ability, is a Republican in his political principles, and himself and family are respectable members of society.



AUSTIN C. FUNK was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 31, 1840, a son of Michael and Rebecca (Yocum) Funk. The parents were both natives of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, in which county they were married. Coming to Kosciusko County in 1846, they made a permanent location at Warsaw, remaining there during their nat-

ural lives. The death of the father occurred two years later. Their children were—Joseph, Mary J., Lewis B., Elizabeth, William B., Austin C. and Talitha A. All are living except the latter, and Elizabeth, who married J. W. Pottinger. Michael Funk engaged in the mercantile business soon after coming to Warsaw, and was her second merchant. Joseph A. Funk, the oldest continuous merchant of the city, was a clerk in his father's store. He was for many years a teacher, and was engaged in the profession long before there was a free-school system. William B. Funk, now president of the Lake City Bank, began his business life as a clerk in Joseph Funk's store, but the education and business qualifications of the Funk brothers, soon made them important factors in official circles, and all of them have held, almost continuously, positions of trust in their county and State. Joseph was elected a member of the Legislature, and afterward served two terms as auditor. William B. served two terms as auditor, and prior to his election in 1886 as auditor, Austin acted as deputy-auditor under William B., Ancil Ball, and later with Joseph Baker, the retiring county auditor. Austin C. Funk enlisted at the first call for troops, in April, 1861, in Company E, Twelfth Indiana Regiment. After his term of service expired, he was for some time acting deputy provost-marshal of this county, and later organized, with Captain P. L. Runyan, Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was First Lieutenant. In 1865 our subject became the husband of Miss Clarissa W. Wright, of Warsaw. Three children are living—Nellie B., Sarah R. and Charles B. Mr. Funk is a charter member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R.; also a member of Lake City Lodge, No. 430, I. O. O. F. He has shown his

executive ability for so many years, that his election as auditor in 1886 is but a fitting tribute shown by the people of his county, and he will assume full charge of the auditor's office November 1, 1887. His portrait appears among the number of those who have filled important offices in this county.



GENERAL REUBEN WILLIAMS was born in what is now the city of Tiffin, Ohio, in the year 1833. His ancestors, in the paternal line, were distinguished for their services during important epochs in the history of our country. His grandfather served with credit during the continuance of the Revolutionary war, as a volunteer in the Maryland Continental Line; while his father, after whom the subject of our sketch was named, served gallantly in the late war with Great Britain, and was the Sergeant who commanded the guard for the prisoners of war captured by Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, while being taken to Chillicothe, Ohio, at that time the capital of the State. After the war his father settled in what is now Tiffin, Ohio, and remained there until he immigrated to Indiana, in 1845, making his home at Warsaw, Kosciusko County. Upon the arrival of the family in their new home, the subject of this sketch, then about twelve years of age, finding himself possessed of an extremely limited education, and knowing that his father was barely able to provide for his numerous family, not being very abundantly provided with this world's goods, determined to shift for himself, and thus contribute, indirectly, to relieve his parents of the charge of his support. After a three-months' term of school at Mr. Cowan's seminary, and a still shorter one under the care of Joseph A. Funk, Esq., we

find him making his first entry into the business which was destined to be the great work of his life, when he commenced to take his first lessons in the "art preservative," under the instruction of Andrew J. Bair, at that time the editor of the Whig organ of Kosciusko County. After completing an apprenticeship of four years at the printing business, he, for a short time, published the *Warsaw Democrat*, when, feeling a desire to see something of the world, he traveled extensively in several of the Western States, working in various newspaper offices in Iowa. While at work in that State, the great party of the future was being organized, and the old members of the Whig party in Kosciusko County desiring to have an organ which would correctly represent the views of the then new (Republican) party, which, although young, embraced nearly all anti-slavery men, presented a request for him to return to Warsaw, and establish such a paper, assuring him of their cordial support should he do so. He returned to Warsaw in 1856, and, in company with G. W. Fairbrother, commenced the publication of the *Northern Indianian*. On the 5th day of April, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Jemima Hubler, a daughter of the late Major Henry Hubler, a veteran soldier of the wars with Mexico and the great Rebellion. This marriage has proven a happy one, and, as old age comes to them with silent tread, they can look with satisfaction to the past and feel happy in the love and respect of the fine family of children who gather at their hearthstone. In the midst of his duties as a journalist, and while giving the benefit of his ablest editorial work to the party of his choice, came the storm of secession, which, for a time, threatened to engulf our country. When Sumter was fired upon, he felt it his duty to serve his country in another way, and, for more than

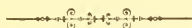
four long years, his life was spent upon the "tented field." The day Sumter fell, he caused to be published a call for volunteers, and, on the 19th day of April, 1861, the first company that Kosciusko County sent to the field was organized. Of this company he was chosen Second Lieutenant, and, in a few days, accompanied it to Indianapolis, where it, with several other companies, was mustered into the Twelfth Regiment of Indiana Infantry Volunteers. With this regiment his subsequent fortunes were closely identified during the war. The regiment was mustered into service for one year, but on the expiration of its term of service, the General Government needing soldiers more than ever, he took an active part in the re-organization of the regiment, "for three years or during the war," and to such good purpose, that the records of the War Department show that a large portion of the regiment had re-enlisted within a week of their discharge. Upon the organization of the regiment in 1861, it was ordered to Evansville, Indiana, where it remained for some time, giving security to travel and commerce on the Ohio River, and looking after the rebel sympathizers on the Kentucky side of the river. On the evening of the defeat of the Union troops in the first battle of Bull Run, the regiment was ordered to join the command of General N. P. Banks at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, which order was executed with promptness. Soon after their arrival in Virginia, Captain Hubler was promoted to the position of Major of the regiment, and Lieutenant Williams was promoted to the Captaincy of the company by its unanimous vote. The Twelfth remained with General Banks until April, 1862, participating in a number of skirmishes and engagements of a minor character, and, in the spring of 1862, composed the advance guard of the Union army when it occupied Winchester,

Virginia. On the 11th day of December, 1861, Captain Williams was captured by a Confederate force under Stonewall Jackson, while making a reconnaissance of the enemy's position, and was taken to Richmond, Virginia, and confined in the famous "Libby" Prison, where he remained until exchanged in the following March. Upon the reorganization of his regiment, Captain Williams was commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel, and held that rank until the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, where Colonel William H. Link, the commanding officer of the regiment, fell mortally wounded, when Governor Morton commissioned him Colonel, which rank he held until near the close of the war, when he received the appointment of Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers from the President of the United States. After succeeding to the command of his regiment, he was frequently called upon to take command of his brigade, by virtue of his being the ranking officer of the command; and, during the famous Atlanta campaign, he commanded a fine brigade until its close. After the fall of Atlanta, Colonel Williams was selected as one of the court-martial convened to try the Indiana conspirators, or "Knights of the Golden Circle," a treasonable organization existing in Indiana and other States. In this capacity he voted for the hanging of Milligan and other conspirators, and it is no fault of his that they exist to-day. At the conclusion of these courts-martial, Colonel Williams rejoined his regiment at Savannah, Georgia, and commanded it on the march through the Carolinas to Petersburg and Richmond, and thence to Washington, where his regiment had the honor of leading in the grand review, by special order, and was the first to pass before the President and the thousands of visitors from all portions of our country. Its appearance, as it marched down Pennsyl-

vania avenue in column of companies, was so impressive as to draw forth storms of cheers from the spectators, while officers and men were almost covered with the bouquets and wreaths of flowers bestowed by the fair ladies of Washington. During the advance of General Sherman through South Carolina, it became necessary to destroy certain railroads and stores of the enemy, on the line of the railroad running from Florence to Charleston. The mission promised to be a very difficult one; but Colonel Williams accepted it, and, with a few hundred mounted infantry, left the column while it was in full march to the northward, for this dangerous expedition in a direction nearly opposite. Cutting loose from all communication, he penetrated the country to Florence, in the face of a superior force of the enemy, and succeeded in destroying a large number of railroad bridges, a large quantity of rebel stores and material; and, had his force been adequate, could have released the Union prisoners at Florence, as he penetrated into the suburbs of the town; after which he, by forced marches, rejoined General Sherman. For his masterly execution of his orders on this occasion, he received the thanks of Generals Sherman and Howard in person, and was recommended for promotion at once. Upon the arrival of his command at Washington, Colonel Williams received his appointment as Brevet Brigadier-General, which the President requested General John A. Logan to deliver in person, with his compliments. After a few weeks sojourn at the national capital, General Williams was selected to take charge of a large number of Indiana regiments returning to their homes after the close of the war, which duty he fulfilled, and saw them properly mustered out at Indianapolis. During his military service, the General was present at the engagements at Dam No. 4, Richmond, Ken-

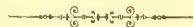
tucky, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, Jonesboro, Bentonville, siege of Savannah, and innumerable affairs of lesser importance. The General always felt proud of his regiment, as, indeed, he well might, for but few others could compare with it in drill and discipline. The regiment was on one occasion especially complimented by General Sherman for its soldierly appearance upon dress parade. Retiring from the service at the close of the war, the General embarked in the book and stationery business, but remained in that for a short time only, as there was an almost unanimous desire upon the part of his old friends that he should again assume editorial control of the *Northern Indianian*, and, in a short time, we again find him the editor and proprietor of that journal, and from that time on he has been at the head of that paper, save a short intermission, which has, under his guidance, taken a front rank with country papers. In 1867 he was chosen clerk of the Circuit Court of Kosciusko County, which position he filled four years, in connection with his editorial position, when he was again chosen without opposition in his own party for a second term. In 1875, upon the urgent solicitation of prominent Republicans in the city of Fort Wayne, he consented to take charge of the *Daily Gazette*, in that city, which position he held until December of the same year, when he received the appointment of Deputy Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, at Washington, which office he held for the space of seven months, when repeated solicitations from old friends in Warsaw and Kosciusko County, caused him to relinquish his position and re-connect himself with his old paper. Since that time he has remained at the head of the *Northern Indianian*, which has by his labors become

a power throughout Indiana. Although General Williams has seen much more of all conditions in life than most men have the opportunity of seeing, he is still in the prime of life, being now in his fifty-second year, and bids fair to live to a good old age. The General has an interesting family of five sons and one daughter; his daughter, the eldest of the family, is the wife of the Hon. Stanfield B. Frasier, late register in bankruptcy, and a promising member of the legal fraternity. His boys are fast growing into manhood, and can soon divide with him the labor he has sustained alone. The late Senator Morton held General Williams in high esteem, and entrusted to his care numerous missions requiring tact and prudence in their execution. Especially was this so during the dark days of the Rebellion, when Governor Morton was the chief officer of our State Government.



ZACHARIAH GRIFFIS, engaged in farming on section 26, Harrison Township, Kosciusko County, is a native of Indiana, born in Allen County, April 16, 1832. His parents, Thomas and Arilla Griffis, were both natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Indiana, locating in Allen County about the year 1830. When our subject was in his third year his mother died, leaving Zachariah and two daughters, Cecelia and Cynthia, and a son, Ely. The father was again married, taking for his second wife Mary A. Ditto, by whom he had fifteen children. In 1847 the father came with his family to Kosciusko County, settling in the woods of Harrison Township. Here he cleared the land, and brought his farm under improvement and good cultivation, living on it for years. He now makes his home in Mentone. Zachariah Griffis, the subject of

this sketch, grew to manhood in Kosciusko County, coming here with his father when about fifteen years of age. His education was such as the early subscription schools of Indiana afforded. He has been twice married. He was first married August 22, 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Johnson, daughter of Jehu and Letty Johnson, of Kosciusko County, and to this union were born seven children—Jehu, born June 6, 1853; Arilla J., born November 4, 1854; infant son, born November 26, 1856; Cecelia, born March 24, 1858; Sarah A., born February 2, 1861; Marian, born June 21, 1864, and Lettie Esther, born April 7, 1866. Mr. Griffis was again married October 24, 1874, to Miss Silence Turner, who was born May 29, 1847, a daughter of James and Millie Turner, of Marshall County, Indiana. They are the parents of four children—Lynan T., born August 9, 1875; Agnes G., born September 17, 1878; Caddie, born March 9, 1880, and Leora G., born March 13, 1882. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Griffis settled on his present farm on section 26, Harrison Township, where he has a well-improved farm containing eighty-one acres. Mr. Griffis takes an active interest in the cause of education, and has served efficiently as school director. He is a member of the Baptist church. Politically he is a Republican.



JOSEPH SCOTT, farmer, section 36, Wayne Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 29, 1842, son of Caleb and Mary Scott, who came to this county in 1850. He was reared in this county, and July 3, 1867, was married to Miss Mattie Mickey, born June 26, 1847, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Bryan) Mickey, both of whom are deceased. They were early

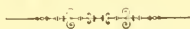
settlers of Kosciusko County. Seven children were born to this union, six of whom are living—Cora A., Mary C., Muzetta B., Walter S., Elden D. and Vernice O. Isaac Mickey came from Ohio to Fulton County, Indiana, in 1850, and to this county two years later. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in June, 1884. He was the father of seven children, of whom four survive—Mrs. Scott, Mary A., wife of Sannel C. Funk; Florence B., wife of Harry Ayers, and Hiram G., of Illinois. October 21, 1861, Mr. Scott enlisted in Company F, Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry. He was engaged in the battle of New Madrid, Rattles Point, evacuation of Fort Pillow, Memphis, Tennessee, St. Charles, Arkansas, Fort Pemberton, Mississippi, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Port Gibson, Mansfield, and others of minor importance. He was taken prisoner at Champion Hills, but was immediately paroled. He was honorably discharged from the service, and returned to this county. He owns 110 acres of good land on section 36, where he resides. He is a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., and in politics affiliates with the the Republican party.

CALEB ZINNINGER, farmer, section 25, Wayne Township, was born in Amadingah, Baden, Germany, November 15, 1832, a son of Christian and Mary Zinninger. With his parents he immigrated to Stark County, Ohio, in the year 1832. After he reached his majority he came to Marshall County, Indiana, where he resided fifteen years. He there married Miss Catherine Roose, in the year 1860. They had three children—Edward, William and Aliee. His wife died in Marshall County March 2, 1870,

and in the spring of 1875 he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and settled upon his present farm. For his second wife he married Mrs. Julia Barr, in the year 1879, and they have two children—Lena and Earl. He is not a member of any church, but a liberal supporter of Christianity. He is a prominent farmer, and neutral in politics.

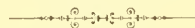
WILLIAM WISSLER, a representative farmer of Harrison Township, living on section 14, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, the date of his birth being September 30, 1825. His parents, Samuel and Nancy Wissler, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, and both were taken to Ohio by their respective parents at an early day. Henry Price, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was one of the first settlers of Preble County, Ohio. The Prices were originally from Germany, and settled in the State of Virginia, even before the Revolutionary war. William Wissler, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county, remaining there till he grew to manhood, receiving in his youth but limited educational advantages. He came to Indiana in 1847, locating in Elkhart County, his parents following him to that county soon after. Mr. Wissler settled on wild land in that county, which he cleared and improved, remaining there ten years. He was married in Elkhart County, Indiana, March 13, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Lacey, who was born September 14, 1832, in Muskingum County, Ohio, a daughter of Laben and Sarah A. Lacey, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Missouri. In 1835 Mrs. Wissler was taken by her parents to Elkhart County, Indiana, and there she grew to maturity. Her parents are deceased, her mother dying in

1844, and her father in 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Wissler have been born six children—Sarah A., wife of John Fesler; Eliza J., wife of Byron Pyle; Mary C., William A., Reuben L., and one deceased, Ira J. In 1857 Mr. Wissler came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, locating first in Tippecanoe Township, where he cleared a good farm, on which he lived till 1869. In the fall of that year he removed to section 14, Harrison Township, where he has since followed farming. By his own untiring industry and persevering energy he has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits, being now the owner of 180 acres of choice land. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party.



JEHU HERBERT BARNES, contractor and plasterer, was born near Loudonville, Holmes County, Ohio, July 1, 1837. When eleven years of age he removed with his father's family to a farm near Defiance, but soon after went to St. Mary's, same State, where he remained with his uncle, Anson Barnes, for nearly eight years, during which time he learned the trade of plastering. He then went to Toledo and worked at his trade two years, thence, in 1859, to Warsaw, and worked at his trade until July, 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army as Corporal in Company A, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, to serve three years or during the war. He was discharged at Chattanooga June 26, 1865, the war being closed. He served on detached duty in the pioneer corps from February, 1863, until July, 1864, when he was transferred from his regiment and company to Company C, First Regiment, United States Engineers, as Artificer, and so served until his discharge. He was present

at the battles of Perryville, Chickamunga, Resaca, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. After his discharge he returned to Warsaw and resumed work at his trade, and has so continued ever since. October 31, 1865, he was married at Warsaw to Miss Eleanor E. Mershon, daughter of A. J. Mershon, of the same place. They have one child—Linda Browning, a student of the Warsaw schools. Both are members of the Warsaw Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Barnes is a Republican. His father, Elijah Barnes, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Beaver County, and was of Welsh origin; died at Logansport, Indiana, in 1867, aged sixty-seven years. His wife, Nancy (Swan) Barnes, was a native of Maryland, and also of Welsh ancestry. She died near Toledo, Ohio, in 1859, aged forty-six years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from her fifteenth year until her death. Mr. Barnes' great-grandfather, Elijah Barnes, was Surgeon in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He studied for the profession in Liverpool, England, and immigrated to America in an early day.



JOHAN BEST, a resident of section 5, Jefferson Township, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, August 10, 1823. His father, John Best, Sr., was a native of Maryland, and the father of the latter, George Best, a native of Germany. Our subject's father married Miss Mary Cooper, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania. By that union ten children were born, of whom six are still living. In the fall of 1852 he removed from Carroll County to Putnam County, where he died in the winter of 1857. Our subject was married to Miss Mary J. Yonng, of Carroll County, April 16, 1848.

and to this union were born twelve children, eight of whom are still living. He came to this county and township May 7, 1865, and purchased 137 acres of partially improved land, which he now has in a high state of cultivation. When he first bought the land there was an old log cabin on it. He now has a fine residence and good farm buildings, and his farm is one of the best in the county. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM SHEELY, farmer and stock-raiser, Wayne Township, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1832. His parents were George and Eve Sheely, of Holland ancestry. Of a large family of children, the following survive—Catherine, relict of the late Lewis Bibler, of Washington Township; Samuel, of Wayne Township; Margaret, wife of D. J. Dick, of Washington Township, and William. His father settled upon the farm now owned by himself in 1863, and remained here until his death, March 8, 1879. His mother is living, and has passed her eightieth year. George Sheely was a member of the Presbyterian church, and as a citizen was respected by all. In politics he was a Democrat. Our subject was about three years old when his parents removed to Seneca County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He has been twice married. His first wife was Martha Curtis, of Seneca County. They had one child, now deceased. May 25, 1856, Mr. Sheely married Ellen Vanness, daughter of George and Sarah Vanness, early settlers of this county. They have nine children—Mary, wife of John K. Smith, of Washington Township; Alice, a teacher of the public schools; George, Flora, Sarah, Mattie, Irvin,

Emma and Clarence. Mr. Sheely owns 120 acres of land that is well-improved.

CHARLES W. SHIPLEY, an active and enterprising business man of Silver Lake, is a native of Lake Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, a son of Frank M. and Isabella (Clark) Shipley, of whom the mother is deceased. They were married in 1858, and to them were born four children—Charles W., Edwin E., Mary A. and William P. The grandparents of our subject, Reuben and Margaret (Popham) Shipley, came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1840, and made their home in a little log cabin on a partially cleared tract of six acres, the surrounding country being at that time in a state of nature, covered with timber, so the early pioneer had plenty of work to do. The grandfather still lives on the farm, in Clay Township, on which he settled in 1840. His wife lived to see the county become one of the most productive and most beautiful in the State, and died in 1883. They reared a family of six children—Frank M., Elias, Worthington, Mary P., Rebecca J. and Minerva A. Charles W. Shipley, whose name heads this sketch, was educated in the schools of Kosciusko County, and obtained a practical education with his father, who owned and operated a saw-mill and lumber yard at Silver Lake for many years, and is still conducting the business. Charles also did clerical work for other parties in the same line of business, his education and business qualities gaining for him a good salary. May 24, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Jemison, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (White) Jemison, her father being a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents had a family of five children—John W., Thomas

R., Joseph H., Mary S. and Martha, all born in Kosciusko County. Her parents were early settlers of this county, coming from Ohio as early as 1846. Mr. Jemison died in 1877, and his widow with her children, except Mrs. Shipley and Thomas, now reside in Nebraska. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shipley. In the autumn of 1884 Mr. Shipley opened his restaurant and grocery at Silver Lake, and has met with success in his business from its beginning, and being enterprising and courteous he well merits the patronage he receives.

DAVID E. SORBIE, farmer, section 34, Wayne Township, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, September 9, 1855, son of Joseph and Mary A. Sorbie, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter resides in Wayne Township; she is now Mrs. Sexton. Mr. Sorbie came to this county when he was in his seventeenth year. He was reared a farmer, and educated in the common schools. He was married February 19, 1881, to Rose Losure, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Losure, of Wayne Township. They have one child—Altha O. He owns 103 acres of well-improved land, and is a successful farmer. His wife was formerly a teacher in the public schools, and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican.

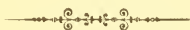
SAMUEL SNODGRASS, farmer, section 15, Washington Township, was born in Plain Township, Kosciusko County, this State, August 14, 1836. When he was six months old his father removed to Whitley County, where he lived until 1870,

when he removed to the farm where he now resides. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent. The father of Mr. Snodgrass, John Snodgrass, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, October 22, 1807, where he was reared and married. He was a farmer, and followed that occupation all his life. He first settled in Elkhart County for a few months, then came to Tippecanoe Township, this county, living there a short time, thence to Plain Township, thence to Whitley County, in February, 1837, where he entered a piece of land from the Government. While living in this county he rented land, but in Whitley County he commenced to make a home for himself. He still lives on that same piece of land. The mother of our subject, Ann (Cowan) Snodgrass, was also born in Clarke County, July 9, 1811, where she was educated and married. She died July 4, 1860, and is buried in Pleasant Grove cemetery. Samuel's education was limited to the common school of his father's district. He was married January 29, 1861, to Miss Mary Gray, who was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1838. When she was two years old the family removed to Ross County, Ohio, where they lived nearly four years, then came to this county and settled in the woods of Tippecanoe Township. The father built a hewed-log house, one and a half stories high, which was considered quite a palace in those days. It being the largest house in the neighborhood, it was used for a meeting-house. The family were Presbyterians, and the preachers were of that denomination. The father of Mrs. Snodgrass, John R. Gray, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1795, where he resided until he was married in 1832, and until three children were born. The family then removed to Ross County, Ohio, where they lived until 1843, then came to this coun-

ty, and settled upon a piece of land where the father lived until his death, which occurred February 8, 1877. He is buried in Pleasant Grove cemetery. Her mother, Sarah (Le Fever) Gray, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1801, where she grew to womanhood. She died February 16, 1850, and is also buried in Pleasant Grove cemetery. There were four children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Gray—Le Fever, born April 26, 1833, lives in Piercetown; Wilson, born February 23, 1836, lives in Whitley County; Mary G., the wife of our subject, and Robert P., born May 10, 1841, lives at the old homestead on section 36, Tippecanoe Township. Her grandfather, Robert Gray, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1757, and died in April, 1848, on the farm where he was born, aged ninety-one years. Her grandmother, Mary (Rutherford) Gray, was also born in Dauphin County, and died August 16, 1863, in her ninety-second year. The Grays were of Scotch-Irish descent. Her maternal grandfather, Elias Le Fever, and her maternal grandmother, were born in France, and upon immigrating to this country, settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The grandfather of our subject, John Snodgrass, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1764, and died in Clarke County, Ohio, in 1826, aged sixty-two years. The grandmother, Jane (Steele) Snodgrass, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and died in 1859, aged eighty-five years. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Cowan, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and died in 1845, in Elkhart County, Indiana, aged about seventy-four years. His grandmother, Jane (Gamble) Cowan, was born in Ireland. When she was three years old her father came to America to look at the country, leaving his family in Ireland. It

was about the time the war broke out, and he was not able to return until it closed. He then went home, only to find his wife dead. He took his three children and came to America, landing at Philadelphia. The grandmother Cowan died in Elkhart County, this State. Mr. Snodgrass had six brothers and two sisters, as follows—Thomas, born March 10, 1838, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, was a member of the Third Regiment, Missouri Cavalry; Jane, born January 15, 1840; John, born February 4, 1842, was a soldier, and died in the hospital at Indianapolis; William, born September 1, 1844; Joseph, born October, 1846; Mary, born in September, 1848; James M., born June 28, 1852, and Wilson C., born July 2, 1855, died June 4, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass have no children. His grandparents, Snodgrass, had nine children—Joseph, Samuel, Mary, Jane, Nancy, Sarah, John, William and Andrew. All are deceased except the father of of our subject. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Snodgrass had fourteen children—Margaret P., born July 22, 1792, and died February 11, 1873; Sarah S., born October 4, 1793, died 1864; John R., born March 2, 1795, died February 8, 1877; Jane H., born July 3, 1796, died in 1870; Thomas M., born March 17, 1798; Mary R., born October 17, 1799, died in January, 1804; Martha C., born December 13, 1801, lives in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; William, born May 17, 1803, is a resident of this county; Eliza, born November 2, 1804; Samuel G., born April 18, 1806, died October 19, 1881; Joshua, born September 17, 1808, died in 1838, in New Orleans; Mary, born July 14, 1810, died June 17, 1881; Ellen, born April 7, 1813, died June 28, 1832; Esther, born May 31, 1817, died in 1842. The father of these children was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting when nineteen years of age. He

was in the battle of Brandywine, and was on picket duty near New York City at the time of the big fire. He served five terms in the Pennsylvania militia, and also in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and in his native State, including one tour at the head-waters of the Susquehanna River against the Indians and Tories. Mr. Gray was never out of his native State except when he marched against the enemies of his country. He left his father's harvest field for the tented field. He never filled a higher position than that of Ensign or Lieutenant, never having sought a higher office than the post of danger in the service of his country. He was one of the last survivors of the volunteer militia of Pennsylvania, who marched from home on the ever memorable July, 1776, to the State of New York.



WILLIAM N. CROW, farmer, resides on section 14, Turkey Creek Township, where he owns 175 acres. He also owns nine acres on section 11, and eighty-three acres in Noble County. He came to Koscisko County first in 1858, and worked for an uncle a few months, then returned to his home in Fayette County, Ohio. When he came here there were seven houses on the land he now owns, and it was called Nineveh, from a man named Jonah Gardner, who was abusive to his wife. He used to whip her and compel her to call him "God Almighty." The people called him "Jonah" and the collection of houses "Nineveh." In 1861 Mr. Crow came to Koscisko County and bought his first land, consisting of thirty-six acres, which he bought prior to his marriage. There was a small round-log house on it and an acre of land cleared. He was married November 6, 1861, to Janette Rarick,

who was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 15, 1837, and when four years of age came to this county with her parents, who settled in Turkey Creek Township, on a farm now owned by Jackson Morris. Her father, Jacob Rarick, was born in Pennsylvania, September 18, 1802, and died May 9, 1883. He is buried in Evangelical cemetery. Her mother, Sarah (Moore) Rarick, was born February 10, 1814, and died January 12, 1879. She is buried in Lake Bethel cemetery. After her death the father again married, his second wife being Caroline Showers, widow of Joseph Showers, and formerly Caroline Cavanaugh. She lived about three years after her marriage. Mrs. Crow's mother was a devoted Christian, and her death was lamented by all her neighbors and friends. The Raricks are of German ancestry, and the Moores, Irish. Mr. Crow's father, Ezekiel Crow, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 8, 1814. He was club-footed, and was killed by the cars in Kentucky, November 27, 1862. He had been to Kentucky to visit a son who was in the army, sick in camp. He was killed on his way home, only twenty miles from camp. He was a tailor by trade. His mother, Melinda (Rush) Crow, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 7, 1813, and died when William was seven years old. The father married three times, and William was reared by his step-mother. There were five children by the first marriage, four by the second, and four by the third. William was the eldest son. He had two brothers in the late war, one of whom died in the hospital at Chattanooga. Mr. and Mrs. Crow have had seven children, five of whom are living—Eliza C., born August 21, 1862, died February 1, 1864; Jacob E. D., born January 12, 1864; Cinderella A., born February 17, 1866, died October 17, 1868; William N., born March 21, 1868; Jasper N., born September

21, 1870; Jennette M., born September 15, 1873; Sarah M., born December 11, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Crow are members of the Church of God. Politically he is a Republican. His paternal grandparents, Joseph and Martha (Hull) Crow, died in Champaign County, Ohio. Mrs. Crow's grandparents, Philip and Catherine Rarick, died in Darke County, Ohio.

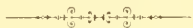
JOHN WELCH, one of the representative pioneers of Kosciusko County, and a prominent and public-spirited citizen of Harrison Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Harrison County September 20, 1824. His parents, Benjamin and Rebecca Welch, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, the father being of Irish ancestry. Our subject was eight years old when his parents removed to Richland County, Ohio, and when about twelve years of age he was taken by them to Franklin County, Ohio, in which county he grew to manhood. Three of the five children born to the parents are yet living, whose names are—Sarah A., Rebecca and John. Daniel and Elizabeth are deceased. John Welch was early in life obliged to assist with the duties of the farm, and during his spare time attended the district school. He made the most of his limited opportunities, and by diligent study managed to obtain a fair common-school education, and subsequently taught school for several terms. He was united in marriage March 2, 1851, to Miss Christena Brown, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, December 15, 1832, a daughter of John and Margaret Brown, her father being a native of New Jersey, and her mother born in Ohio. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Welch—Charles W., Benjamin F.,

James H., John B., and one who died in infancy. After his marriage Mr. Welch left Ohio, locating in Kosciusko County, Indiana, in the spring of 1851. He first entered 160 acres of land from the Government on section 15, Harrison Township, where he has since made his home. Here, after clearing a space, he erected his pioneer log cabin, and planted his first crop, which consisted of about three acres of corn and a small piece of land planted with other vegetables. The air in the then new county was full of malaria, which affected the health of Mrs. Welch, and for some three years she was unable to accomplish anything in her new home. Mr. Welch was also laid up from spring time to harvest, having met with an accident. Many were the hardships and privations they underwent, having come to the county in limited circumstances. He has always been a hard-working, energetic man, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and now in his declining years has a comfortable home as the reward for his labor, and is in the enjoyment of hosts of friends, who honor and respect him for his many noble characteristics. Having commenced life a poor boy, he has by his own efforts become the owner of a valuable farm containing 240 acres, and his four sons are settled on farms of their own around him. For the past fifteen years he has devoted considerable attention to the raising of stock, in which enterprise he has met with excellent success. He makes a specialty of short-horned cattle, all of which are registered, and also keeps a good grade of hogs, principally of the Poland-China breed. Mr. Welch has always been a liberal supporter of all enterprises for the good of the public, or the advancement of his township or county. He has served in many official capacities, always giving entire satisfaction to his constituents. He was the first trustee



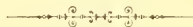
John Welch

of Harrison Township, after the change from three to one was made, holding that position, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, for two terms. He has also served as road supervisor and school director. In the fall of 1882 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for county commissioner, but was defeated by the Republican nominee, H. P. Kelley.



JACOB B. LICHTENWALTER, farmer, and lumber manufacturer, of Jefferson, was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 10, 1831, and is a son of Daniel and Rachel (Baer) Lichtenwalter; the former was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, in 1787, and a son of Abraham Lichtenwalter, and of Swiss ancestry. The latter was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1795, and was a daughter of Abraham Baer, also of Swiss descent. They removed to Ohio in 1811. Mr. Lichtenwalter still has in his possession the patent for the land which his father entered during the administration of President Madison. Here the parents passed the remainder of their days, the father being killed by an accident when he was in his eighty-second year, and the mother dying at the age of eighty-six years. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the schools of his native country. He remained with his parents until he grew to manhood, after which he was employed for two years in the construction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and finally located in Crawford County, Ohio. He was married in that county March 23, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Kinney, a daughter of Abraham Kinney. In the spring of 1855 he immigrated to Indiana and purchased ten acres of heavily timbered land, a portion of

his present farm, which he cleared and improved. He has since added to his original purchase until he now has a landed estate of 287 acres in a good state of cultivation. In connection with farming he has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenwalter have eight children—Cyrus, Melissa, wife of A. B. Maston, now a resident of Australia; Douglas, Nettie, Edith, Bell, William, Orbin M. and Carrie. Emma and Arthur are deceased. Mr. L. and wife are members of the Christian church. Politically Mr. Lichtenwalter affiliates with the Democratic party, by whom he was elected to the office of magistrate, serving for a period of eight consecutive years.



VALENTINE KETRING, an old settler of Van Buren Township, was born in Germany April 5, 1821. His father, Jacob Ketring, was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, participating in many hard-fought battles. His mother's Christian name was Matilda. In 1832 he came with his parents to America, landing at New York City, and settling in Stark County, Ohio, where they resided two years. They then removed to Portage County, that State, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. They had ten children, of whom four are now living—Peter, Matilda, Valentine and Michael. The subject of this sketch was married in Ohio June 24, 1847, to Margaret Fox, who was born in Germany July 7, 1823, a daughter of Henry and Anna Otilda Fox. She came with her parents to America also in 1832, resided in Philadelphia a number of years, and then removed to Stark County, Ohio, where they lived until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Ketring have had five children, of whom only two survive—Isaiah and Aaron;

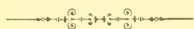
the deceased were—Eli, Lorena and Josiah. Mr. Ketring immigrated from Ohio to this county in 1855, settling on section 12, Van Buren Township, his present place of residence. It then had but two acres cleared, and a rude log house. His first purchase of land was of eighty acres, to which he subsequently added forty acres more of very fine land. As prosperity attended his wise judgment, in later years he erected a commodious residence and barn. He started in life a poor boy, has made what he has by industry, has seen much of the world, is liberal to all public enterprises, is a deacon in the Lutheran church, and a Democrat in his political principles.

WILLIAM WOODS, one of the pioneers of Kosciusko County, Indiana, located on his present farm in Harrison Township, in the spring of 1882, where he has forty-one acres of well-improved land under fine cultivation. He was born in Van Buren Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, April 3, 1837, and was a son of Anthony and Margaret Woods, who came from Ohio to Kosciusko County, they being among the first settlers of Van Buren Township, where the father pre-empted land from the Government, and both resided in that township till their death. The father of our subject died in 1853, the mother surviving until January, 1878. The father was twice married, and had by his first wife four children—Robert, John, Angeline and Jane, all but Jane, who lives in Iowa, being residents of California. Of a large number of children born to his second marriage, only four are living—Joseph, living in California; William, whose name heads this sketch; Hiram, in Wisconsin; and Elizabeth, living in Van Buren

Township. The land entered by the father was covered with timber, but adjoining the prairie land, and there he experienced much of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. William Woods was reared to manhood in this, his native county, receiving such education as could be obtained in the early district schools. He was united in marriage December 23, 1858, to Miss Eva Ann McKibbin, who was born March 24, 1833, a native of Ohio, a daughter of David and Mary A. McKibbin. Her parents came to Kosciusko County, and settled in Jefferson Township about the year 1837, removing shortly after to Van Buren Township, where they lived the rest of their lives, the mother dying September 18, 1869, and the father April 15, 1874. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Woods, five are living—Nora, wife of Egbert Gawthrop, of Van Buren Township; Elizabeth, wife of Byron Ehemman, of Marshall County, Indiana; David, Melvin and Mary. Those deceased are—Martha and Amy. Mr. Woods was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in the spring of 1864 at Omaha, Nebraska. He served over a year, principally on duty on the plains, scouting for Indians, and taking charge of the forts. He was discharged for disability shortly before the close of the war. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and has made that his life work, and in his agricultural pursuits he is meeting with success. In his political views he is a Republican.

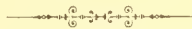
SIMON DEWART, an old settler of this county, was born in Pennsylvania July 17, 1830, son of Samuel and Margaret Dewart, natives also of Pennsylvania. In 1844 he came to this county with his parents, where his father purchased 240 acres of

land in the northern portion of the county, and opened up a good farm. He died in 1853, and his mother in 1877. Three of their children are living—Lewis, William and Simon. The latter was reared in this county, and August 22, 1857, was married to Miss Mary A. James, born October 17, 1835, and daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth James, early settlers of Noble County, this State. Mr. and Mrs. Dewart have had ten children, eight living—William F., Reuben E., Rachel J., Lewis E., Lora A., George E., Allen and Minnie M. Mr. Dewart has resided upon his present farm about thirteen years. He owns seventy acres of good land on section 24, Wayne Township. Politically he is a Democrat.



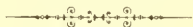
ISAAC BRADY, an early settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 28, 1821. His father, Benjamin Brady, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and the mother, Sarah Brady, in Ross County, Ohio, in 1800. His father and two brothers, Robert and James, were soldiers in the war of 1812, Robert having been surrendered with Hull's command at Detroit. In October, 1839, our subject came with his parents to this county, and settled in the southern portion of Prairie Township, where they improved a farm, which was then a forest, although eight acres of their tract was partially cleared, and a log cabin had been built. They remained there until the death of his parents, the father dying in 1850, and the mother in 1883, at the age of eighty-four years. Both were members of the Baptist church. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living—Isaac, Betsey, Jacob and Benjamin. Mr. Brady has been a resident of this county over

forty-eight years, and has always been engaged in farming. His first wife was Lemina Gordy, of Elkhart County, who bore him four children; all are deceased. His second wife was formerly Christie A. Grindle, of Stark County, Ohio, whom he married May 16, 1852. They have six living children and one deceased. The living are—Samuel W., Robert V., Lafayette, Charles O., Nancy A., Minnie and Edward. Mr. Brady settled upon his present farm in the fall of 1842. About twelve acres were cleared. He first built a log cabin, and in 1852 built a frame house. This was replaced in 1883 by his present fine brick residence. He owns 147 acres of excellent land, and resides on section 24, Wayne Township. He has served several terms as school director, is a member of the Baptist church, and in politics is a Democrat. Besides carrying on his farm, he is engaged in the insurance business. He has been successful in all his undertakings, and is esteemed by all who know him. He is a charter member of Eagle Lake Grange, No. 420, organized in 1874.



HARLEY BEEBE, farmer, section 24, Wayne Township, was born in this county July 24, 1846. His father was Truman G. Beebe, now deceased, and his mother, Tacy M. Beebe, is now Mrs. Abram S. Lepper, of Wayne Township. They were early settlers of this county. His father was a stone and brick-mason and plasterer, and followed that trade the greater part of his life, living mostly in Kosciusko County. Of a family of nine children the following survive—Elvira, Henry C., Charles M. and Harley. The father died at Milford in 1863. Our subject has always been engaged in farming. He was married June 22, 1866, to

Sarah A. Garber, a native of this county. They have had seven children—W. H., Minnie L., Mary E., Elmer E. (deceased), Dolly M., Francis H. and Earl S. In November, 1864, Mr. Beebe enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Infantry, and was stationed at Nashville, Tennessee, performing garrison duty. He was discharged in July, 1865. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren church, and politically Mr. Beebe is a Republican, with strong temperance proclivities. He owns eighty acres of excellent land.



GEORGE W. FRASIER, deceased, was born in Noblesboro, Herkimer County, New York, July 12, 1824, where he lived until 1835, at which time his parents, with their family, removed to Huron County, Ohio. He had naturally a studious mind, a retentive memory, and was untiringly industrious, and when he came to Indiana and located at South Bend, in December, 1845, he had a better education for practical purposes than many are able to acquire with collegiate opportunities that were denied him. On the 28th day of September, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Mahala Bray, the daughter of Tyra W. Bray, Esq., who was for years the clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Joseph County, in this State. A short time after his marriage he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Thomas S. Stanfield, of South Bend, and after close application for two years and a half to his studies, was admitted to the bar in 1850. In May of that year he removed to La Grange Center, in La Grange County, where he resided, engaged in the practice of his profession, until December, 1852, when he removed to Warsaw, where he continued to

reside to the date of his death, April 2, 1872, falling a victim to that dread destroyer—consumption. Mr. Frasier was an active man in everything that he took an interest in, and was always ready to uphold his opinions. He was, consequently, a prominent figure in politics in this county for years. He was never ambitious for place for himself, but was an untiring worker in the interests of his friends. He was elected joint Representative in the Legislature of this State for Kosciusko and Wabash counties in October, 1860. He was elected by a majority of over 3,000 over his opponent, who was an excellent man. Mr. Frasier's course as a Representative was such as to win for him the warmest praise from his constituents. During the last years of his life he traveled quite extensively, vainly seeking relief from the terrible disease that had settled on his vitals, going to California in 1871. He returned, after a long stay, to die. His unflinching determination and indomitable energy was illustrated in his last effort in his profession, it being an argument to the court in a case, delivered while he was reeling on a lounge brought into the courtroom for that purpose. He had an inexhaustible fund of humor and ready wit, and, even now, expressions are in frequent use by the older members of the bar of this county that recall sadly-pleasant recollections of him. He was a member of the Universalist church, and died a firm believer in that faith, leaving a devoted wife (a lady widely known and universally respected for her works of charity and kindness, and her active work in the cause of temperance), and five children to mourn his loss. Their eldest daughter is the wife of Hon. H. S. Biggs, ex-mayor of Warsaw, and their eldest son, S. B. Frasier, Esq., late register in bankruptcy for this district. A warm and true friend, a talented and honest

lawyer, ever watchful of the interests confided to his care—such a man was George W. Frasier, whom to know best was to admire most, in whose life there was much to admire and little to condemn.

JOSEPH O. STOCKING, farmer, section 2, Turkey Creek Township, was born in Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Michigan, November 9, 1850. When he was less than two years of age his parents removed to Van Buren County, same State, living there several years, then went to Cass County; thence to Berrien County. When he was twenty years old he went to Texas, and spent three years in that State raising cotton and railroading. He then returned to Michigan, and soon after came to this county, where he married, and has resided here ever since. May 2, 1877, he married Miss Ellen De Neen, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 16, 1852, and lived there until she was twelve years old, when they removed to Wayne County, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood. Her parents, Washington P. and Matilda (Cnubberly) De Neen, were born in Butler County, Ohio. The father died when she was three years old, and the mother died in 1874, aged forty-eight years. The father was born March 27, 1819, and died August 8, 1854. The De Neens are of French ancestry. Mr. Stocking's father, Amos D. Stocking, was born in Livingston County, New York, March 31, 1826, and is now living in Turkey Creek Township. He was a soldier in the late civil war, being a member of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, and is now drawing a pension. His mother, Mary J. (Brown) Stocking, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, October 9, 1825, and is still living. His grandfather,

Amos Stocking, was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and died in Tecumseh, Michigan, in June, 1885, being one of the early settlers of that county. He was eighty-three years old. His grandfather, Joseph Brown, died in Tecumseh. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Stocking are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Stocking is a Republican in politics and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM M. SNYDER, a farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 24, 1840, son of Henry and Elizabeth Snyder. In 1852 he came with his parents to this county. His father first located in Van Buren Township, and lived two years on the farm now owned by Valentine Ketring, then removed to section 1; on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He remained here until his decease in 1862, his wife surviving him four years. To the parents were born ten children, seven of whom survive—Mary J., Lucia A., Washington, William, Morgan, John and Sylvester. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a rudimentary education in the early district schools. He was first married November 13, 1866, to Rebecca Miles, by whom he had two children—Rosa and Charlie. Mrs. Snyder died March 25, 1874. He was again married January 21, 1877, to Matilda Juday, daughter of Michael and Margaret Juday, early settlers of Elkhart County. They have one child—Clarence. On the death of his father, Mr. Snyder was appointed administrator of the estate, and guardian of the two minor children, which trusts he fully and faithfully performed to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Snyder owns a well-im-

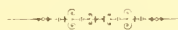
proved farm of ninety-six and one-third acres. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously, belongs to the Church of God, of which he at present officiates as elder.



ALBERT TUCKER, one of Franklin Township's most enterprising and public-spirited citizens, was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 21, 1831, a son of John and Mary (Ward) Tucker; the father was born in Henniker, New Hampshire, in 1791, and the mother was born in the year 1800. In 1815 John Tucker went to Richland County, settling in the wild woods of that State, and after remaining there three years he returned to New Hampshire, and was married to Mary Ward. In 1818 he returned with his young wife to Ohio, where they lived in the most primitive manner, and for six months Mrs. Tucker never saw the face of a white woman. Indians were numerous, remaining in that State for many years after the Tucker family located there. John Tucker was a man of fine education, and after the country became settled he taught school in Ohio for sixty-five consecutive terms. He came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1853, and settled on the farm now owned by John Vandermark. He was the original owner of the land which is occupied by Sevastopol, that town having been surveyed and named by him. Although a white-haired man when he came here, he planted the seed and grew a fine apple orchard during his residence in the county. His death occurred in 1879, his wife having died in 1877. They were the parents of the following children—Horace, a resident of Kosciusko County; Aurelius, still living on the old homestead in Ohio; Albert, whose name heads this sketch; Serena living near Cleve-

land, Ohio, Regulus, living in Tennessee, and Livonia. Albert Tucker, from his boyhood, displayed good business ability, and a talent for increasing capital, which has been clearly shown by his rapid accumulation of 2,500 acres of land, all in Kosciusko County, with the exception of 360 acres. He was married in 1856 to Mary E. Frame, a daughter of Daniel Frame, of St. Joseph County, Indiana. Mrs. Tucker died, leaving one daughter, Alta M., now the wife of William S. Charles, of Mentone. Mr. Tucker was again married in 1860 to Miss Sarah Blue, her father, Abraham Blue, being a resident of Franklin Township, Kosciusko County. One son, John R., was born to this union, who is now deceased, the mother being also deceased. Mr. Tucker was a third time united in marriage January 14, 1866, to Miss Katie McNeal, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth McNeal, and the children born to this union are—Norman, born in 1868; Charles M., born in 1871; Lee, in 1874; Curtis, in 1877, now deceased; Nellie, September 16, 1880, also deceased; Ora G., March 29, 1883. Mr. Tucker was the founder of the now thriving and prosperous village of Mentone, which was surveyed and platted in May, 1882. He afterward deeded a third interest to George W. Myers, of Findlay, Ohio, and the same to William E. Hackedorn, of Lima, Ohio. He erected the first elevator in Mentone, in the spring of 1882, and has aided materially in building up the village, advancing money to those not having capital enough to complete their residences, and has by this means aided largely in making, in the short period of four years, a town which, for population and enterprise, has no superior in Northern Indiana. He has been for many years an extensive breeder and shipper of stock, and has been the largest dealer on his own capital in Kosciusko County. Although having aided

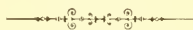
many men, financially, Mr. Tucker has never closed a mortgage upon his individual account, and none can say that he has been unjust in any business transaction. He has given employment to more men, and paid more money for labor, than any farmer in Franklin Township, where he is one of the leading citizens. His elegant country home was built in 1860, and at that date was the best in Franklin Township. Although managing such an extensive estate, Mr. Tucker and his amiable wife find time to entertain many visitors, and none who have paid a visit to their country seat can doubt their hospitality.



BENJAMIN C. GOCHENOUR is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born October 11, 1856, a son of William and Salome Gochenour. He grew to manhood on the home farm in Harrison Township, being reared to agricultural pursuits, and in his youth received a fair common-school education. He was married December 24, 1879, to Miss Alice Hartman, her parents, Henry and Rachel Hartman, having been among the early settlers of Kosciusko County. Both are now deceased, the mother dying June 17, 1871, and the father March 5, 1883. Mr. Hartman was twice married, and by his first wife had seven children, six of whom are yet living—Isaac S., Joseph F., Alice (Mrs. Gochenour), Milton, Rosa and Daniel J. The third child, Annie, is deceased. The children of his second marriage are—Bertie (deceased), Mabel and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Gochenour are the parents of four children—Ollie, born May 25, 1881; Edith, born October 7, 1882; Dessa, born September 28, 1884, and Nettie, born November 13, 1886. Mr. Gochenour is meeting

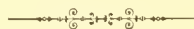
with good success in his farming pursuits, and has brought his farm of eighty acres under a fine state of cultivation. This land was first owned and occupied by his father-in-law, Henry Hartman, who settled on it in its natural state, and after much hard work he cleared the land and erected his pioneer log cabin, which was their home for a number of years. Mr. Hartman was a member of the Christian church. In politics he was a Republican. William Gochenour, the father of our subject, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, November 30, 1814, his parents, Joseph and Mary Gochenour, being natives of the same State. When about ten years of age he was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was reared to manhood in Pickaway County, receiving but limited educational advantages. He was first married in Pickaway County to Katie Wilson, and of the nine children born to this union six are living—Mary J., William, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah and Barbara. He moved with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in the year 1850, when he settled on the farm in Harrison Township, which was his home till his death. Here his wife died in June, 1851, and December 5, 1854, he married Salome, widow of Michael Baughman, who was one of the early pioneers of Kosciusko County. By his second marriage Mr. Gochenour had seven children—Benjamin C., whose name heads this sketch; John D., George B., Eliza E., Elsie E., deceased; Lovina E., wife of Hiram Sarber, of Silver Lake, Indiana, and Salome A., wife of Hollis Doran, of Burkett, Kosciusko County. By her marriage with Mr. Baughman Mrs. Gochenour had seven children, four still living—Henry, Jacob, Maria and Lettie. Mr. Baughman was a self-made man in every respect, having made a fine property by his own efforts, and being a man of strict integrity and honorable

dealings he won the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and was elected to and filled several township offices with satisfaction to his constituents. He came with his family to Kosciusko County in 1850, his wife's parents coming at the same time. His death occurred shortly after coming here. Mr. Gochenour was a member of the old school Baptist church, and during his residence in the county made many warm friends. His death occurred November 20, 1877. His widow still resides on the old homestead, where she owns ninety-nine acres of valuable land.



SAMUEL CRAYTON LORING, physician and surgeon, residing at Sidney, Kosciusko County, was born on Pipe Creek, near Sweetser, in Grant County, Indiana, the date of his birth being November 20, 1860. His parents, John Adams and Nancy (Cane) Loring, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively, the father of Scotch ancestry and the mother of Irish parentage. Doctor Loring was reared a farmer, working on the farm during the summer months, and in the winters attending school until 1878, when he began teaching in the public schools of Marshall County, Indiana, his parents having settled in that county when he was quite young. In 1880 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. C. J. Loring, and at the same time continued teaching. In 1881 he attended school at Valparaiso, Indiana, taking the scientific course. In the winter of 1882 he attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, after which he located at Walkerton, Indiana, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession, remaining there till

the fall of 1885. February 16, 1886, he graduated from Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, when he returned to Walkerton, where he practiced medicine until September 8, 1886. He then located in Sidney, and during his short residence at this place has made many friends, and is gaining a reputation as a physician of skill, bidding fair to rank among the leading medical men in the county. Dr. Loring was married January 26, 1883, to Miss Louise F. Voreis, born October 28, 1859, her parents, John and Eleanor (Jacobs) Voreis, being pioneers of Marshall County, Indiana, her parents being now deceased. The doctor and his wife are both members of the Christian church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. The doctor is among the self-made men of Kosciusko County, he having made his way through life unaided, beside helping his widowed mother, who is living at Burr Oak, Indiana, aged sixty-three years.



CALVIN BEAGLE, an old settler of this county, is a native of Cayuga County, New York; was born October 21, 1811, and was a son of Stephen and Elizabeth Beagle. In his fifth year the family moved to Steuben County, New York, where he passed the days of his youth on a farm, receiving a rudimentary education. He was married in the latter county, November 22, 1837, to Isabella Walker, daughter of David and Sarah Walker, of the same county. They have had four children—Perry, John, Luther and Sarah E. (deceased). Leaving his native State in 1838, he came to Indiana, and for ten years resided near Pierceton, this county, and then removed to his present farm on section 11, Plain Township, where he has been a successful farmer, and now owns 129

acres of improved land. Mr. Beagle has made his way through the world by his own efforts, is a respected citizen, and a liberal, conscientious Christian, as is also his wife. He has seven brothers and sisters living—Leonard, Almon, Calvin, Clarissa, Nancy, Luther and John.

BENJAMIN F. SMITH, deceased, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, November 31, 1837, a son of Peter and Christiana Smith. He grew to manhood in his native county, and in his youth attended the district schools, receiving such education as the schools of that early day afforded. He was married in Union County, November 28, 1858, to Miss Sarah A. Gnyer, a native of the same county, born March 24, 1840, a daughter of John and Susan Gnyer. Her father was an Englishman by birth, and died when Mrs. Smith was a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born eight children, as follows—Hannah E., deceased; Mary A., wife of Marion Hall, of Franklin Township; Oliver P., engaged in teaching school; Benjamin F., deceased; Aaron W., Elias G., Allen B., deceased, and Agnes A. Mr. Smith left Pennsylvania in 1860, when he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana. He moved to Fulton County, Indiana, shortly after, where he resided four years, when, returning to Kosciusko County, he settled in Harrison Township, where he made his home till his death, which occurred October 11, 1884, and during his residence here he made many friends, gaining the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He served as a soldier in the Union army almost three years, and participated in many important battles. He enlisted August 12, 1862, in Company F., Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and re-

ceived an honorable discharge June 10, 1865. After the war he returned to Kosciusko County, his family following soon after. Mr. Smith was one of the self-made men of Kosciusko County, coming here without capital. He then settled in the woods, and many were the hardships he endured before he had his land cleared. He left at his death a valuable farm of eighty acres of well-improved land, where his widow still makes her home. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and an active and public-spirited citizen, always taking an interest in all enterprises for the benefit of his township or county. He served for a time as road supervisor. In politics he always affiliated with the Republican party. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Etna Green Post. In his religious faith he was a Dunkard, having been identified with that denomination for years.

PHILIP PAUL, a prominent farmer of Wayne Township, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, January 10, 1844. When nine years of age he came to this county with his parents, John and Margaret Paul, where his father purchased 160 acres of timber-land on section 3, Wayne Township, and built his log cabin in the forest, which, in later days, has been replaced by a more modern and comfortable one. Like other pioneers he endured the usual hardships of the new comer into an undeveloped country. He remained on this farm until his death, which occurred in 1865. His wife survives him and resides at the home of our subject. Of their large family of children, only seven are living—Jeremiah, Catherine, wife of Q. A. Hossler, of the *Indiana Republican*, at Warsaw; Mollie, wife of Harry Bennett, of

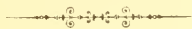
Warsaw; Amanda, wife of Henry Elder; George, residing in Indian Territory; Jonathan F., residing in California, and John. Philip Paul was a Democrat in politics, and very highly esteemed in his community. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in this county, and married Rebecca C. Bennett, daughter of Benjamin and Susan Bennett, early settlers of this county. They have three children—Jerald B., Hamilton B. and Susan C. Mr. Paul has been a resident of this county ever since his arrival, with the exception of a short time spent in "the West." He owns seventy acres of good land. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

DAVID SNADER, of Van Buren Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1812, son of John and Susan Snader, natives also of that State. He was reared in his native county, receiving his education in the early subscription schools. In 1833 he immigrated with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was married March 1, 1838, to Sarah Stough, born October 1, 1820, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of George and Mary Stough, the former of German and the latter of Irish ancestry. She was taken by her parents to Wayne County, Ohio, when a child, where she was reared to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Snader have had nine children, of whom seven survive—Harriet, wife of Jacob Keller, of Wabash County; Christianne, wife of Lewis Muntz, of this county; Sarah E., wife Jacob Grove, of Cass County, Michigan; Valeria, wife of Franklin Arnold, of this county; Theodore, of Elkhart County; Samuel W., of Chicago, Illinois, and David, of Elkhart County. In 1854

Mr. Snader and family came from Ohio to Adams County, this State, where they lived several years. He came to this county in the spring of 1873, and settled upon his present farm on section 11, where he owns forty-four acres of excellent land. Politically he is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

ROBERT PARKS WHITE, physician and surgeon at Warsaw, was born on a farm near Union, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1859. He received his primary education in the common schools, and later attended Ashland College, at Ashland, taking a regular scientific course. He completed his education by attending the biological department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. When twenty years of age he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of J. W. Craig, M. D., at Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained two years. During the winter of 1883-'84 he commenced a three-years' course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. During this course he was appointed demonstrator by the faculty for his proficiency in anatomy. He graduated May 1, 1886, receiving the first prize of his class, it being given for proficiency in operative surgery and record of good examinations, the course being very thorough. Before entering upon the study of his profession, being very fond of music, Mr. White took a course of lessons in band and orchestral music. Immediately after graduation he came to Warsaw, and succeeded Dr. J. H. Davison in an extensive and long-established practice. Dr. White is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They removed from Pennsylvania to Ashland County, Ohio, in 1865, where they

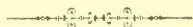
still reside. Both are members of the Presbyterian church of long standing, the father being a ruling elder for many years. December 27, 1884, the doctor was married at Easton, Pennsylvania, to Miss Josephine Poff, daughter of Christian and Nancy (Nelson) Poff. They have one child—Ignota Belle. Mrs. White was born near Ashland County, Ohio. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.



ARTHUR CHAMBERS McCARTER, justice of the peace at Warsaw, was born at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1829. He was reared a farmer near Dayton, Ohio, whence his parents removed when he was five years of age. When seventeen years old he began to learn the chair-maker's trade at Dayton, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked as journeyman in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1852 he located at Forestville, New York, where he was employed as a clerk in a provision and grocery store until January, 1854. He then went to Milton, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1855, when he went to Indiana and settled in Kewanna, Fulton County. Here he followed carpentering two years, then came to this county and engaged in farming near Piercetown. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church when ten years old, and for some time officiated as exhorter. In 1857 he was licensed a local preacher, and in 1860 the quarterly conference of the Piercetown circuit recommended him to the North Indiana Conference. He officiated one year as junior minister on the Leesburgh circuit. In July, 1862, Mr. McCarter enlisted as a private in Company A, Twelfth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, to serve three years,

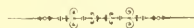
or during the war. He was discharged as Sergeant June 8, 1865, the war being closed. His regiment was attached to the army of the Tennessee. He participated in the battles of Richmond, Kentucky, fall of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, including Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22-28, Jonesboro, and the fall of Atlanta. He was also with General Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to the surrender of Johnston. He then returned to this county, and was engaged in farming in Scott Township until 1869, then removed to Harrison Township, thence by team to Florence, Alabama, in 1870, arriving there in November, being just four weeks on the road. He was there engaged in farming and blacksmithing until April, 1875, when he again returned to this county, settling in Clay Township, where he was variously employed until 1879. He then removed to his farm near Warsaw, where he still resides. Politically he is a Republican. In the spring of 1884 he was elected justice of the peace of Wayne Township for a term of four years. October 16, 1853, he was married at Forestville, New York, to Miss Mary J. Perry, daughter of Isaac and Lucinda (Cooley) Perry. They are the parents of five children—Ellea May, wife of Rev. William S. Boston, of Piercetown; William A., a dentist at Leavenworth, Kansas; Mary Arabella, Minnie C., and Charles Bramwell, of Warsaw. Mr. and Mrs. McCarter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warsaw, of which Mr. McCarter is a local preacher. He is a comrade of Kosciuszko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., of Warsaw, and has held the position of aid-de-camp to the commanders Foster and Bennett, and is now aid to the latter. He has served as sergeant-major and quartermaster of his post. During his ser-

vice in the army he maintained his religious integrity, and in connection with M. D. Gage, Chaplain of the Twelfth Indiana, and other chaplains of the brigade, held religious services for fifty-two days and nights in Camp Sherman, rear of Vicksburg, in which many of the boys in blue professed saving faith.



QUINCY A. HOSSLER. His father was Jacob Hossler. In 1850 he removed from Butler County, Ohio, to Jay County, Indiana, and during the same year to Kosciusko County, settling near Leesburgh, and died in the fall of that year. The subject of this memoir was born in Millville, Butler County, Ohio, October 18, 1843. His education began as soon as he was old enough to go to school, and continued until he was fourteen; he made the most of his opportunities. In 1857 he, with his mother, removed to Warsaw, and on the 2d day of January, 1858, entered the printing office of the *Northern Indianian* to learn the "art preservative." His quick perception, retentive memory and industry enabled him to master the art in a comparatively short time, so that in May, 1861, he started out as a "journeyman printer," going first to Cairo, Illinois, where he worked at the case about eighteen months. This is sufficient evidence of his qualification, but he began to extend his tour, and during three years he visited the Northern and Eastern States, recruiting his purse from time to time by working at his trade. Whether it be true that one locality possesses advantages over another in this art or not, it is certain he acquired a complete knowledge of what was known in the places he visited, which was a decided advantage. In 1866 he returned to Warsaw, and for the ensuing two years was in the employ of his brother, C. G.

Hossler in the clothing business. May 15, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Paul. In 1868 he purchased a half interest in the *Northern Indianian* newspaper office, and assumed charge of the business and mechanical departments. The paper was conducted by Williams & Hossler until May, 1875, when they purchased the Fort Wayne Daily and Weekly *Gazette*. Six months later Reub Williams withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Hossler was left to conduct the paper alone. This he continued to do until July, 1876, when he sold out the office and returned to Warsaw, where his family had resided during his absence, and we find he at once embarked in the publication of the *Warsaw Republican*, a weekly paper, which he consolidated with the *Indianian* in September, 1882, under the name of Williams & Hossler. "Quin," as he is familiarly known, is a sterling, active business man, with great energy, a warm-hearted gentleman, public spirited, and a well-known advocate of a high moral standard in society and the interests pertaining to the community at large. His zeal in these matters and his persistent conservatism of the elements that build the noble and true together and constitute "good society," have brought him into high esteem.



CHARLES W. WELCH, one of the active and enterprising young farmers of Kosciusko County, Indiana, residing on section 22, of Harrison Township, is a native of Kosciusko County, the date of his birth being November 13, 1854. He grew to manhood in his native county, his youth being spent in assisting with the work of his father's farm and in attending the district schools, where he obtained a good education. After



Rep's Beatty

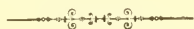
completing his education he began teaching school, and followed that vocation successfully for five terms. March 28, 1877, he was married to Miss Martha D. Hartman, who is a daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Hartman. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Welch—a daughter named Grace E., August 21, 1880. Mr. Welch has made farming the principal avocation of his life, and as an agriculturist has proved a success. He has resided on his farm on section 22, Harrison Township, since 1878, where he has forty acres of choice land well improved and under cultivation. He takes an active interest in the cause of education, and has served efficiently and acceptably as school director and road supervisor. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Welch is a son of John and Christena (Brown) Welch, who are old and honored pioneers of Kosciusko County.

ROSS BEATTY, deceased, a pioneer of this county, was born in Huron County, Ohio, January 21, 1818, and was a son of Dempster Beatty. He came with his parents to this county about 1836. They had previously lived in Michigan, and were old settlers there. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the district schools. He was first married March 15, 1844, to Nancy Warner, of this county. They had four children—Eliza, born February 25, 1845; Mary L., born May 11, 1846; Jane E., born October 31, 1847, and Emma A., born June 8, 1851. The wife died February 2, 1855. November 15, 1855, Mr. Beatty married Mary E. Beezley, widow of John W. Warner, of this county. To this union were born six children—William W., born January 26, 1857; Mary E., born August 2, 1858; Sarepta R.,

born November 5, 1860; James E., born November 29, 1862; Charles D., born December 18, 1865, and Annie B., born April 22, 1873. Mr. Beatty united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1843, and continued a faithful member until his death. He was a class-leader forty years, and was a consistent, exemplary, Christian man. Politically he was a Republican. He owned over 300 acres of land. Mrs. Beatty is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Beatty was identified with the society of Odd Fellows. He was a kind and loving husband and father, and his demise brought sorrow to many loving hearts.

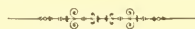
MANUEL FISHER, an early settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 26, 1816. His parents were John A. and Catherine Fisher, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were pioneers of Stark County. They had eight children, of whom three survive—Catherine, Eve and Emanuel. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native State, and at the age of nineteen years began to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner. He followed this trade at different periods for twenty-five years. He was married in Ohio September 23, 1841, to Miss Margaret Robinson, born May 20, 1820, in Stark County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Robinson. They have two children—John A., born April 7, 1850, and Isabella, born September 10, 1843, wife of John Hurd. In 1848 Mr. Fisher left Ohio, and came to Indiana with a view to finding a good location for a home. He selected Kosciusko County, and after living on various farms finally settled upon his present farm in Van Buren Township in the

fall of 1876. He owns 120 acres of excellent land in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Fisher is a self-made man. When he arrived in this county he had nothing but a few household goods and \$25 in money. He has been a hard-working man, and experienced all the hardships that fall to the lot of the pioneer. His educational advantages were very limited in his youth, but he has secured a good practical education, and is well informed on the general topics of the day. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party; religiously he is a member of the United Brethren church, and has served as steward in that church.



HENRY J. SHATTO, farmer, section 10, Harrison Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, born June 23, 1827, a son of John and Margaret Shatto, of German and Irish descent. When he was seven years old his parents moved to Portage County, Ohio, and from there, five years later, to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where they lived about six years, when they returned to Ohio and located in what is now a part of Mahoning County. From there they moved to Stark County, and in the fall of 1850 to Indiana and settled in DeKalb County. Mr. Shatto, our subject, came to Indiana in 1851, and with the exception of a short time spent in Nebraska, has since lived in Kosciusko County. He owns a good farm of forty acres, all under cultivation, and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county. He was married July 12, 1849, to Lucinda Wood, of Stark County, Ohio. She died October 8, 1869. They had a family of seven children—Elnira J., wife of Benjamin Blue; Mary F., deceased; Hannah M., wife

of Samuel Mentzer; Ezra M., of Nebraska; Sarah E., wife of Henry Morgan; Jesse J., of Nebraska, and Catherine L., at home. February 17, 1870, Mr. Shatto married Eunice Holloway, widow of Robert Holloway, and daughter of Elisha and Diantha Sheldon, early settlers of Kosciusko County, coming here from Vermont in 1843. Mrs. Shatto had seven children by her first marriage, three of whom are living—Francis M., of Nebraska; Ellen E., wife of Jesse Lawyer, of Sherman County, Kansas, and Olive, wife of James Gullion, of Nebraska. In politics Mr. Shatto is a Republican. He has served his township as school director. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.



CHARLES KLOUS, farmer, section 12, Scott Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, son of Michael and Christiana (Shaffer) Klous, the former a native of Byron, Germany, and the latter of France. The father immigrated to this country in 1832, settling in Stark County. He was married about the year 1836. Mrs. Klous was a daughter of Phillip Shaffer, a native also of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Klous were the parents of three children—Charles, George M., and one unnamed that died in infancy. Mr. Klous came to Scott Township in 1850 and purchased forty acres of unimproved land, afterward adding forty acres more, which he improved and sold in 1882. Our subject was twelve years of age when he came to this county. He lived at home until he was twenty-three years of age, and September 25, 1850, was married to Miss Fanny Snively, daughter of George and Susanna (Good) Snively, of Scott Township, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union three children were born—Susan C. married

George B. Neff, of Scott Township, who died August 1, 1885, leaving one child, Charles W., who married a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth More, of Jefferson Township, and Mary A., who died in August, 1872, aged four years. Mr. Klous purchased forty acres of partially-improved land, afterward adding forty more. He has built a comfortable residence and good farm buildings, and his land is in a good state of cultivation. Politically he is a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Christian church.

ISAAC M. GROVES, farmer, section 4, Wayne Township, was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, February 10, 1843, son of Adam and Sarah E. Groves, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. His father immigrated to Ohio when quite young, and there married Sarah E. Elsea, and to this union were born ten children, five of whom are living—Milton B., Isaac M., Antonetta P., Franklin P. and William E. The family came to Elkhart County about the year 1835, and to this county in 1874, where he is still a resident. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Isaac was reared to manhood in Elkhart County, and for many years has been engaged in teaching school, principally the winter terms. During the winter of 1879-'80 he and his wife taught the graded school at Milford, this county. Mr. Groves was a very successful teacher, and is well educated. October 28, 1879, he married Miss Sarah A. Felkner, daughter of Jacob and Susanna Felkner, early settlers of Van Buren Township. They have had four children—Ellis F. died when ten months old, Norman J., Maud and Mabel. Mr. Groves has good mechanical genius, although he has

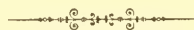
never learned a trade. He has been a candidate for justice of the peace, but being a Democrat, was defeated. He owns a well-improved farm of eighty acres.

DE WITT C. DE WITT, veterinary surgeon, was born at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana, June 16, 1855. He was reared a farmer, and received his early education in the district schools, and later attended the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute two terms. In 1882 he began the study of veterinary surgery at the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, where he graduated in 1884. He then practiced in Logansport one year, then came to Warsaw and settled permanently. He has succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. July 21, 1885, he was married at Warsaw to Miss Amanda Case, of Moberly, Missouri. His father, J. L. DeWitt, is a native of the State of New York, and of Holland Dutch ancestry. He is a farmer in Tippecanoe County, this State. His mother, Mary (Erwin) De Witt, was a native of Virginia, and of Irish ancestry. She died in Tippecanoe County in 1863, at the age of thirty-nine years.

ELISHA SCHOOLEY, an old settler of Harrison Township, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born near Salem, November 29, 1814, his parents, John and Phebe Schooley, being natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, the father and mother being of Quaker origin. The father and grandfather of our subject emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in the year 1808, and were among the early settlers of

Columbiana County. His ancestors are noted for their longevity, his grandfather, Elisha Schooley, living to reach the age of eighty-five years, his parents attaining the same age. His father's death was the result of an accident, he having fallen on the ice and broken his thigh. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject lived to be one hundred and five years old. Of the four children born to his parents three are still living—Ann J., Henry B. and Elisha. Elisha Schooley, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in his native State, receiving in his youth a fair education, which he acquired mainly by studying at home. He is a natural mechanic, and for ten years has followed the blacksmith's trade, but since 1852 he has made farming his principal avocation. He was married in Ohio, January 28, 1849, to Miss Gule E. Holloway, who was born September 23, 1820, in Stark County, Ohio, a daughter of Aaron and Sarah Holloway, who were natives of Virginia, and among the early settlers of Stark County. To Mr. and Mrs. Schooley have been born five children—Benjamin F., Francis M., John H., Sarah A. (wife of A. C. Kepler), and Charles S. (deceased). Mr. Schooley came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1852, and has since followed agricultural pursuits on his present farm on section 2, Harrison Township. On coming to the county he first purchased forty acres of land from Jacob Hoffman, an early settler who is now deceased, paying for the same about \$5 per acre. He has met with excellent success since becoming a resident of the county, and has added to his original purchase, till his farm now contains 135 acres of land, which he has improved and brought under good cultivation. For a time he followed blacksmithing and wagon-making at Etna Green. He is one of

the self-made men of the county, having commenced life here in very limited circumstances, and many were the hardships he endured when he settled in his pioneer home in the woods of Harrison Township. He is classed among the public-spirited citizens of his township, and he is a liberal supporter of all laudable enterprises. He has served as school director and road supervisor. He is an ardent advocate of the temperance cause. Politically he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Christian church for many years, in which he has served as elder. His wife is a member of the same church.



GEORGE W. NELLANS, the leading hardware merchant of Burkett, is a native of Indiana, born in Fulton County, his parents, Thomas and Maria Nellans, being pioneers of that county, coming from Coshocton County, Ohio, to Indiana about 1846. The father was a native of Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, and to them were born ten children, as follows—Merinda, deceased; Margaret, deceased, wife of Albert Sarber; Lavina, wife of Wilbert Robinson; Elizabeth, wife of William Clark; Alwilda, wife of Thomas Nelson; John N. married Emma Nelson; Ami B. married Amanda Weir; McClellan, unmarried; Isaac (deceased) and George W., our subject, who was born in the year 1856. He passed his youth in his native county, where he received a common-school education. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and for a time followed farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1876 to Eliza Hlire, and of the two children born to this union only one is living—a son, named Devane. Mrs. Nellans died March 13, 1884, and in 1885 Mr. Nellans married

Ella Funk, of Putnam County, Ohio. One daughter, Goldie, has been born to this second marriage. Mr. Nellans came to Burkett the year after it was platted, and succeeded D. H. Petry in his grain business, and was exclusively engaged in buying grain until October 1, 1885, when he purchased a stock of hardware of J. J. Moller. This was the first hardware store in Burkett, and Mr. Nellans ranks among the pioneers in this business. He still continues in the grain business, and since coming here 65,000 bushels of wheat have been bought and shipped from this station. He also does an extensive business in exchanging flour for wheat, the first year paying for flour \$2,400. He is meeting with good success in his hardware business, his cash sales for 1885 amounting to over \$3,400.

ENOCH ROSS, a prominent young farmer of Wayne Township, is a native of Kosciusko County, born October 13, 1853, a son of Reason A. and Susan Ross. His parents were among the pioneers of Kosciusko County, coming to Indiana from Ohio. They lived in Fulton County a short time, and came thence to Kosciusko County, locating on 160 acres of heavily timbered land near Palestine, where they improved a farm and reared their family. The father died April 26, 1869, and the mother on February 28, 1879. They had a family of eight children, three of whom are living—Enoch, Natheez and George. Enoch Ross was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education. He has always lived in his native county with the exception of about four years, and has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He now owns a good farm of seventy-four acres. He was married Oc-

tober 4, 1874, to Mary Logan, daughter of David and Elizabeth Logan, of Elkhart County, Indiana. They have two children—Lillie D., born September 5, 1875, and Archie R., born March 27, 1877. In politics Mr. Ross is a Democrat.

HENRY H. JOHNSON, an old settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Ohio August 19, 1832, son of Zenas C. and Julietta Johnson. He came to this county with his parents in 1836, and has been a resident here ever since. Farming has always been his occupation. He has been twice married. His first wife was Rachel French, whom he married March 13, 1856. She was a daughter of Aaron French, an old settler of this county. They had six children, three of whom are living—Alfred E., Laura, wife of David Thomas, and Mary, wife of Charles Smith, of Oswego. Mrs. Johnson died in March, 1867, and August 30, 1869, he married Eliza Scott, daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Lamson) Scott, early settlers of Whitely County, this State. Of their seven children three survive—Harry, Erman and Bert. Mr. Johnson owns 110 acres of good land, and resides near Oswego. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliates with the Republican party.

SAMUEL M. HEARN, an old settler of Plain Township, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 9, 1834, son of James and Betsey Hearn, the former of English and the latter of German descent. His parents came from Maryland to Ohio, thence to Indiana in 1838, settling on a farm near Leesburgh in Plain Township. They had

eight children, only three of whom are living—William, Elizabeth and Samuel M. The deceased are—Mary, Ellen, Jane, John and Benjamin. The father died in March, 1856. Samuel came to this county with his parents, and has always been engaged in farming. He married Susan G. Beatty, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living—Emma J., Mollie M., James M. and William J. The deceased one is Elizabeth E. He is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically affiliates with the Republican party. He contributes liberally to both church and State. He owns 145 acres of good land, and is a representative farmer and citizen.

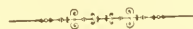
DAVID B. COY, one of the pioneers of Kosciusko County, and an active and enterprising farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in Miami County, Ohio, June 1, 1831, a son of John and Hannah Coy. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, his youth being spent in assisting with the work of the farm and attending the district schools, where he received but a limited education. In 1857 he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he settled in the woods of Van Buren Township, and during the first years of his residence in the township he experienced many hardships and privations. He first purchased eighty acres of uncultivated land, which he cleared and improved, and to his original purchase he has since added twelve acres, and now has ninety-two acres of land under a fine state of cultivation, with a good substantial residence and farm buildings. He was first married in 1857 to Miss Sarah Stump, who died in March, 1863, leaving one child—Solomon. In November, 1863, he married Miss Han-

nah Stump, and to this union have been born four children, of whom only two survive—named Samuel and John. In politics Mr. Coy affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the German Baptist church. His father, John Coy, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being June 4, 1810. He went with his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, and after living there five years, removed to Miami County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. His first wife was Hannah Rudy, by whom he had twelve children, and of this number ten yet survive—Nancy, David, Levi, Eli, Henry, Mary, Melinda, Annie, John and Joseph. In 1845 he removed with his family to Indiana, settling in Union Township, Elkhart County, where his wife died September 18, 1854. After his wife's death he went to Marshall County, Iowa, where he made his home about seventeen years, and was there married to Miss Jane Crow, who died September 23, 1877.

MARJON WARNER, an old settler of this county, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 1, 1830. His father, Peter Warner, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Elizabeth Warner, was born in Ohio. In 1834 he came to this county with his parents, who located on the Tippecanoe River, in Wayne Township, which was then a dense forest. They endured all the toils and hardships incident upon settling in a new country. Their nearest mill was at Wyland's, on the Elkhart River, and they had to go to Logansport for their groceries. His father entered nearly 300 acres of land, and was the first settler on the south side of the Tippecanoe River, in this county. He first cleared a piece of land

sufficiently large to enable him to build a log cabin. He had about \$2,500 when he came to Kosciusko County, and paid \$1.25 per acre for his land. The next year he put up a saw-mill on the Tippecanoe River, which he operated about two years, when it was removed further down the river and again set up, with space sufficient for a grist-mill. This combination mill he operated about fifteen years. This was the first grist-mill in the county. He raised a crop of five or six acres of corn the second year, and each succeeding year he cut more timber until he had quite a farm cleared. He was twice married and had ten children, three of whom are supposed to be living — Marion, Ordine and William. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for more than half a century was engaged in ministerial work. For a short time he was an itinerant minister, and subsequently established a church on his own farm. He was licensed to preach when twenty-two years of age, and did much service for the church. At the time he settled here Indians were plenty, especially the Miamis and Pottawatomies; but they were friendly Indians. He was appointed a viewer and helped to locate and survey many roads throughout the county. An interesting mill incident has been related by him. While it was situated on the bank of the river, about forty rods from the residence of Marion Warner, the dam at Barbee's Lake, at the head of Tippecanoe River, broke, and let immense shoals of fish (Buffalos) come down into the mill-race in sufficient numbers to stop the water-wheel. The mill was run with a reaction wheel with buckets. The father resided in this county until 1855, then removed to Iowa, where he died November 12, 1878. While in Iowa he was engaged in ministerial work. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm, and

received a common-school education. He was married January 6, 1853, to Miss Virginia Bowling, daughter of Thomas and Susan Bowling, formerly from Virginia. Mrs. Warner was born in Ohio. Mr. Warner settled upon his present farm in 1877, and has since resided here



JOHN EVERS, deceased, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1819. In his youth he learned the saddle and harness-maker's trade, and in 1837 he left his native State and went to Wayne County, Ohio, and worked at his trade in the village of Congress until 1843. He then came to this county and located at Warsaw, where he conducted a harness shop until his death, which occurred March 2, 1868. Mr. Evers was noted for his piety and integrity. From 1846 until his death he was an efficient class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was three times married. To the second union was born one son — George, of Detroit, Michigan. His third wife was Miss Elizabeth Lischey, of Warsaw. To this union three children were born — Horace and Eva, at home with their mother, and Mary Adelia, a stenographer and type-writer for a commission firm on the board of trade, in Chicago. Mrs. Evers was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1818. When eight years of age she went to Ohio with her parents, thence to this county in 1848. At the age of fifteen she became a member of the Presbyterian church, but at the time of her marriage she transferred her membership to the Methodist Episcopal church of Warsaw. During her long residence in that city she has drawn around her a large circle of true and devoted friends, who esteem her for her Christian principles,

and for the kind, motherly feeling she manifests toward all. Mr. Evers was for years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belonged to the lodge at Warsaw at the time of his death. He was honored with the burial rites of the order.

JOHN DORSEY, farmer, section 13, Plain Township, was born in Wabash County, Indiana, August 7, 1842. His parents, Boaz and Emeline Dorsey, reside near Oswego, and both are nearly eighty years old. His father is a native of Maryland, and came to Wabash County in 1840, remaining there a few years, when, owing to the unhealthfulness of the climate, he returned to Ohio. After several years he again came to Indiana, settling in Kosciusko County, on section 13, Plain Township. A short time since he removed to Oswego, his present abode. Seven children were born to these parents, five of whom survive—William, Owen, Henry, John and Mary. John has always been engaged in farming. He received his education in the early district schools. September 11, 1867, he was married to Nancy Billhimer, of Preble County, Ohio, by whom he had seven children—Allen T., Maggie, Effie, Ida M., Flora A., Clinton and Mary. Mrs. Dorsey died January 27, 1883, and August of that same year Mr. Dorsey married Susan House, also of Preble County, Ohio. He enlisted twice during the late war. The first time was in Darke County, Ohio, when he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, for three months. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, under General Miles. The entire regiment, including himself, were taken prisoners at the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He was paroled, however, soon after. He subse-

quently enlisted in Elkhart County, Indiana, in Company D, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and he became a part of the Army of the Tennessee under General Thomas. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Spring Hill, Nashville and numerous other unimportant engagements. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, in July, 1865. He then returned to Elkhart County, and in 1868 came to this county, settling upon his present farm in 1869. He has served as justice of the peace and school director, and in politics is a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Christian church, and ranks among the enterprising and influential men of the county, owning a good farm of eighty acres.

FRANK McCULLOUGH, one of the prominent farmers of Harrison Township, is a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being September 22, 1827, and is a son of Hugh and Mary McCullough, of Scotch descent. His parents had a family of four children, of whom three are now living—Frank, Mariah and Alice, who is married to John Rogan, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Frank McCullough was reared in his native State, and there learned the trade of a miller. He left Pennsylvania in his thirtieth year for Indiana, and for several years lived in Miami County. While living in Miami County he was married to Miss Clara Howard, who was born in 1842, by whom he had five children—William H., public-school teacher of Kosciusko County; Sarah A., wife of Charles Sparks; Charles; John and Edward, deceased. Mr. McCullough came to Kosciusko County about 1863, locating on his present farm adjoining Wooden Lake, and in 1871 a fine grist-mill

was erected on this farm by Mr. McCullough and L. P. Christiancy; the water to run the mill being supplied by Wooden Lake, by means of a mill-race. This mill was burned down a few years after its erection, causing a loss of \$20,000 to its proprietors. The mill was well furnished throughout, and had three run of burrs. Not only was the mill largely patronized by the farming community in its vicinity, but an extensive shipping trade had also been secured. Mr. McCullough superintended in person the manufacture of its products, which were fully equal to any placed on the market. Mr. McCullough has met with good success as an agriculturist, and now owns an excellent farm of 100 acres, where he resides. His fine brick residence was built with a view to comfort and convenience, and his barns and out-buildings are in good condition. In his political views Mr. McCullough affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN THOMAS was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 19, 1832. His parents were Ezekiel and Sarah M. Thomas, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Abner Barrett, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Of nine children born to his parents the following are living—Abner B., Mariah, Louisa, John, William C. and Sarah T. Our subject has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah A. Legge, whom he married October 31, 1854. They had four children—Ella, Sellie, Charles and Ulysses G. His present wife was formerly Elizabeth McKibbin, of this county. They have had five children, only three of whom are living—Emma J., Effie L. and Henry C. The deceased are John L. and Lydia M. In May, 1864, Mr. Thomas enlisted in Company C,

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, as a private, and served about four months. He was principally engaged in skinning and in guard duty. In November, 1864, he came to this county, and in the following spring settled upon his present farm, which is located on section 12, Wayne Township, where he owns sixty-five acres of excellent land. At the time he made his settlement the land was in a very swampy condition, and it required a great deal of hard work to bring it to its present productive state. Besides being engaged in general farming, Mr. Thomas devotes considerable attention to gardening, which he finds quite profitable. He is a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., and politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM K. GIBSON, a prosperous farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in Pocahontas County, Virginia, January 22, 1814, a son of John and Margaret Gibson, who were natives of the same State. He grew to manhood in his native State, receiving but a limited education, his youth being spent in assisting on the home farm. In his twenty-first year he came with his parents to Indiana, they locating in Lagrange County. A year later they removed to Noble County, being among the early settlers of that county, and there resided till their death. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom still survive—William K., John, David, Adam, Rebecca, Nancy, James and George. William K. was married January 21, 1841, to Miss Nancy Kinnison, who was born in Pocahontas County, Virginia, August 19, 1819, her parents, Mark and Nancy Kinnison, having been natives of the same State. Eight children have been

born to this union—Margaret, wife of Henry Bowser, of Elkhart County, Indiana; Amanda, wife of Edward Moore, of Noble County, Indiana; Davis; Henry; Minnie, wife of John Gawthrop, of Van Buren Township; Harlan, Clark and Charles. Mr. Gibson lived in Noble County, Indiana, for many years after his marriage. In 1865 he settled on his present farm on section 34, Van Buren Township, Kosciusko County, where he now owns 240 acres of well-improved and cultivated land. He has always followed the avocation of a farmer, and in his agricultural pursuits has met with excellent success, he having commenced life for himself without means, his fine property being the result of years of toil and persevering energy. In his political views he is a Democrat. While living in Noble County he served as trustee of Elkhart Township. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of Van Buren Township, and takes an active interest in all enterprises which tend toward the advancement of his township or county. Mr. Gibson has on his farm a fine orchard, covering some six or seven acres. Mrs. Gibson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

NDREW J. REA, a prominent farmer of Plain Township, was born in this county November 3, 1846, and was a son of James and Adaline Rea, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. They came to Kosciusko County about 1843, and for a time lived near Leesburgh. They finally settled in Warsaw, where they remained until their death. The father was an intimate friend of President Buchanan. He formerly conducted an extensive mercantile business in Philadelphia, and during the war of 1812 served the United

States as an officer in the army, and participated in the memorable attack on Quebec, resulting so disastrously to the American army. Of seven children born to his parents, six survive—John M., William C., James O., Ann Rebecca, Adaline T. and Andrew J. The youngest, Siddenham, died January 18, 1885, aged thirty-five years. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education. When eight years of age he made his home with B. Thomas, now deceased, of Prairie Township, remaining with him until his twenty-first year, when he began business for himself. In December, 1868, he was married to Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Jesse Thompson, of Plain Township. They had seven children, six of whom survive—James, Adaline, Stella, Jesse, Maud and William C. Mr. Rea is one of Plain Township's most enterprising farmers. He started in life with comparatively nothing. He now has a comfortable home and seventy-five acres of excellent land. Politically he is a Democrat.

EORGE GAULT, of Atwood, Indiana, is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born June 22, 1823, a son of William and Lydia Gault, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Ohio, and settled in Seneca County, where he was reared and educated. His parents were early settlers of Seneca County, and as soon as he was old enough he assisted his father in improving his pioneer farm. He has always been a farmer, but being a natural mechanic, he has worked at the carpenter's trade in connection with his agricultural pursuits. In 1849 he came to Indiana and lived in Noble County until 1863, when he moved to Kosci-



John Nixon

nsko County and located on the farm where he now lives. He owns eighty acres of good land, and also considerable town property, and in connection with attending to the cultivation of his farm is dealing in sewing machines and farm implements. Mr. Gault was married August 29, 1844, to Jane Smith, of Seneca County, Ohio, daughter of David and Susannah Smith, early settlers of that county. They had six children, of whom three are living—Josiah, Earl, and Ellen, second wife of Stephen Cook. Ann E., Dwight and William are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gault are members of the United Brethren church, and he is serving his church as trustee and class-leader. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

HARLAN GIBSON, a prosperous farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in Lagrange County, Indiana, September 26, 1852, a son of William K. and Nancy Gibson. When a boy he was taken by his parents to Kosciusko County, and here he was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of the county. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, which he has made his life-work, and by habits of industry and persevering energy he has succeeded well, and is now the owner of his fine farm in Van Buren Township, which contains 240 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Gibson has been twice married. October 27, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary E. Dewart, a daughter of Amos and Eliza E. Dewart, of Kosciusko County. She died February 28, 1880, leaving two children—Minnie and Samuel C., the former born June 23, 1875, and the latter January 16, 1878. Mr. Gibson was a second time married, February 3, 1881, to Miss Rilla I. Waldron, a

daughter of Wesley and Elizabeth Waldron, both of whom are deceased. Two children have been born to this union—William K., who was born October 28, 1881, and Victor, born October 28, 1883. Politically Mr. Gibson casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.

JOHIN NIXON, deceased, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, September 24, 1805, son of Robert and Jane Nixon. In June, 1822, he started for America, and landed in Philadelphia July 20. He lived one year in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania; thence to Huron County, Ohio, residing there twelve years, thence to Beardsley's Prairie, Cass County, Michigan, thence to Bone Prairie, Plain Township, this county, in 1838, residing there until his demise. In 1841 he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and his life was that of an exemplary Christian. A kind and loving husband and father, his loss was keenly felt, not only by the members of his own family and relatives, but by those who for many years had been associated with him. He had been afflicted for several years previous to his decease, being confined to his home, and he quietly passed away February 22, 1872. In politics he was a Republican. In the church he had officiated as steward for several years. September 20, 1827, in Huron County, Ohio, he was married to Jane Bryson, born January 17, 1806, daughter of Samuel and Ann Bryson, of Pennsylvania. Nine children were born to this union—Jane A., born November 21, 1828, died January 15, 1875; Elizabeth, born July 20, 1830, died March 4, 1873; James, born January 14, 1833, died August 30, 1862; Robert, born August 26, 1835, died April 12, 1854; Samuel B., born

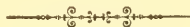
August 29, 1837, died April 28, 1838; Isabella, born April 18, 1840; William, born April 11, 1843, died September 18, 1862; Sarah L., born September 30, 1845, and David C., born October 12, 1850. Isabella is the wife of Simon Meek, of this county; Sarah L. is the wife of Willis Layton, of Elkhart County; James fell in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, during the late war, being shot through the breast after having been in the service but a short time; William was shot through the heart at the battle of Inka, Mississippi; David C. resides on the homestead. He was married December 29, 1880, to Emma Hearn, daughter of Samuel and Susan Hearn, of Plain Township. They have two children—Rose and Mary E. Mr. Nixon was a man of industrious habits and great force of character. In his death the community lost one of its best and noblest citizens.

ABRAHAM BRENNEMAN, farmer, of Plain Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1831, son of Abraham and Elizabeth Brenneman. In 1836 his parents removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where they remained until 1851, then came to Indiana and settled in Whitley County. His parents had twelve children who grew to maturity—Catherine, David, Abraham, Fannie, Isaac, Levi, Benjamin, John, Barbara, Elizabeth, Henry and Mary. Five of the last named are deceased. Henry was a soldier in the late civil war. Being wounded at Shiloh, he was brought to Columbia City, where he died soon after. The parents remained in Whitley County until their death. Abraham was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. January 17, 1856, he was married to

Mary J., daughter of Lyman and Lucy (Cole) North, of Champaign County, Ohio. Six of their nine children are living—Frank H., Frances, wife of W. B. Stanton, of Plain Township; Lulie, wife of S. V. Robison, of Tippecanoe Township; Albert, Carey and Jessie. The deceased are—Addis, Lyman and Orrin. Mr. Brenneman settled upon his present farm on section 21 in 1882, and has 160 acres of good land. He has served as school director, and is a consistent member of the Baptist church. He is a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises. Politically he is a Republican.

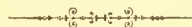
THOMAS S. H. WHEELER, of the firm of Zumbrun & Wheeler, brick manufacturers, was born in Orleans County, New York, June 10, 1849. When two years of age he was taken by his parents, Sanford and Harriet E., to Michigan, where they remained until his thirteenth year, then removed to Whitley County, this State, thence to this county in 1881. He received a common-school education, and in June, 1877, was married to Mary S. Reed, of this county. To this union have been born six children, five of whom are living—Jessie M., Alice A., Mary B., Franklin H. and Sanford N. He owns a half interest in the brick manufacturing works, which are located one and a half miles north of Warsaw. The stationary shed is 30 x 150 feet in dimensions, capable of containing 700,000 brick under cover. The machinery used is of the most approved style, including the celebrated "Anderson Chief" machine. The works were established about thirty years ago, and have passed into the hands of several proprietors. In 1886 about 11,000,000 brick were manufactured, their trade being mostly local. The goods are very

firm and inferior to none in the market. Since the present proprietors have operated here, from twelve to eighteen men have been employed.



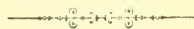
CALEB HENDEE, retired merchant, who was formerly proprietor of the oldest boot and shoe house in Warsaw, was born in Newark, Wayne County, New York, July 27, 1827, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, Caleb Hendee, was a native of Vermont. He settled in Wayne County, New York, about the year 1826, and by occupation was a farmer. His mother was also a native of Vermont. They removed to Indiana in 1842, and settled on a farm near Royal Center, Cass County, where they both died, the father in 1876, and the mother in 1864. When thirteen years of age Mr. Hendee was taken by his parents to Canada. When eighteen he removed with them to Cass County. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and when nineteen years old he left home and followed his trade as a journeyman for about twenty-eight years, working mostly in Bath until 1852. He then came to Warsaw, where he was soon afterward engaged in selling boots and shoes, as well as in the manufacture of them. In 1867 he began to deal exclusively in boots and shoes, his being the oldest establishment of the kind in the city of Warsaw. January 1, 1887, he sold his stock to De Graff & Weaver, and has retired from the active duties of life. Politically he is a Lincoln Republican. In 1869 he was elected village trustee of Warsaw. August 27, 1847, he was married at Bath, New York, to Miss Abigail Bush. They have three children—Mrs. Mary Helen Brewer, wife of J. A. Brewer, of Warsaw; George W., a shoemaker; Edgar E., a lawyer in Anderson, In-

diana. Mrs. Hendee is a member of the Disciple church at Warsaw. Mr. Hendee was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but in 1856 he "advanced" to the belief in Liberalism.



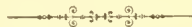
WILLIAM H. GROVE, a prosperous agriculturist of Van Buren Township, and an early settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, October 14, 1836, his parents, Henry and Phœbe Grove, also being Virginians by birth. They had a family of eight children, six of whom are living—Mary, William H., Joseph, David, Charles and James. William H. grew to manhood in his native State, his youth being spent in assisting on the home farm and in attending the common schools. He was married in Virginia, March 8, 1858, to Miss Nancy Ziler, who was born in Frederick County, Virginia, October 9, 1835, a daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth Ziler, who were natives of the same State. Mr. and Mrs. Ziler were the parents of ten children, seven of whom yet survive—John, George, Catherine, Mary, Hannah, Nancy and Jacob. To Mr. and Mrs. Grove have been born eight children—Ziler H., Henry A., Abbie, William, Oliver, George, Mary and one who is deceased. In 1860 Mr. Grove immigrated with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he has since made his home. He came to the county in limited circumstances, but by persevering industry and good management he has prospered in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 235 acres of choice land in Van Buren Township. Since coming to Van Buren Township he has served as school director. He is an active and public-spirited citizen, and is a liberal contributor to all en-

terprises which have for their object the advancement of the township or county. Politically Mr. Grove is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Leesburgh, Indiana.



WILLIAM LEFFEL, an old and respected pioneer of Lake Township, Kosciusko County, is a native of Botetourt County, Virginia, born November 9, 1812. His parents, Jacob and Catharine Leffel, removed to Clarke County, Ohio, in 1814, settling near Springfield. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, and of this number six are living. All grew to maturity, and with the exception of one son and two daughters, married and reared families. William Leffel, our subject, was reared in Clarke County, Ohio, and was married in that State March 30, 1837, to Miss Julia A. Tritel. Of the twelve children born to this union seven are living—Lucinda, George, Ezra, Catherine, Anna, Henry and Joshua, the two eldest being natives of Ohio, and the rest of the family born in Kosciusko County, Indiana. William Leffel came with his brother Samuel to Indiana in 1839, Samuel settling in Wabash County, and our subject locating with his family in Lake Township, Kosciusko County. Here they lived in a rude pole shanty until their hewed-log house was completed in the fall of the same year. Mr. Leffel purchased a half section of land, paying \$2.50 per acre, and most of this he cleared with his own hands, not an acre of his now large and highly-cultivated farm being cleared. Settlers were few in the county at that time, Indians and wild animals being the principal inhabitants. This was a favorite hunting-ground for the Indians and they

would frequently stop at the early settler's cabin to ask for food. No roads had been made in the county at that early day, and the now thriving town of Warsaw was but a hamlet containing only a few log cabins. Mr. Leffel has witnessed the many wonderful changes which have taken place during the past forty years, changing the wilderness into fruitful farms and prosperous towns and villages, with school-houses and churches to be seen everywhere. All his children are married and settled in life, and his grandchildren number twenty-three, and his great-grandchildren, seven. His youngest son, Joshua, manages the homestead, and resides in a cottage near the home of his parents on the old home farm. March 30, 1887, the parents will celebrate their fiftieth marriage anniversary. They are now enjoying that rest which they have so well earned by years of toil and persevering energy, and are numbered among the most respected citizens of Kosciusko County. Joshua Oren, the first missionary that came to Kosciusko County, held meetings in William Leffel's house, a log cabin then. Meetings were held there until a log school-house was built, and they then held meetings there, the people coming five to twelve miles to church.



GILKANAH HUFFMAN, deceased, was born in Bedford County, Virginia, December 29, 1815, son of Herbert and Sarah Huffman. When he was five years old he had the misfortune to lose his father by death, and he was taken to Clarke County, Ohio, where he was reared. He was thrown upon his own resources at a very early age. His mother died in 1842. He was married in Elkhart County in 1837 to Miss Mary J. Cowan, born November 5, 1818, daughter of

Thomas and Jane Cowan, of that county. Their surviving children are Jennie, Herbert, Rebecca M., wife of Joseph C. Blain; William and John. Mr. Huffman came to Elkhart County when he was in his twentieth year, remaining there until the spring of 1843, when he came to this county and resided at Oswego until 1861, in which year he settled on what is now known as the Huffman homestead, near Oswego. While residing at that place he carried on blacksmithing, and was among the first smiths of that old and now historic hamlet. He served as school director, and was a recognized leader in the United Presbyterian church, contributing to its support both by deeds and words. His wife died in 1859, beloved by all who knew her. In politics he was a Democrat. He died in January, 1886. Thus passed away a pioneer whose life-work was completed, and he has gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns. He left a family well provided for, giving each a fair start in life. The memory of the deceased is still fresh in the minds of all with whom he associated.

J C. BLAIN was born in Clarke County, Ohio, August 26, 1834. His parents were Samuel and Margaret (Cowan) Blain, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky. In 1835 they came to this county, and remained until 1852, then removed to Oregon, remaining until 1873, and while on a return journey the father died in Kansas. The mother subsequently returned to Oregon, where she died soon after. Three of their five children survive—James, Mary and Joseph C. When in his nineteenth year our subject went to Oregon, and engaged in mining during the

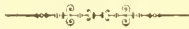
winter, and in brick making during the summer, and for a time he was engaged in teaming between Oregon and the British possessions, and various other important points. He returned to this county, and in November, 1875, married Rebecca Huffman, daughter of Elkanah Huffman, deceased. To this union five children have been born, four of whom survive—Elkanah, Maggie, Mary and James G. Mr. Blain subsequently returned with his wife to Oregon and remained three years, then again returned to this county. He has a well-improved farm of eighty-two acres. Politically he is a Republican. William B. Blain, an uncle of our subject, was the second sheriff elected in this county, and was one of the pioneer merchants.

CASHES ALDRIDGE, one of the enterprising farmers of Harrison Township, living on section 6, was born near Lima, Ohio, in 1848, a son of Joseph and Mary (Rumbaugh) Aldridge, his father a native of Jackson County, Ohio, and his mother born near Martinsburg, Virginia. They were married in Greene County, Ohio, and of the thirteen children born to them only three survive—Catherine, wife of Daniel A. Hadsell, of Allen County, Ohio; Mary, wife of Bethel Bellinger, also of Allen County, and Cashes, the subject of this sketch. The parents removed to Allen County, Ohio, in the year 1830, and still reside in that county, near Lima. Cashes Aldridge, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Allen County, receiving his education in the common schools of that county. He was united in marriage October 8, 1868, to Miss Eliza Atmur, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 4, 1844, a daughter of Levi and Louisa (Marshall) Atmur, natives of Virginia. Her

parents moved to Champaign County, Ohio, in an early day, bringing with them their family, which consisted of five children. They subsequently removed to Allen County, Ohio, where they died, the mother October 27, 1868, and the father in April, 1881. To Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge have been born eight children—Joseph L., Hattie L., Lawrence D., Louisa M., Jesse H., Bertha C., John C. and Willis E., of whom the latter is deceased. Mr. Aldridge lived in Allen County, Ohio, until the fall of 1881, when he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and has since followed farming on his present farm, near Atwood, in Harrison Township, where he has fifty acres of choice land. He began life on his own account at the age of eighteen years, and has by his industrious habits and good business management met with success in all his undertakings. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and while living in Allen County served his church as class-leader. He has always taken an active part in Sabbath-school work, and has held the position of superintendent of the school. Mrs. Aldridge is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BSALOM DURBIN, farmer, section 21, Wayne Township, was born in Knox County, Ohio, near Mount Vernon, April 14, 1835. His father, Basil Durbin, was a native of Maryland, and is now deceased. His mother, Mary Durbin, is also a native of Maryland, and is now past eighty years of age. His parents had three children that grew to maturity—Absalom, Melissa and John T. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native State, and educated in the public schools of Knox County. He followed

school-teaching for a short period. January 1, 1866, he was married in Knox County to Elizabeth Henley, born November 22, 1840, in Muskingum County, Ohio. When eleven years of age she was taken by her parents to Knox County, where she was reared to maturity. Her parents were Gregory and Barbara Henley, of European ancestry. The mother is deceased, and the father still resides in Knox County. Mr. and Mrs. Durbin have had seven children—Basil, Jennie, Charley, Regina, Emma, Henry and Flora. After his marriage Mr. Durbin removed to Allen County, this State, thence to De Kalb County, and to this county in the spring of 1878. He owns eighty acres of good land. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic church, and are respected members of society.


LI CROWL, engaged in farming in Van Buren Township, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born January 2, 1855, a son of Michael and Elizabeth Crowl, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. They were among the first pioneers of Kosciusko County, coming here in the year 1837. The father then entered 155 acres of land on section 36, township 34 north, range 6 east, settling on his heavily-timbered farm, where he built a log cabin. His land was entered before it was surveyed by the Government. Indians were the principal inhabitants of the township when the father settled here, and here he endured many of the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. He was one of the representative pioneers of Van Buren Township where he lived till his death, June 26, 1885, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Dunkard church. In

politics he was a Democrat. To the parents of our subject were born eleven children, of whom seven survive—Samuel, Susan, Julian, Hiram, Hagar, James and Eli. Eli Crowl, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Kosciusko County, where he has always lived with the exception of sixteen months spent in the far west. He received but the rudiments of an education by attending the district schools of his township. March 9, 1879, he was married to Miss Caroline Carson, a native of Clarke County, Iowa, born February 20, 1857. Her parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Carson, were born in Pennsylvania and West Virginia respectively, and are now living in Clarke County, Iowa, where they have made their home for many years. They have had a family of thirteen children, nine still living, as follows—Thomas, Chambers, James, Mary, Ellen, Nancy, Ephraim, Job and Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Crowl are the parents of three children—Elizabeth, born December 10, 1879; Jesse, born April 27, 1881, and Alva, born April 17, 1886. Mr. Crowl has always followed farming pursuits and is now the owner of seventy-three acres of choice land where he resides, on section 36, Van Buren Township. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.

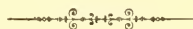
REV. AMSEY H. PUTERBAUGH, of Plain Township, was born in Elkhart County, this State, December 30, 1851, a son of Henry and Mary Puterbaugh, natives of Ohio, the former of German and the latter of Welsh ancestry. They were among the first settlers of Elkhart County. To this union were born seven children—George, Mary, John, Amsey H., David, Hannah and Orville. The subject of this sketch was

reared a farmer, and liberally educated, having attended various institutions of note, among them the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of twenty-two he began teaching, and followed that vocation several years. He was principal of the public school at Oswego six years. At nineteen years of age he became interested in ministerial work, becoming identified with the German Baptist denomination, and to the present time he has been an earnest toiler in the Master's vineyard. He has spent much time in self-culture, and was formerly an active leader in debating societies. September 28, 1876, he was married to Rilla Clem, daughter of John and Elizabeth Clem, of Van Buren Township. Two of their three children are living—Edna and Roy. Mr. Puterbaugh has a good farm of eighty acres, and resides on section 23.

SAMUEL E. BANKS, one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Seward Township, residing at Burkett, is a native of Delaware County, Indiana, born near Muncie February 6, 1839, a son of Thomas and Jane (Moffett) Banks, the father a native of Kentucky, of German descent, and the mother of Irish ancestry. The paternal grandparents of our subject, Adam and Elizabeth (Meek) Banks, were both natives of Germany, and the maternal grandparents, Samuel and Mary (Donaldson) Moffett, were born, reared and married in Ireland, coming to America with one son, James Moffett. Thomas Banks and Jane Moffett came to Fayette County with their parents, the former in 1811 and the latter one year later. They were married in that county in 1828, remaining there till 1835, when the father removed with his family to a farm near Muncie, Indiana. In 1863 he sold his

land near Muncie and removed to Bourbon, Marshall County, Indiana, remaining there till his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of seventy-six years, his wife surviving him four years. They were the parents of eight children—Desdemona, Luther, Minerva, Mary, Samuel E., Betsy, Emeline and Sarah. The father was a brick molder by trade, and for many years followed that occupation. He was a well-educated man, and was a leading local politician of the Democratic party. For twelve years he was justice of the peace, and was postmaster four years of Richwoods office, Delaware County, Indiana, and was also one of the commissioners of that county. Samuel E. Banks, whose name heads this sketch, followed farming and dealing in stock until his marriage, at the age of twenty-six years, to Miss Lydia Hoopingartner. She was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, September 7, 1843, a daughter of George and Christina (Steece) Hoopingartner, who came to Indiana before her marriage. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Banks purchased a farm, on which he lived for nineteen years, although he purchased a saw-mill near his farm in 1867, which he operated for fourteen years. On that farm the following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Banks—Laura V., Omer L., Ada F., Maude C. and one who died in infancy unnamed. In 1881 he disposed of his farm and mill, and with his family came to the village of Palestine, in Kosciusko County, Indiana. Leaving his family at Palestine he went to Burkett, where he erected the first saw-mill in the newly surveyed town, which was completed in the fall of 1881. Mr. Banks, with his new mill, cut the lumber for the first building erected in the town, which is now occupied by Adam Horn, druggist. He also cut the lumber for the first residence, built in the spring of 1882 by C. Burkett. The same spring Horace

Tucker and Peter Blue built the Banks Hotel, of which Mr. and Mrs. Banks were the first proprietors, the hotel being still carried on by them. Mr. Banks operated his saw-mill till the fall of 1884, when he sold it to C. L. Morris, and purchased the stove-mill built by A. F. Johnston in the spring of that year. In the fall of 1885 he purchased a new saw-mill outfit, which he operated, together with his stove-mill, by one engine of thirty-six horse power. Mr. Banks cut and shipped the first carload of lumber over the Nickel Plate Railroad, and since April 1, 1882, has cut and shipped 2,900,000 feet of lumber and fifty cars of piling. In 1870 he became a Master Mason, becoming a member of Bourbon Lodge, No. 227, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of Bourbon Chapter, R. A. M. He is a prominent local politician in Seward Township, and was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for five years. General N. P. Banks, of military fame, is a cousin of our subject.



 MOS HOADLEY, deceased, was born in the State of Ohio, in what is now Mahoning County, the date of his birth being September 30, 1831, and was a son of Harvey and Hannah Hoadley. He was reared to manhood at his birth-place, receiving such education as the schools of that early day afforded. He was married in Ohio March 31, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth J. Snyder, a native of Ohio, born June 25, 1832, her parents, John and Elizabeth Snyder, being natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoadley were born five children, as follows—Wilmer M.; Mary A., deceased, was the wife of William Jackson; Delbert H., deceased; Mirelda E., wife of John Snyder, of Kosciusko

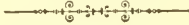
County, and John, still at home. In 1853 Mr. Hoadley left Ohio for Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he lived at Syracuse about three years. He then removed to St. Joseph County, Indiana, and two years later located in Marshall County, where he lived about five years. He then returned to Kosciusko County and settled on Wooden Lake, in Harrison Township, where he followed farming and carpentry till his death, which occurred November 15, 1877. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and as a neighbor he was highly respected for his many manly qualities. He took an active interest in the advancement of his township or county, and was a liberal supporter of all enterprises which he deemed for the public welfare. In his political views he affiliated with the Democratic party. He was a member of the United Brethren church. Mrs. Hoadley is a member of the same church, and is a respected member of society. She still makes her home on the old homestead in Harrison Township, where she has a good farm of fifty-four acres. Mr. and Mrs. Hoadley started life together without capital, but by their combined frugality and persevering industry they met with success, and became well settled in life.

ing as school director. He owns 116 acres of good land, and is a successful farmer. In 1864 he entered the Government service as a carpenter, and went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and served four months, and was honorably discharged and came home. The second year of his marriage he lost his wheat crop by fire, but since that time has had good success, and now has a fair share of this world's goods.

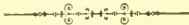
ANDREW ROOP, one of the successful agriculturists of Van Buren Township, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, February 24, 1837, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Roop, who were natives of the same State. Of a large number of children born to his parents the following yet survive—Sarah A., Rachel, Jane, Andrew, William, George and Daniel. Andrew Roop was about ten years of age when he was brought by his parents to Indiana, they locating in Adams County, and there he grew to manhood, being reared to agricultural pursuits. He was united in marriage November 29, 1860, to Miss Ruth Bowen, who was born in Van Wert County, Ohio, April 26, 1841, her parents, Cyrus and Mary Bowen, both being natives of the State of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eleven children, and of this number ten are living at the present time—John, Charles, Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, Eliza, Mary A., Margaret, Nancy and Ruth. The parents of Mrs. Roop were early pioneers of Van Wert County, Ohio, settling there in the woods when the Indians were the principal inhabitants, and are still residents of that county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roop—John W., Cyrus T., Mary E. and Annie M. Mr. Roop resided in Mercer County, Ohio, some eleven years, when, in 1883, he came with his family

JACOB KIMES, JR., was born in Kosciusko County July 17, 1843, and was reared to manhood amid the scenes of pioneer life, receiving his education in a district school. He was married January 2, 1868, to Julia Rosbrugh, daughter of Jacob Rosbrugh, a pioneer of Plain Township. To this union were born three children—Erwin E., Edward H. and Cora L. Mr. Kimes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Republican. At present he is serv-

to Kosciusko County, Indiana, since which he has resided on his farm in Van Buren Township. He is one of the self-made men of Kosciusko County, having from a small beginning acquired his fine farm of 100 acres which is valued at \$5,000. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, which he has served as steward for six years. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

 **J**ACOB KIMES, SR., was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1814, son of Peter and Nancy (Leggett) Kimes. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and in 1833 was married to Elizabeth Kensinger. To this union were born eleven children, six of whom survive — George, Jacob, Daniel, John, Susan and Catherine. Mr. Kimes came to this county in 1836 from Ohio, where he had lived about three years previously. He settled on his present farm on section 31, Plain Township, in the old "Monoquet Reserve," having entered 118 acres of land from the Government. His home was a wild forest, which at that time abounded with various species of wild game, and it was no remarkable thing to kill a deer before breakfast and have it dressed and prepared for the morning meal. Mr. Kimes killed a deer on the first day of his arrival in the county; and in fact, for many years, the forest furnished, by his skillful marksmanship, much game and deer, upon which the family, in those early pioneer days, subsisted. The modern luxuries of beef, pork, etc., were not within the financial grasp of the sturdy, honest pioneer. Mr. Kimes was a great hunter in those days, and his steady and sure aim sounded the death-knell of many a forest fowl and deer; but for the last twenty years,

owing to the scarcity of game, his former hunting activity has gradually slackened. He was obliged to go to La Fayette for corn, and to Goshen, which contained the nearest grist-mill, for his flour, and the unpleasant rides which he experienced can only be realized by those who have had a similar trial of traveling over those early corduroy roads and rough trails. He has seen much of pioneer life, and is one of the oldest living settlers of Kosciusko County. His wife died in 1884. He is entirely a self-made man. He commenced farming immediately upon his arrival here, with a pair of three-year-old steers and a wagon, and was somewhat in debt. He now owns 600 acres of excellent land, a monument to his untiring industry and perseverance. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as road supervisor. He was formerly a Whig. He is one of the representative pioneers of Kosciusko County.

 **A**UGUSTUS L. YENNER (in German, Jenner), justice of the peace of Harrison Township, is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, where he was born August 29, 1837, the son of William and Catherine Jenner. He was reared in his native country, attending common school, and two terms academy, and has taught nineteen terms of common school. He was married in Crawford County, in 1862, to Harriet Kintzel, who was born March 11, 1839, in Pennsylvania, and a daughter of David and Mary Kintzel, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of the State of New York. Of Mr. Yenner's six children, four are living—Mary E., William D., Franklin and Benjamin. August 20, 1862, Mr. Yenner enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, as a private, and after one

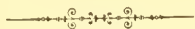


James W. Munson



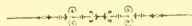
Elizabeth G. Munson

year in the service was promoted to Corporal. He was in the service until the close of the war—nearly three years. He participated at Perryville, Chickamunga, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, the entire Atlanta campaign, Jonesboro, Bentonville, Averysboro and numerous others of minor importance. He was wounded in the forehead at Perryville, which left a scar, and also at Chickamunga, where he received a wound in his foot. He was discharged June 20, 1865. After the war he removed to this county and located in Prairie Township, where he resided seven years. He then removed to Harrison Township, where he has since resided. He owns 120 acres of well-improved land, and is very successful. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and has been a class-leader, trustee, etc. He was elected justice of the peace in 1884 for four years. He is a member of the Grand Army Post, and in politics is a Republican.



JAMES W. MUNSON, a prominent farmer of Wayne Township, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, November 24, 1837. His parents were Charles and Clarissa Munson, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New York, both being of English ancestry. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather in the war of 1812. Two of his father's children survive—James W. and Ellen, wife of D. J. Smith, now living in Wayne County, Iowa. When Mr. Munson was in his eighth year his parents came to Indiana, locating in La Grange County for one year, and removing to Noble County the following spring, where they remained a short time; thence to De Kalb County, and to this county in 1847. His father purchased

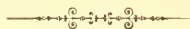
100 acres of land, which he improved and resided thereon many years, finally removing to Warsaw, where his father died in 1873. James W. received a fair English education in his youth, since which time he has always been engaged in farming. September 2, 1860, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Grove, a native of Clarke County, Ohio, and daughter of John W. and Anne Grove, who came to this county previous to the late civil war. Her father was a soldier in the Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, and lost his life in the battle at Chattanooga while fighting in defense of his country. Mr. and Mrs. Munson have had twelve children. The following survive—Elmer E., William W., Etta F., wife of Martin Wertenberger, of Monroe Township; Albert U., Chester O., Arthur E., Clorous G., Lulu E., Ora M., Ada A. and Floyd C. Mr. Munson is a liberal contributor to all enterprises that have for their object the welfare of his community. He has met with good success in a business way, being the owner of 258 acres of well-improved land. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.



JOHN L. MERRITT, a prominent and enterprising farmer of Seward Township, was born at Union Springs, Cayuga County, New York, in 1834. His parents, Timothy C. and Elizabeth (Lamkin) Merritt, being natives of the same county. The parents removed to Ohio in 1836, and in 1838 the mother died in Scipio, that State, leaving at her death two children—John L., our subject, and Caroline E., who married W. V. Swigart, of Bloomville, Seneca County, Ohio. The father of our subject was again married, in 1841, to Mary A. Maston, of Hawley, New Orleans County, New York, and to this

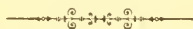
union were born four children—Esther A., Zacharia T., Julia and Alfred L. The year following his second marriage the father removed with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and settled in Seward Township. He afterward went to Logansport, Indiana, but returned to Kosciusko County in 1847. He subsequently returned to Logansport, where he died in 1878. John L. Merritt, whose name heads this sketch, came with his father to Kosciusko County when about eight years of age. In 1854 he engaged in the grocery trade with his father at Logansport, and later returned to Kosciusko County, where he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with excellent success, being a thorough, practical farmer. He was married in 1855 to Miss Rachel Garvin, daughter of Hon. James Garvin, one of the pioneers of Seward Township and a member of the State Legislature. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, of whom Lillian P. and Lucas, the eldest and the youngest, are deceased. Their son Timothy married Rosella Hollaway, of Beaver Dam, Kosciusko County, and they are the parents of one son, named Leon M. Timothy Merritt resides with his family in an addition built to the handsome residence which is occupied by his father, and both are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Merritt has been identified with the advancement of Seward Township for many years, and has always taken an active interest in anything pertaining to its welfare, especially in the causes of education and religion. He had frequently been solicited to become a candidate for official honors, but persistently declined until 1884, when he was elected township trustee, his official term expiring in 1888, and no more efficient trustee than Mr. Merritt has ever filled that office. Both Mr. and Mrs. Merritt are members of

the Baptist church, and respected members of society.



JACOB MORE, farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, Jefferson Township, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, March 6, 1837. His parents, William S. and Anna (Snider) More, were natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather immigrated from Ireland and his grandmother from Germany to America in an early day. William S. removed to Holmes County in the fall of 1822, and was married to Miss Anna Snider April 1, 1824. To this union ten children were born—Susanna, deceased, was the wife of John Hoffer, of Scott Township; Margaret married Andrew Hoffer; the latter died in 1866, and Margaret afterward married Samuel Gay, of Etna Green Township, this county; Georgie; Eliza, deceased, who married Alonzo T. Doty, of Van Buren Township; Peter H., who lives in Missouri; Jacob, William A.; Nancy Ann, deceased, who married Jacob Hepler, of Scott Township; and two, unnamed, died in infancy. They came to this township in the spring of 1858, where the father bought 160 acres of unimproved land, which he cleared with the help of his sons Jacob and William A., and built a frame house, where he lived until his death, which was in May, 1884, in his eighty-fourth year. His wife died in December, 1881, in her seventy-eighth year. Our subject was married October 18, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Mull, daughter of George and Barbara (Hepler) Mull, natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. They have had five children—John F., Hannah; Melissa, who married Charles W. Klouse, of Scott Township; Mary Ann, Ira, Calvin, who died at the age of six years, and one unnamed that died

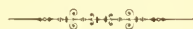
in infancy. In 1864 Mr. More and his brother William purchased a saw-mill of Cooper & Co., Mount Vernon, Ohio, and operated it three years. They sold this mill to Stromer & Burchard, of Elkhart County, and afterward bought a mill of the Mansfield Manufacturing Company, running it until 1866, then sold it to Phillips, Peter and John Bergemer, of this county. Mr. More purchased eighty acres of land of his father in 1870, and afterward eighty acres more, which he now owns and has in a good state of cultivation, being under-drained, and he has also built one of the finest houses and barns in the township. He was elected justice of the peace in 1872, and served fourteen years. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. More's parents were members of the German Reformed church.



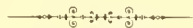
L EVI C. SMITH, of Pierceton, was born in Wayne County, New York, August 7, 1838, a son of William and Ann (Osgood) Smith, who were old pioneers of Kosciusko County, coming here as early as 1844. Levi C. was six years old when his parents came to Kosciusko County, they locating in the woods one mile southwest of the present town of Pierceton. He was reared a farmer, and educated in the common district schools of his neighborhood. He remained on the homestead till October, 1863, when he enlisted in the Union army as a private, and when his regiment was organized he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company I, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, receiving his commission from Governor O. P. Morton January 5, 1864. He was mustered into the service at Kendallville, Indiana, April 28, 1864, to take effect January 10, 1864. March 1, 1865, he was promoted to First Lieutenant

by Governor Morton, and was mustered as such at Mobile, Alabama, June 25, 1865, to take effect May 23, 1865, serving as such till his regiment was mustered out. During 1864, until the last battle at Nashville, Tennessee, his regiment operated against the guerrillas in Alabama. In the spring of 1865 his regiment was ordered from Nashville to New Orleans, Louisiana, and from there to Fort Blakely, where his regiment was engaged. After the fall of Fort Blakely he was on duty at Mobile, Alabama, until his regiment was ordered to Columbus, Mississippi. He was then detached from his regiment, and ordered with his company to Artesia, Mississippi, and was there on duty until he was ordered with his company to Corinth, Mississippi, and was in command at that place until September 1, 1865, when he was ordered back to Columbus, Mississippi, by detail on court-martial, to convene at that place September 7, 1865, from which place his regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was mustered out November 10, 1865, he receiving his discharge at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 23, 1865, the war being closed. After his discharge he returned to Pierceton, Indiana, where he was engaged in dealing in lumber and in the manufacture of hubs and spokes until 1868, when he sold out his hub and spoke factory. He was married April 27, 1869, to Miss Lizzie Brower, and they are the parents of one child, named Orton B. In 1868 he formed a partnership with F. H. Foster, with whom he was associated in the drug business at Pierceton until 1873, when he disposed of his interest to L. S. Foster. He was then engaged in the lumber trade for a year or two, since which he has been in the brokerage business. Politically he is a Republican. He is a comrade of John Murray Post, No. 124, G. A. R., of Pierceton, of which he has

been quartermaster since its organization, a period of about four years.

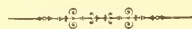


JOHNN RINGGENBERG, farmer, section 10, Scott Township, was born in Switzerland, son of John and Elizabeth (Shechlepe) Ringgenberg, natives also of Switzerland, who immigrated to this country in 1845. They settled in Scott Township and purchased 160 acres of unimproved land, which he cleared and improved until it is now in a good state of cultivation. John R., Jr., was married in June, 1851, to Miss Mary Berger, daughter of Henry M. and Frederica Berger, natives of Germany. To this union fourteen children were born, six of whom are still living. Mr. Ringgenberg has 240 acres of fine land in Scott Township and 160 acres of partially-improved land in Harvey County, Kansas. He has built a fine house and good farm buildings, and is one of the representative farmers of the county. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and himself and wife are members of the Evangelical church.



JOSEPH MOREHEAD, or Muirhead, farmer, section 13, Tippecanoe Township, owns ninety-four acres in this section. He was born in this county June 8, 1848, where he has always resided. His parents were Joseph and Nancy (Champion) Morehead. His father was a native of Virginia, and when a young man came to Ohio, where he was married. In 1837 he came to this county with wife and one child—Allen Morehead, and settled one and three-fourths miles north of Webster, in northwest quarter of section 3, where he died June 5, 1850.

and lies buried in Cable cemetery. He left a wife and six children. The mother of Joseph was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1811, where she was reared and married. She is living in Tippecanoe County with her son Allen. Mr. Morehead was married June 4, 1874, to Miss Catherine Leslie, who was born in Warsaw, this county, May 27, 1856. They have three children—Mabel A., Gertrude E. and Stanley A. Mrs. Morehead is a daughter of Joseph and Amanda (Rawson) Leslie. Her father was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1827, and when a boy came to Michigan, near Schoolcraft, where he was reared on a farm until he was twenty years of age. He studied for a physician, and after finishing his course was married and came to Warsaw. He practiced his profession in that city until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted, became Lieutenant of his company, was promoted to Captain, then to Lieutenant-Colonel, and was killed in a sabre charge by a pistol-shot piercing his heart. His remains were brought back to Warsaw and buried in the old cemetery. His widow resides at Pierceton. He had three children—Catherine, wife of Mr. Morehead; Clara M., wife of L. R. Gerar, and Florence E., who is living with her mother at Pierceton. Mrs. Morehead is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically Mr. Morehead is a Republican.



SAMUEL KESLING, deceased, was a native of Ohio, born in Warren County August 3, 1818. He was reared in Preble County, Ohio, remaining there until attaining his majority, when he removed with his parents to Miami County, Indiana, where he followed agricultural pursuits several years. He finally gave up farming and began work-

ing at the shoemaker's trade, which he continued fifteen years, when he embarked in the dry goods business at Chili, Miami County. About 1859 or 1860 he left Miami County and moved to Kosciusko County, living here until his death, which occurred June 17, 1885. He was an honorable, upright citizen, and his death was a source of universal regret. He was a prominent and influential citizen of both Miami and Kosciusko counties, aiding liberally all enterprises which he deemed of public benefit. He was formerly a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at the time of his death belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry. In his political views he affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. Kesling was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Miller, and to them were born three children, two of whom, a son and a daughter, are living. His second marriage was to Miss Emma Guy, in Kosciusko County, in 1869, her parents, William and Phoebe Guy, being among the early settlers of the county. His widow and children still live on the homestead in Harrison Township, which contains eighty acres of highly-cultivated land. Mrs. Kesling is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is much respected in the community where she has spent her life.

DANIEL KIMES, farmer, section 30, Plain Township, was born in this county September 24, 1848. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Kimes, the former residing in Plain Township, and the latter deceased. He was reared in this county, and was early inured to farm work, and when young had not the opportunity for getting an education such as is afforded the boys of the present day. His father being a pioneer,

Daniel, as well as his brothers, was thrown in for his share of the work in helping to clear the land and establish a home; consequently, he knows something of the toils, hardships and privations experienced by the pioneers in clearing away the forests and converting them into the pleasant farms and blossoming fields of to-day. He has been an eye-witness to the splendid development of Kosciusko County, which now ranks among the wealthiest and foremost counties of northern Indiana. January 22, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary C. McCleary, daughter of David and Celia McCleary, early settlers of this county. They have had five children—Harvey M., Nora (deceased), Edith E., Saloma C. and Merl F. Mr. Kimes has lived in his present home eleven years. His brother George was a soldier in the late war, serving faithfully for the Union cause, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge.

JOSEPH MESSIMORE, deceased, late of section 26, Scott Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 21, 1818, and died November 26, 1886, aged sixty-eight years, ten months and five days. His father, Joseph Messimore, was a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. His mother, Barbara (Freed) Messimore, was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Freed, natives of Pennsylvania. The parents were married about the year 1815, and had four children—Lydia, who married Mr. Belmer, of Ohio; Joseph, Noah, and Catherine, who married Jacob P. Oswalt, of Ohio. Both parents died in Ohio, the father in his eighty-fifth year and the mother in her ninetieth year. Our subject removed from Ohio to this township in 1851, and entered 160 acres of land. He erected a log cabin and cleared

about three acres, then sold out and purchased 156 acres of unimproved land, which he cleared, and which is now in a good state of cultivation, with a fine residence and good substantial farm buildings. Mr. Messimore was married December 25, 1835, to Miss Lucinda Glass, daughter of Peter and Sarah Glass, natives of Ohio. To this union were born nine children—Uriah; Belinda, who married John Hartzell, of Marshall County; Abiah; Beriah, deceased; Simeon; Sophia, who married Joseph Benedict, of Elkhart County; Hiram; Reuben, deceased, and Celesta, who married George W. Elkins, of Miami County. Mr. Messimore was elected to the office of township trustee in 1854, serving a term of four years. In 1854 he was elected township clerk, serving one term. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He, as is also his wife, was a member of the Christian church.

JOSEPH S. ARMEY, farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, Jefferson Township, was born in Union County, Indiana. His parents were Jacob and Amy (Stevenson) Armeý, the former a native of Virginia, of German descent, and the latter of Ohio, of Scotch and Protestant Irish ancestry. They were married in 1834, and had eight children—Joseph S., Margaret Ann, William, Lydia, Hannah Jane, Susanna, Martha E. and Abraham. They removed from Montgomery County, Ohio, to Lake Township, this county, in 1851; thence to Scott Township, where he died in 1874 at the age of sixty-three. His wife lives in Van Buren Township, this county, at the age of seventy-three. The early education of our subject was quite limited, but since reaching his majority he has obtained a good practical education. He

came to Jefferson Township in the spring of 1860, and purchased eighty acres of unimproved land. He afterward added 120 acres of partially-improved land, all of which he has improved and is now in a good state of cultivation, being nearly all underdrained. He has built a good substantial residence, and has one of the finest farms in the township. May 1, 1870, he was married to Miss Thirsey E. Snyder, daughter of Jacob N. and Catherine (Schwartz) Snyder, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union were born nine children, five of whom died in infancy. Those living are—Jacob F., Adam, Eva May and Emma Jane. Mr. Armeý has often been solicited to accept township offices, but always declined. He is a self-made man. When he came to Jefferson Township he had comparatively nothing, but by his own industry and economy he has acquired a good property, and is considered one of the representative men of the county. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the G. B. church.

JACOB NICEWOOD, of Wayne Township, was born in France December 10, 1837. His parents, Frederick and Catherine Nicewood, immigrated to America when Jacob was a child, and settled in Stark County, Ohio, where they resided about thirty years. His father died while on a visit to his native country, after which his widow resided a short time in this county, then removed to Tennessee, where she died at the home of one of her sons. Of ten children born to these parents only four are living—Rosa A., Louisa, James and Jacob. The latter learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, and followed that trade for many years. He has been twice married. His first wife was Lu-

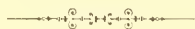
cetta Shook, by whom he had two children—James and Jacob, deceased. He subsequently married Sallie Roath, his present wife, and daughter of James and Polly Roath. Of seven children born to this union the following survive—John S., Jennie F. and Grover C. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Nicewood settled upon his present farm in Wayne Township, where he owns 100 acres of well-cultivated land, and resides on section 21. He has served as road supervisor, and in politics is identified with the Democratic party. He is a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises.

JOSEPH HENRY TAYLOR, clerk of the Circuit Court of this county, was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 3, 1845, where he was reared a farmer, and attended the public district school until he was twenty years of age. He then attended Mount Union College, at Mount Union, Ohio, one year. In the fall of 1866 he entered the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated with the law class of 1868. The following summer he came to Warsaw and reviewed his law studies in the office of W. S. Marshall, and in the fall of that year he was employed as principal of the schools at Pierceton, this county. He taught there one year, and in 1870 entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at that place. In 1879 he was elected clerk of the Kosciusko Circuit Court, and removed to Warsaw to assume the duties of that office. In the fall of 1882 he was re-elected, and now holds that position. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Taylor has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Belle Rogers, whom he married in Portage County, Ohio,

November 17, 1869. To this union were born five children—Myrtle, Nellie, Madge, Charles and Belle—all young and still at home. Mrs. Taylor died at Warsaw, March 13, 1880. November 27, 1882, he married Miss Jennie Sturgeon, of Pierceton. They have two children—Mabel and Dale. Mr. Taylor and wife are both members of the Presbyterian church, as was also his first wife. He is a member of the Pierceton Lodge, 257, I. O. O. F., and is past-grand. His father, Abner Taylor, is a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and of English ancestry. He resides in Stark County, Ohio, where he located in 1834, and is a farmer by occupation. He was reared in the Quaker faith, but in after life united with the Lutheran church. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Taylor's mother, Christiana (Warner) Taylor, was a native of Ohio, and of German parentage. She was married in Stark County, Ohio, in 1844. She was reared in the United Brethren belief, but in later years joined the Lutheran church with her husband. They had six children, five of whom are living—Joseph H., our subject; Mrs. Mary I. Austin, of New Baltimore, Ohio; John W., a merchant of that place; Wilson T., a dealer in lumber and stock at South Whitley, this State, and Leora J., who lives with her parents in Ohio. Eliza, the second child, died in 1849, aged two years.

JAMES GOODRICH, engaged in farming in Washington Township, Kosciusko County, is a native of Michigan, born near Cassopolis, July 19, 1844, his parents, Nelson and Mary (Duncan) Goodrich, being natives of the State of Ohio. His mother dying when he was nine year's old, his father's home was broken up, and he went to live

with an uncle near his birth-place, and worked as a farm hand until 1863. In February of that year he enlisted in the Union army as a private, to serve three years, and was assigned to Company A, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and for a time he served as Despatch-Orderly. He participated in the engagements at Columbus and Island No. 10, Tennessee, and Clarington and Salina, Arkansas. At the battle of Island No. 10 he was wounded by a minie ball, which disabled him from active service for two weeks. He received his discharge from the army January 15, 1866, when he returned to Michigan, and worked in a saw-mill in Van Buren County until 1868. He was married in Van Buren County, March 17, 1867, to Miss Ruth Ann Morrison, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 12, 1843, but was reared in Washington Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, her parents, Francis and Hannah (Jones) Morrison, moving to that township in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are the parents of three children. The eldest, Frankie, is deceased. Two are living—George Ehner, born in Arlington, Van Buren County, Michigan, November 18, 1869, and Rosa Ettia May, born in Arlington, April 16, 1876. Mr. Goodrich is a comrade of John Murray Post, No. 124, G. A. R., of Pierceton.



GEORGE W. KISTLER, a prominent farmer of Harrison Township, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, the date of his birth being August 15, 1839. His parents, Solomon and Elizabeth Kistler, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. They came with their family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1854, settling on the Tippecanoe River, in Harrison Township, about five miles west of Warsaw. The fam-

ily settled on a heavily-timbered tract of land, which the father cleared acre by acre till he had a good farm ready for cultivation. Both parents died on their homestead aged respectively sixty-nine and sixty-two years, where they were widely known and much respected. Eleven children were born to them, ten of whom grew to maturity—Reuben, Aaron, Henry, Sarah and Mary are deceased. Those yet living are—Susan, wife of Isaac Hossman, of Nebraska; Elizabeth H., wife of James C. Rodgers, of Monroe Township, Kosciusko County; Adaline, wife of Josiah S. Gault, of Atwood, Prairie Township, Indiana; George W., the subject of this sketch; Rev. William R., of New Mexico, and Rev. Amos H., of Illinois. George W. Kistler came with his father's family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1854. He received the benefits of a common-school education by attending the district schools during the winter terms. He was early inured to farm labor; assisted his father in clearing his farm after coming to Indiana. August 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, as a Corporal, in which capacity he served till he was mustered out of the service. He was assigned to duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Green River and numerous others of minor importance. He received a slight flesh wound at Chickamauga, and at Green River was taken prisoner, but was shortly after paroled. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, after being in the service of his country almost three years, and was a gallant and faithful soldier. After the war he returned to Kosciusko County, and on December 21, 1871, he married Miss Mary E. Carpenter, a daughter of Wesley Carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Kistler are comfortably settled in life, and have a finely-improved farm of 120 acres,

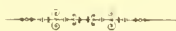
located on section 20, Harrison Township, where they make their home. Both are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected citizens of Kosciusko County.

JACOB PHEND, farmer, section 11, Scott Township, was born in Switzerland, son of John and Susanna (Kibley) Phend, natives of Switzerland, who were married in 1824, and had four children—Barbara, wife of Christian Fits, who died in Greene County, this State, in 1850; she afterward married Nicholas Stucky, of Illinois, both being natives of Switzerland; Margaret, wife of Henry Wiess, who died in Holmes County, Ohio, also a native of Switzerland; John, who died in Richland County, Illinois, and Jacob. They immigrated from Canton Berne, Switzerland, to this country in 1832, first settling in Carroll County, Ohio; thence to Greene County, this State, in 1849; thence to Marshall County in 1852, where the father died in December, 1859, his wife dying four years previous. Our subject was married in Carroll County, Ohio, August 27, 1847, to Miss Louisa Fisher, daughter of Michael and Christina (Houck) Fisher, natives of Germany. To this union were born seven children—John, born August 1, 1848, married Elizabeth M. Rarick, and resides in Scott Township; Christian D., born May 12, 1851, married Mary McConnel, also residing in Scott Township; Samuel, born July 6, 1854, married Mary Louderman; William, born September 6, 1856, died April 5, 1857; Jacob J., born August 22, 1859, married Louisa Grimm; Sophia L., born November 9, 1862, married John Ernest, of Elkhart County; Henry A., born November 7, 1865, resides with his parents. Samuel and Jacob reside

in Scott Township. Mr. Phend removed from Ohio to Greene County, this State, in 1849, thence to Marshall County in 1851, thence to this county in 1868, settling upon his present farm. He purchased 120 acres of partially-improved land, afterward adding forty acres of unimproved land, and now has about 100 acres in a good state of cultivation. He has built a fine residence and good, substantial farm buildings, and is considered one of the representative farmers of Scott Township. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical church. His grandchildren are—William A., Harley E., Daly A., Edwin and Louisa C., the children of his son John; Clarence D., M. Ora, Carrie L., Delvin, Hattie L., Harry and Iva E., the children of Christian; Lilly C., Quincy J., Clydia H. and Dora A., the children of Samuel; and Moses A., the son of Jacob.

JOHN WHETTEN, of the stock firm of Whetten & Hunter, at Milford, was born in Derbyshire, England, May 5, 1823, son of William and Ellen Whetten, his mother dying when he was three years of age. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and received but a limited education in his youth. In 1844 he immigrated to America, and via New York came to Allen County, Indiana, and was there engaged in farming about twenty-one years. He was married in that county April 15, 1846, to Miss Jane Green, and they were the parents of seven children, four surviving—William, John, Sarah, wife of John Shives, of Fort Wayne, and Elizabeth, wife of J. B. Miller, of Garden City. The deceased are—Mary, Margaret and Thomas. Mrs. Whetten died June 10, 1858, and May 9, 1859, Mr. Whetten was married

to Mrs. Louisa Frazier, nee Huffman, widow of Robert Frazier, of Columbus, Ohio. She was born October 20, 1834, in Columbus, and was a daughter of Henry and Susan Huffman, who were natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Franklin County, Ohio. By her first marriage she had one child—Olive, wife of E. W. Higbee, of Milford. Our subject came to Elkhart County in 1865, and resided on a farm three miles from Milford until the fall of 1859, at which time he settled in Milford, and has since been a resident of that place. He has served as commissioner of Kosciusko County for five years. During the construction of the new court-house at Warsaw, Mr. Whetten did much toward overseeing it, being on the board at that time. He has served as trustee of Van Buren Township for one and a half years. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously is identified with the Church of England. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Milford. He is extensively engaged in buying grain.



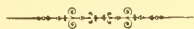
JACOB SHOEMAKER, one of the prosperous and enterprising men of Clay Township, is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Newcomer) Shoemaker, both of whom were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Jacob remained on the home farm in Ohio till seventeen years of age, when, in 1853, he began working in the mills of Rice, Somerton & Northgrove, which he continued for several years. He then came West, but subsequently returned to Ohio, and in company with his father purchased a saw-mill in Medina County, that State. In 1859 he married Miss Elizabeth Shinabarger, a daughter of James S. and Elizabeth (Murdock) Shinabarger.

To this union were born the following children—James, Eugene, Harry, Lois, Loetta, and a son who died when four years of age. About the year 1861 Mr. Shoemaker engaged in farming, and later engaged in the mercantile business at La Fayette, Ashland County, Ohio. In 1865 he, with his family, and the parents of Mrs. Shoemaker, with their children, came to Kosciusko County, Indiana. Mr. Shinabarger bought a farm in Seward Township, our subject spending the first summer in helping him improve his land. Mr. Shoemaker then went to Silver Lake, where he was employed by Albert Scoles. In 1867 he purchased a half interest in the Keplinger saw-mill, the first circular mill in the county. In 1872 he disposed of his interest in this mill, and took charge of a brother-in-law's mill at Leesburgh. Two years later he returned to Silver Lake, and for two years managed the Yotter Brothers' mill. In 1876 he and Francis Anderson bought a new mill, which was later owned entirely by Mr. Shoemaker. This mill was moved into Clay Township in 1878, and for nearly four years he carried on saw-milling on section 23. In 1882 he came to Claypool, locating his mill within the boundary limits. In 1886 he bought the stove-mill of Seaman, Cox & Brown, of Chicago, Illinois, which he has since remodelled, making of it one of the best circular mills in the county. In 1882 he erected his present substantial residence, which is pleasantly located, overlooking the village of Claypool. After being an invalid for a year Mrs. Shoemaker died, her death occurring in March, 1880. In the autumn of 1881 Mr. Shoemaker married Miss Alice C. Canffman, a daughter of John and Eve Canffman, who were among the pioneers of Kosciusko County, her father being now seventy-one years of age, and her mother aged fifty-three years. Two children have



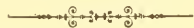
Truly Yours
Wm D. Wood

blessed this union, Laura E. and Goldie R. By his good management and strict attention to business he has accumulated a good property, and is now classed among Kosciusko County's most prosperous and influential citizens, and is a man much respected by all who know him. The grandparents of our subject, John and Catherine Shoemaker, moved from Pennsylvania to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1820, where he purchased a farm, and there reared a family of ten children. He lived on his farm in Ohio till his death at the age of sixty-seven years. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The parents of our subject, although advanced in years, are still hale and in good health, living on their farm in Mercer County, Ohio, where they have lived for a half century, and have witnessed the many wonderful changes which have taken place during that time. The father, in his younger days, being an energetic man, accumulated a competency, and is now enjoying the reward of a well-spent life, being surrounded with all the necessary comforts of life. They are the parents of seven children—Jacob W., John, Catherine, Mary, Daniel, Joseph M. and Sarah. All their children are married and have children, and their descendants now number twenty-nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.



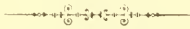
WILLIAM D. WOOD, dealer in drugs and groceries, Leesburgh, was born in Allen County, Ohio, October 8, 1834, son of William G. (deceased) and Elizabeth Wood, early settlers of that county, the father having been one of the first officers of the county. William G. Wood was a native of Kentucky, and his wife of Pennsylvania. They came to this county in 1844, settling in Plain Township, on what is now

known as the old Musquebuck reserve. The father here opened up a farm, and, like other pioneers of this county, endured all the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. He died April 24, 1856, mourned by a large circle of friends. The mother died at Leesburgh November 20, 1886, in the eighty-first year of her age. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of this county, and for a time taught school during the winter months, attending to his farm duties during the summer. April 30, 1863, he was united in marriage with Delilah Ritter, of this county. To this union were born four children—Ida, wife of O. J. Chandler; John E., Martha E. and Mabel. Mr. Wood has served as justice of the peace and assessor of Plain Township, and is at present filling the position of president of the board of trustees of Leesburgh. He was postmaster of Leesburgh for several years, and was relieved of his office in November, 1885, by the present administration. He engaged in business at Leesburgh in 1868, and is classed among the successful and enterprising merchants of that old and once ambitious town. His store-rooms are large and commodious, and the public telephone is stationed there. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, and is a consistent member of the Baptist church. He is the present candidate on the Republican ticket for county clerk. Mr. Wood ranks among the first men of the county, being a man of sterling integrity and of unimpeachable character. Himself and wife are both leaders in social circles.



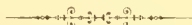
FRANCIS MORRISON, deceased, was one of the old and respected pioneers of Kosciusko County, he having settled in Washington Township in November, 1844,

on the same farm on which he died September 21, 1870, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a native of Long Island, the date of his birth being February 6, 1787. In his youth he became a sailor, and for seven years followed that vocation on the Atlantic Ocean, when he settled down in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In 1821 he was married to Miss Hannah Jones, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, born in that city July 5, 1806. They reared eleven children to maturity, of whom only three now survive—Margaret, wife of Ephraim Myers, of Noble County, Indiana; Mrs. Elizabeth Stonebraker, of Guthrie County, Iowa, and Mrs. Ruth Ann Goodrich, wife of the late James Goodrich. Mr. Morrison removed with his family from Franklin to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1823, where he was extensively engaged in coopering. In 1834 he went with his family to Richland County, Ohio, remaining there till he made his home in Washington Township. His widow still resides at the old homestead, living with her daughter, Mrs. Goodrich, at the advanced age of eighty years. She has been for many years, and is yet, a member of the Universalist church. Mr. Morrison was also a Universalist in his religious belief, and was one of the original members of the Universalist church at Pierceton.

 **JOHN HENRY DAMMANN**, one of the self-made men of Kosciusko County, a most energetic and enterprising citizen, is a native of Kaspatille, Germany, born in the year 1848, a son of Nicholas and Katrina (Bramman) Dammann. He had long desired to come to America, but his parents disapproved of his plan, and at the age of twenty years he ran away from his home.

Having but \$2 in his pocket when he left his native land he engaged with the captain of a vessel to work for his passage to this country, and October 20, 1864, arrived at New York. On reaching that city he tried in vain to obtain employment, and for seven weeks begged from door to door, and slept in the open air. At last he found employment with a butcher, with whom he remained a half year, receiving \$2 a month for his services. His next employer offered him \$6 a month, but after working two months he failed to receive his pay. Not being discouraged, John kept up a search for a paying job, and at last secured an eight months' contract at \$20 per month. Through his last employer he secured a situation at Norwich, Connecticut, at \$20 per month, remaining there four years. While in that city he met Miss Barbara Byer, whom he married in 1866. Her parents, John and Margaret (Blume) Byer, were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and in that town they were married, and their children—Barbara and George—were born. The Byer family immigrated to America in 1831 and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where the father worked at the carpenter's trade. From Baltimore the family removed to Norwich, Connecticut. The father, John Byer, returned to Germany on a visit in 1858, and while there suddenly died. The son, George Byer, married Lena Bramman, a native of Hamburg, Germany, and subsequently moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his mother died at his home October 17, 1885. Mr. Dammann and his young wife concluded to try their fortunes in Chicago, Illinois, to which city they removed in 1869, but this venture proved disastrous, and the next year they embarked in business at Fort Wayne, Indiana. For seven years he worked at anything he could get, working hard, and receiving poor pay. In 1877 he went to Larwill, In-

diana, and opened a meat market, having only \$12 in his pocket. Three years later he went to Garrett City, where he worked in the railroad shops for one year. In 1881 he located in Rome City, Indiana, and began business on a cash capital of 50 cents. He left Rome City in 1883 with \$100 cash, a wagon and team of horses, coming to Mentone, Kosciusko County, in January of that year. He at once purchased a lot and erected a house, and opened a meat market, being the pioneer butcher of the village, and since coming here has prospered even beyond his expectations, and by his fair and honorable dealings he has gained the confidence of all who know him. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dammann, of whom four are living—Katie, wife of Dr. H. N. D. Parker, of Chicago, Illinois; Eliza, wife of Frank Sarber; Anna and Robbie. In 1877 Mr. Dammann became a member of Larwill Lodge, No. 238, I. O. O. F., and in 1880 joined Rome City Lodge, No. 451, A. F. & A. M., and still holds his membership in both of these orders. He is also a member of Hackleman Encampment, No. 37, Uniform Rank, Warsaw, Indiana.



WILLIAM R. CLARK, section 24, Jefferson Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 16, 1822. His father was of Scotch ancestry, and his mother of English. Left an orphan in infancy he was reared in Fairfield County by John Burey, with whom he resided until twenty-one years of age, obtaining the major part of his education after that period. He then taught school about thirty terms. He was married March 26, 1846, to Miss Mary Ann Stith, of Fairfield County, daughter of Osborn Stith, who came from Virginia in an

early day. The parents of Mr. Stith were from North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Clark were the parents of six children, three of whom still survive—Sylvester O., James A. and Laura M., wife of W. S. Fawley, of Jefferson Township. Mr. Clark was bereaved by the death of his wife April 14, 1877, and was again married October 14, 1877, to Barbara, widow of Isaac Teeple, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, son of Peter and Peggie (Huggins) Teeple, natives also of Pennsylvania, who immigrated to this county October 7, 1838, settling on section 24, Jefferson Township, and entering 160 acres of wild land. At that time there were but three houses in the township. Mr. Teeple was but twelve years of age when he came to this county. He resided with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age. He was married August 25, 1858, to Barbara Neher, and to this marriage were born six children—Malinda, who married Marion Pinkerton; Jackson, deceased; John F., Rachel Emma, who married John F. Davisson; Caroline and Rosa. After his marriage Mr. Teeple settled upon the farm now occupied by Mr. Clark, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 13, 1872, at the age of forty-six years. Mr. Clark followed school-teaching until 1853, when he immigrated to this county and purchased forty acres of heavily-timbered land in Wayne Township, four miles south of Warsaw. He cleared his land, built a house and out-buildings, and afterward added another forty acres. He resided on this farm twelve years, then removed to Harrison Township, where he purchased 120 acres of partially-improved land. He improved the same with good buildings, etc., and resided there twelve years. After his second marriage he removed to Jefferson Township and settled upon his present farm of seventy acres of improved land, which he brought into a good

state of cultivation. He has repaired his house and added to his farm buildings until they are as fine as any in the township. He served as township assessor six years, filling the office with satisfaction to himself and his constituents. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Clark is a self-made man. By his own industry and exertion he has obtained a good property. By his honorable and upright dealings he has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

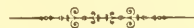
HENRY C. SMITH, an active and enterprising farmer of Harrison Township, is a native of Stark County, Ohio, born October 11, 1837, his parents, David and Parnelia Smith, being natives of the same State. They were the parents of three children, who grew to maturity, two of whom are yet living—Henry C., the subject of this sketch, and Mary, wife of Thomas Pound. Henry C. was two years old when his parents removed to Miami County, Ohio, and there he was reared, remaining in that county till reaching his eighteenth year. He then went to Miami County, Indiana, remaining there several years, and while living in that county was married to Miss Esther Hoffman, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Hoffman, who were early settlers of Miami County, Indiana. Of the eight children born to them five are living—Catherine, wife of Lewis Hartung, of Seward Township, Kosciusko County; Minerva, wife of Simeon Paxton, of Kosciusko County; William H., of Fulton County, Indiana; Martha, attending the Church of God College at Findlay, Ohio, and Jesse F. Mr. Smith came to Kosciusko County in 1862, and first located in Seward

Township. He subsequently lived a short time at Burkett, and from there removed to his present farm on section 31, Harrison Township, where he has his land under excellent cultivation, and in his agricultural pursuits is meeting with good success. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has served efficiently as school director and road supervisor, and in all enterprises for the good of his township he takes an active interest, giving liberally of both time and means, and is classed among Kosciusko County's best citizens. Both he and his wife are members of the Church of God since 1863, of which he has served as local elder many years, and in 1886 he was elected treasurer of the Indiana elder-ship of the Church of God. He was vice-president two years, in Seward Township, of the Kosciusko County Sunday-School Union.

HENRY D. GEIGER, proprietor of mineral baths at Silver Lake, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Greencastle, Franklin County, July 12, 1818. He passed his youth in his native State, remaining there till 1832, when he removed with his parents, Henry and Julia A. (Reubash) Geiger, to Holmes County, Ohio. He was married in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1843, to Miss Mary Bair, and in 1845 he came with his wife to Kosciusko County, Indiana, landing in Franklin Township, now Seward Township, September 25 of the same year. Mr. Geiger had made a trip to this county in 1840, and purchased a tract of dense timber land, on which no house nor clearing had been made until he located here in 1845. He then built a log cabin, which has since been replaced by a fine two-story residence, and the land, which at that early day cost \$3 per acre,

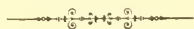
is now under the best of cultivation, and the improvements make it one of the best farms in that locality. On the homestead farm, in Kosciusko County, their children were born—John H. served through the war, a member of Company L, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Cavalry; married Arilla Wells, and now lives at Concordia, Kansas; Albert L. married Elizabeth Wurttemberger, and resides at Maryville, Kansas; George W. enlisted in Company L, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Indiana Cavalry, early in the campaign, and was killed January 9, 1865, while in line of duty near Nashville, Tennessee, his remains being brought back to New Albany, Indiana, and there interred; Leander, living on his father's homestead, married Ella Matheny; Edward W. died in childhood; Hezekiah M. married Laura A. Glaze, and is living near Ozark, Missouri; Mary E., wife of Jacob Haney, died near Silver Lake; Emma E., wife of Frank M. Matheny, lives near Mentone, Dakota. Mr. Geiger resided on the homestead farm in Franklin Township, which is still owned by him, until 1884. He then purchased a cosy cottage at Silver Lake, where he has since lived somewhat retired from active life, although he has a fine mineral well on his property, the water of which has developed rare medicinal qualities, and many sufferers from rheumatism have been greatly relieved, if not entirely cured, by its use. The water has been analyzed by Dr. Moro, of Warsaw, Indiana, and contains carbonic acid gas, silicic acid, lime, magnesia, soda, potash, sulphur and iron, which have an acid reaction with a temperature of 54°. The elementary constituency of the water makes it valuable for derangements of the intestinal canal, liver, kidneys, diabetes and scrofulous affections. It is laxative, diuretic, alterative and tonic to the human system. Mr. Geiger has,

by his fair and honorable dealings, gained the respect of the people wherever he has made his home. While living in Franklin Township he was elected justice of the peace in 1858, serving one term, but has declined other official positions.



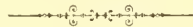
TMOS WOOLLEY, M. D., Warsaw, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1829. His parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, when he was about four years of age, and subsequently to Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. He attended school regularly until seventeen years of age, when he came to Miami County, Indiana, with two older brothers. They at once engaged in the business of wagon and carriage making, the subject of this sketch working in the blacksmithing department. In 1846, his health having failed to such an extent as to prohibit further labor at his trade, he adopted the occupation of teaching school, and reading medicine in his leisure hours, under the supervision of B. Henton, M. D., one of the first physicians of Peru, Indiana. In a short time he abandoned school-teaching, and studied in Dr. Henton's office for two years, when he began the practice of medicine with C. Hector, M. D., of Gilead, Miami County, Indiana. Success attended his efforts from the very beginning. In 1857 he came to Kosciusko County, and located in the village of Palestine. In 1869 he removed to Warsaw, where he now resides. October 19, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Bunker. In 1866 he assisted in the organization of the Medical College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and afterward graduated with honor from that institution. He is a successful practitioner, and for many years has enjoyed an extensive practice. Being a

self-made man, and having early learned the lesson that patience and care are essentials of success, he has devoted his entire attention to his profession since he began the practice, and for many years has enjoyed as large a practice as any other physician in the county, which he still maintains. He is a remarkably pleasant and affable gentleman, and inspires confidence in his ability wherever he goes, and is highly esteemed as a citizen by all who know his worth.



STEPHEN REED, dealer in eggs and poultry at Pierceton, is a native of Jefferson County, New York, born in the town of Henderson November 24, 1817. At the age of fifteen years he accompanied his parents, Stephen and Susannah (Nutting) Reed, to Cleveland, Ohio, and soon after he was employed as a sailor, sailing on the lakes between Cleveland and Green Bay, Wisconsin, and between Oswego and Chicago. On attaining his majority he went to Lorain County, Ohio, where he was engaged in dealing in lumber and farming till 1854. March 4, 1841, he was married in Medina County, Ohio, to Miss Harriet Pierce, a daughter of Peltiah and Polly (Jones) Pierce. Five children have been born to this union, of whom three are yet living—Omri, Charles J. and Uri, the latter living in Pierceton, and the two former being residents of Warsaw. Endora died in Pierceton in 1859, at the age of eleven years, and one child died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reed are of English descent. In 1854 Mr. Reed came with his family to Kosciusko County, and built a mill in the vicinity of Pierceton, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber in connection with his farming pursuits until during the late war,

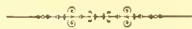
when for four years he manufactured gunstocks for the Government, on contract, employing from thirty to forty hands, manufacturing some 500,000. In 1875 he built a plow-handle factory, which he operated for one year, when he disposed of his business. He then resumed his lumber business, which he followed till 1884, when he rented his mills, and has since devoted his attention to his present business. He is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and during his residence in Pierceton has gained the confidence of the people by his fair and honorable dealings in all his business transactions.



HARVEY WASHINGTON UPSON, agent for the Adams and United States Express Companies at Warsaw, was born in Masonville, Delaware County, New York, March 14, 1823. He attended school in his native county until fourteen years of age. In May, 1836, he came with his parents to Indiana, where they located in Noble County on the Flat Belly Reserve. He remained with his parents until 1839, then went to Benton, Elkhart County, where he learned the tailor's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years, receiving nothing except his board for his services. In March, 1844, he went to Augusta, the county seat of Noble County. On the 14th of the following April he was married to Miss Jane Boyd, of Benton. In the fall of the same year he returned to Benton with his wife, where she died November 14, just seven months after his marriage. He then traveled as a journeyman tailor, and worked at Wolf Lake till June, 1845, when he started traveling on foot to Chicago via South Bend and Michigan City, but not finding work he returned to Wolf Lake. He came to War-

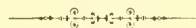
saw in October, 1845, where he was employed in the tailor shop of James Snyder until the spring of 1846, when he opened a shop of his own and carried on a business for himself until 1851. In 1848 he received the appointment of postmaster at Warsaw, and held the office during the administrations of Taylor and Fillmore. From 1851 to 1853 he clerked in the store of Chipman Brothers. In the fall of 1853 he was elected Recorder of Kosciusko County on the Whig ticket, and held the office eight years. In 1858, while serving as recorder, he became associated in the mercantile business with the Chipman brothers, the firm name being Chipman Bros. & Co. This partnership continued four years. In 1856 he was one of the organizers of the Republican party in this county. In 1864 he was elected Representative in the Lower House of the Indiana State Legislature, attending one regular and two called sessions. In the summer of 1866 he, with Chipman Brothers, built the Phoenix Block, on Buffalo street, in Warsaw. In November of the same year he became associated with S. W. Chipman and Joseph A. Funk in the mercantile business, as Chipman, Funk & Co., the firm dissolving in 1880. Mr. Upson then clerked one year for his successor, Mr. Chipman. In July, 1881, he was appointed deputy revenue collector by Revenue Collector George Moon, of the Tenth District of Indiana, and held the position until the district was consolidated with the Eleventh, in 1883. In April, 1884, he was appointed agent for the Adams and United States Express Companies at Warsaw. January 15, 1848, he was married to his second wife, Miss Lucretia J. Raugh, daughter of John and Elizabeth Raugh, pioneers of this county. They have three children—Mrs. Inez C. Bitner, Mrs. Hattie A. Hetfield and

Frank Ellsworth, all of Warsaw. Mr. and Mrs. Upson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Upson has been leader of Class 12 since 1870. He belongs to the subordinate lodge and encampment in Odd Fellowship, having passed the chairs in each, and has represented both in the grand bodies of the State of Indiana several times each.



WILLIAM WATSON, farmer and dairyman, of Washington Township, is a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, born November 6, 1820, a son of Noah and Elizabeth (Dodson) Watson, both natives of Pennsylvania, the father being of English-Irish parentage, and the mother of Irish descent. The father made farming his principal avocation, although in his younger days he studied medicine, which he practiced to some extent near Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, where he located about the year 1812, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, going to the relief of Fort Meigs under General Harrison. He lived in Richland County until his death, which occurred in 1862 at the age of seventy-two years. He was twice married, Elizabeth Dodson being his second wife. She survived him until 1882, dying in Fostoria, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. William Watson, the subject of this sketch, was but three years old when his parents removed to Richland County, Ohio, and there he was reared, his youth being passed in assisting his father on the home farm. He was married in that county in 1845 to Miss Jane Mary Hunter, and to this union were born two children—Alvin E. and Thenie M., wife of Robert Makenson, of Washington Town-

ship, Kosciusko County. Mrs. Watson died in 1858, and in 1861 Mr. Watson was married to Miss Amanda Palmer, of Richland County, Ohio, who died in 1881, leaving three children—Edgerton J., Charles N. and Willie A. Mr. Watson remained in Richland County until 1865, when he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and settled on the farm in Washington Township, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. In 1885 he engaged in the dairy business, which he followed in connection with his farming operations. Mr. Watson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pierceton, and a much-respected citizen of Washington Township.



SAMUEL JEMISON, an active and public-spirited citizen of Claypool, Kosciusko County, is a native of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, born in Middletown May 22, 1828, a son of John and Annie (Ray) Jemison. He lived in his native county till he grew to manhood, and at the age of twenty-one years came West and located in Kosciusko County. The surrounding country was at that time almost as nature had made it, and where are now broad, well-cultivated farms and thriving villages was then covered with heavy timber. While a lad living in Pennsylvania Samuel Jemison was bound to Frederick Fortney to learn the latter's trade, and served an apprenticeship of eight years before reaching his majority. On coming to Kosciusko County he began working at the carpenter's trade for William Conner, which he followed for six months, receiving for his services \$6 a month. The following three years he worked at carpentering for Thomas Popham, one year in this county and two years in Iowa, he having gone with his em-

ployer to that State. While living in Iowa he returned to Kosciusko County, Indiana, for his bride, Miss Sylvia Calkins, whom he had met while living in this county, their wedding tour ending at Iowa City, Iowa. There Mr. Jemison purchased land, but continued working at his trade for seven years, when they removed to Ringgold County, Iowa. At the outbreak of the late war Mr. Jemison was appointed chief of a company of scouts, who were on duty in Missouri and Iowa, guarding the borders from the marauding guerrillas that infested that territory. He served as chief eighteen months, and had frequent skirmishes with the enemy. His wife, fearing that from his position their property would be destroyed, prevailed on him to return home, but his patriotism was too great to allow him to remain inactive while his country was in danger, and he re-enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, returning to his home with his health seriously impaired. After the war he engaged in the butcher's trade. Three years later he went to Nebraska, where he pre-empted a homestead. Several years later his wife died, leaving two sons and two daughters—Florence A., Aletha E., Thomas E. and Franklin. The eldest daughter married John Roberts while living in Nebraska, and the rest returned to Kosciusko County with their father in 1875. In 1876 Mr. Jemison was again united in marriage, taking for his present wife Miss Selena Ball, whose parents, Samuel and Minerva Ball, were among the earliest settlers of Kosciusko County. Two years later our subject returned to Nebraska, remaining in that State three years, when he returned to Kosciusko County, and at the solicitation of the leading business men of Claypool, established a dray-line in that village, and in this business he has prospered.

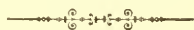
and by his fair and honorable dealings he has gained the respect of all who know him.

DANIEL KAYLER, residing at Piercetown, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, May 16, 1822, a son of Henry and Susanna (Brillhart) Kayler, who were of German ancestry, and natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania. The father was a miller by trade, but later in life followed farming. He removed with his family from Virginia to Logan County, Ohio, in 1824, where he died in 1834, aged fifty-five years. His wife is also deceased, dying at the age of seventy-seven years. Both were Dunkards in their religious views. They had a family of seven children, of whom three are yet living—Mrs. Rebecca Amos, of Tippecanoe Township; Daniel, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Elizabeth Crouse, of Logan County, Ohio. Our subject was but an infant when his parents removed to Logan County, and there he was reared to agricultural pursuits on the home farm near Bellefontaine. He received a fair common-school education, and in his twenty-second year began teaching in the schools of Logan County, which avocation he followed for two winter terms. He was married in Logan County in 1844 to Miss Elizabeth A. Weaver, who died at Piercetown in 1874, leaving at her death five children—Henry H., a farmer of Washington Township; Mrs. Zarena Garber, deceased, wife of Jacob Garber, late of Washington Township; George A., a wagon-maker, of Washington Township; Mrs. Mary M. Crites, deceased, wife of Albert Crites, of Piercetown, and Andrew C., a plasterer, living at La Crosse, Wisconsin. For his second wife Mr. Kayler married Mrs. Catherine (Crouse) Stoops, in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1875. Mr. Kayler has

been a resident of Kosciusko County since 1846, he having settled in the woods of Washington Township in the spring of that year, where he cleared a farm of 160 acres. He sold his farm in the fall of 1867, on account of failing health, and became a resident of Piercetown, where he has since made his home. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as clerk of Washington Township, and as trustee of the village of Piercetown, and in the fall of 1876 he was elected justice of the peace of Washington Township, which office he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. After coming to Kosciusko County he followed school teaching during the winter terms, principally in Washington Township, for ten years. Mr. Kayler is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge and encampment at Piercetown, and has passed all the chairs in both, and has represented his lodge and encampment in the Grand Lodge and Encampment of the State of Indiana. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Piercetown, in which he has been a class-leader for many years. Mrs. Kayler in her religious faith is a Presbyterian.

CONRAD LEATHERMAN was born in Jefferson Township June 13, 1849, son of Joseph and Mary (Brumbaugh) Leatherman, natives of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. The father was a son of John Leatherman, a native of Maryland. He was married February 13, 1840, and to this union were born six children—William, Eva Catherine, Susanna, Conrad Franklin, Townsend and David Wesley. All are living except Eva, who died July 3, 1867. Our subject attended school in his district for twelve years, mostly in winter. He was

married November 20, 1873, to Miss Susan Killian, daughter of Christian Killian, of Elkhart County. To this union were born six children—Elmeda, William Perry, Roy, Blaine, Jessie May, Clara Mabel and Vernon, Elmer. Mr. Leatherman has a fine farm in a good state of cultivation. Politically he is a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the German Baptist church.



VALENTINE HAMMAN, farmer, section 27, Scott Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 20, 1831. His father, Daniel Hamman, was a native of Pennsylvania, his ancestors coming from Germany in an early day. He married Miss Margaret Lower, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio. They had six children, all of whom are living, the subject of our sketch being the eldest. At one time the maternal great-grandfather of our subject, Michael Sanor, was a camp servant of General Washington, in the earlier days of the Revolution, and was promoted to the rank of Captain for stealing a fast mare from a British General at the risk of his life. When Mr. Sanor emigrated from Eastern Pennsylvania to Ohio with a large family, he cut his road nine miles through thick woods to his land he had taken up, making his nearest neighbor nine miles off, at the same time hauling a half bushel of silver with him that he got from the Government for his services in the Revolution. Mr. Hamman had very limited opportunities for obtaining an education, having attended school only about six months. He was married in Columbiana County, Ohio, in January, 1855, to Miss Deborah A. Mountry, daughter of Daniel and Barbara (Weaver) Mountry, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent, and among

the pioneer settlers of Ohio, living for a time among the Indians. To this union eight children were born, four of whom died when small. The eldest of the eight children is now living in Goshen, Indiana, and is a music teacher, having few equals in his profession. He married a Miss Hime. Lawrence Hamman, the next oldest, is married to Miss Mollie Hersherberger, and lives near the old homestead of his parents. Willard and Leonard, the youngest, twins, are now sixteen years of age, and are with their parents working on the farm. Mr. Hamman examined Northern Indiana in 1850, it being then a wilderness, and in 1858 he moved with his family from Eastern Ohio to Scott Township, and purchased forty acres of heavily-timbered land. He burnt the finest poplar timber in log heaps, it having no value at that time. He has since added sixty acres to his farm, and has cleared away sixty acres of the land with his own hands, which he now has in a high state of cultivation. In 1862 he was elected justice of the peace, serving three terms, and declined serving a fourth term after being elected. His service as justice of the peace amounted to considerable, and during all his service he never had a case of litigation (of which there were many) appealed to a higher court, and never had but four jury trials. After declining the latter office, he accepted the appointment of drainage commissioner of Kosciusko County, in which capacity he is now acting; and during his term of service he has helped to locate about sixty miles of ditches, half of which were by the judge assigned to him for construction, costing some \$50,000, all of which money was handled by Mr. Hamman. Mr. Hamman has served as postmaster at Millwood, Indiana, about twenty years. In partnership with the Hon. Moses I. Long, in 1860, he established the Millwood Nursery, located on



George Tom.

Mr. Hamman's farm, from which large quantities of fruit and ornamental trees were grown and sold to the farmers of Northern Indiana, the business being carried on about eighteen years. Mr. Hamman is a self-made man, and by his own exertion he has obtained a good practical education, and has fitted himself as a practical hydraulic and civil engineer. As a mechanical genius Mr. Hamman has scarcely an equal, making for his amusement violins that are a marvel in tone, and comparing favorably with the famous old masters. Mr. Hamman has a good farm, which he owes only to his own hands and brain and to his wife, she being his greatest helper. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Millwood, he being one of the trustees of the church for twelve years.

GEORGE TOM, an old settler of Van Buren Township, is a native of Stark County, Ohio, born May 22, 1832, a son of John and Elizabeth Tom, who were both natives of the State of Pennsylvania. When he was a boy his father came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, settling on section 27, Van Buren Township, on the farm now owned by Cyrus Lentz. Here the father bought 160 acres of timber land, about twenty acres of his land being cleared and a log cabin built when he settled on it. He improved his land and brought it under good cultivation, residing on the same farm some twenty-five years. He was one of the first pioneers of Van Buren Township, where he lived till his death, and was always ready to assist in any enterprise which he thought would advance the material interests of his township or county. In his religious faith

he was a Dunkard. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. Of his family of six children, five are yet living—Daniel, George, Mary, Harriet and Jemima. George Tom grew to manhood in Kosciusko County, his youth being spent in assisting on the farm and attending the district school, where he received but limited educational advantages. He was married in 1858 to Miss Lucinda Nine, a daughter of Jonathan and Catharine Nine, of whom her father is deceased. To this union were born ten children—Mary, William, Hiram, Alfred, Jane, Charles, Almada, George, Catherine and Irvin. Mr. Tom settled on his present farm in Van Buren Township in 1857, where he has a fine farm containing 200 acres. He started in life for himself entirely without means, but by years of hard toil and persevering energy he has gained a competence, being now classed among the prosperous farmers of Kosciusko County. He has experienced many phases of pioneer life, settling in the woods of Van Buren Township in a very early day, and no one has done more toward clearing up Van Buren Township than he. He gives liberally of his means to all enterprises calculated to benefit his county, and also takes an active interest in the cause of education, and has served efficiently as school director. In his political views he is a Democrat.

THOMAS WALTON was born in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1828, son of Boaz R. and Mary Walton. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and August 26, 1851, he married Isabella M. Quigley, born July 9, 1831, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Quigley, natives of New Jersey. Mrs. Walton is a

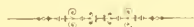
native of New York City, and when a young girl was taken by her parents to Pennsylvania, where she was reared to maturity. Her father is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have had nine children: John Q., born January 23, 1854, was married November 29, 1882, to Mary Heary, of Carbon, Pennsylvania, and died January 15, 1884; Sallie L., born August 25, 1856, is the wife of Albert Thomas, of Carbon County, Pennsylvania; Mary E., born June 12, 1858, is the wife of Frederick Dresser, of Evansville, Indiana; Harry R., born November 10, 1860; Lillie J., born July 7, 1862, wife of Sylvester Nicely, of Clay Township; Charles K., born May 7, 1865, was married June 21, 1886, to Jennie Zehner, and resides in Carbon County; George K., born October 13, 1867, died August 20, 1876; Estella, born November 7, 1869, and Albert, born August 29, 1874. Mr. Walton owns fifty-two acres of well-improved land, and resides on section 29. He settled upon his present farm in the spring of 1858, and is an industrious and energetic farmer. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active part in church and Sabbath-school work. He has served as school director, and affiliates with the Democratic party.

ALBERT B. WARNER, proprietor of the hotel at Webster, was born in that village July 7, 1857, where he was reared and received his primary education in the common schools of his father's district. He completed his education at the high school at Leesburgh. He was married October 14, 1879, to Miss Lida C. Humble, who was born in Noble County, Indiana, August 1, 1858, and came when a child to this county with her parents, where she was reared

and married. They have three children—Ethel, Thomas and Florence. Mr. Warner affiliates with the Republican party, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the fall of 1885 he built the frame hotel of eighteen rooms, at a cost of \$2,500. It is neatly and appropriately furnished, and whoever desires the quiet and enjoyment of a country village cannot find pleasanter accommodations. Mr. Warner built the first hotel in North Webster, although his father, Thomas K. Warner and Henry Strombeck had accommodated travelers at their residences in former years.

JOHAN FREDERICK BEYER, of the firm of Beyer Brothers, wholesale produce dealers and shippers, of Warsaw, was born near Hessen Cassel, Germany, in 1850. He was reared in his native place until he was nineteen years of age, and had learned the trade of blacksmithing. At that age he and a younger brother immigrated to the United States, landing at Castle Garden, New York, in October, 1869. From there he went to Goshen, Indiana, where he worked at his trade one year, then became an employé in shipping butter and eggs for George Freese for about three years. He then became associated with Mr. Freese in the same business, under the firm name of Freese & Beyer. In the meantime they opened a business house at Warsaw. In 1878 Mr. Beyer purchased the interest of Mr. Freese at Warsaw, and in the same year his brothers, Cyrus C. and John E., became associated with him, and the firm became Beyer Brothers. They do an extensive business in shipping produce, butter and eggs to New York markets. They have branch business houses at North Manchester, Rochester, Columbia City, Goshen,

Monticello and Huntingdon, Indiana. In addition to the shipping business, in 1874 they built the Big Eagle Creamery, near Warsaw, on the east shore of Eagle Lake, where they own 160 acres of land, and with an outlay of \$30,000 they are fitting up a summer resort, which, from its numerous springs, is named "Spring Fountain Park," and with other attractions, in the shape of fountain flower gardens and conservatories, they are now erecting an appropriate building for the great historical painting, the panorama of the siege of Chattanooga, Tennessee, including Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, painted on 15,000 square feet of canvas, by Professor Harry J. Kellogg, the great American historical painter. December 15, 1877, Mr. Beyer was married at Goshen to Miss Anna M. Miller, daughter of Jacob and Anna G. (Eckhart) Miller, of Goshen. They have two children—May E. and Carl Frederick. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warsaw, and he is a member of Forest Lodge, No. 46, K. of P., Warsaw.



GEORGE B. HOOPINGARNER, M. D., of Sidney, is a native of Indiana, born in Hamilton, Steuben County, September 13, 1856. He is the first son of Dr. J. J. and Ellen (Brown) Hoopingarner, natives of Ohio, the father born April 3, 1824, of German descent, and the mother of Scotch and Irish parentage, the date of her birth being March 3, 1825. They were married at Canal Fulton, Ohio, in 1850, and in 1854 removed to Hamilton, Indiana, where the father engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1865 he removed with his family to Butler, De Kalb County, Indiana, where he carried on a drug store in connection with his medi-

cal practice. In 1879 they settled in Milford, Kosciusko County, where the parents have since made their home. George B. Hoopingarner, subject of this sketch, was reared principally at Butler, Indiana, his youth being passed in attending the high school and assisting his father in his drug store. In the spring of 1873 he graduated from the Bloomington High School, that being the preparatory department of the State University, located at Bloomington, when he entered the university, taking the classical course. He remained at Bloomington until 1876. He then entered the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. From 1877 till 1879 he was engaged with his father and brother in the drug business, under the firm name of Hoopingarner & Sons. He was then engaged principally in reading medicine with his father until 1881, then attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, graduating from that institution in the class of 1882. After his graduation he engaged in the drug business at Butler, and later at Sidney, coming to the latter place in 1883. July 12, 1882, he was married to Miss Jennie Sparklin, who was born September 14, 1860, a daughter of John and Mary (Arnold) Sparklin, who were among the early settlers of Milford, Indiana, where the father died in 1865. The mother still lives in Milford at the age of fifty-two years. Doctor and Mrs. Hoopingarner are the parents of one child—Abigail, born at Milford, June 4, 1883. In 1885 Dr. Hoopingarner discontinued his drug trade at Sidney, when he took a special course in the Chicago Medical College, and on returning to Sidney commenced the practice of medicine, and being well skilled in the knowledge of his profession, he has established a good practice, which is gradually increasing. In political sentiment Dr.

Hoopingarner is a Democrat. He is a member of Eel River Lodge, No. 510, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to Pi Chapter, Beta Theta Pi, of Bloomington, Indiana. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

AM. TOWL, M. D., the pioneer physician of Franklin Township, and a prominent citizen of Kosciusko County, was a native of Exeter, Maine, the date of his birth being October 3, 1819. When eighteen years old he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and at the age of twenty-five years was married to Catherine Alden, of Newton Upper Falls, near Boston. They removed to Sharon, New York State, and while there our subject studied medicine under Dr. Prainer. Prior to attending medical college he had practiced medicine a number of years. In 1852 he came to Indiana and located at Palestine, Kosciusko County, where he had a fair practice, remaining there four years. In 1856 he removed to Sevastopol, and the following year attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Returning in 1858 he permanently located in the village of Sevastopol, where for thirty years he practiced his profession. At that early day the physician was in great demand, the then swampy country causing much malaria, and our subject was obliged to work early and late, often riding many miles over poor roads to visit a patient. He built up a large and lucrative practice, and acquired a competency. He was the first physician to introduce the treatment of disease by the use of Compound Oxygen, and as a physician he ranked among the highest in this part of the State, where he made his home for so many years. Dr. Towl became

a member of the Odd Fellows' order in Massachusetts, in 1844, and was one of the early members of Sevastopol Lodge, No. 403, and passed the chairs several times. He was also a member of the Hackelman Encampment, No. 37, I. O. O. F., of Warsaw, Indiana. Twice by election and once by appointment he served as trustee of Franklin Township, and several times served as postmaster of Sevastopol. He established the first drug store in the village, and was also engaged in the mercantile business for three years. Of the seven children born to Dr. and Mrs. Towl only one is living, a daughter—Lugarda E. She married Alfred Keececker, of Sevastopol, and to them have been born seven children, of whom four daughters and one son still survive. Dr. Towl died at his home in Sevastopol November 27, 1886.

HIRAM PINKERTON was born in Holmes County, Ohio, son of James Pinkerton, a native of Pennsylvania, who immigrated to Van Buren Township, this county, in October, 1839, entering 140 acres of heavily-timbered land. He built himself a house, cleared his land and lived upon it until his death. He married Miss Margaret Miller, daughter of John Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union were born eleven children—William, Nancy, John, Mary, Hiram, Elizabeth, Josiah, Margaret, Sarah Ann, Eleanor Jane and Wesley. All are living except William and Mary. Hiram obtained his education in the subscription schools of his native State. He lived with his father until twenty-five years of age, and was married to Miss Sarah Ann Himer, daughter of Amos Himer, of Jefferson Township. To this union have been born nine children—George W., Francis M., James

W., Thomas J., Alice, John M., Franklin, Irvine and Neil. All are residing in Jefferson Township. Mr. Pinkerton owns a fine farm of 200 acres, and a very pleasant residence with good out-buildings. These improvements he made himself, all of his land being uncultivated when he settled upon it. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

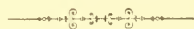
B F. DRAPER is general manager of the hotel at Cedar Beach, Turkey Creek Township, which is situated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 113 miles from Chicago. The house was built in 1879, and consists of fifty rooms, capable of accommodating 100 persons. The dining-room has a seating capacity of 125. The premises are owned by a stock company, consisting of eighty members, whose design was to furnish a comfortable resort for themselves and families during the summer months. They afterward decided to build large enough to accommodate visitors. The situation is one of the best on the Nine-mile Lake, which covers an area of five square miles. The lake has a well-defined bank for a long distance either way from the hotel, the bank rising from eight to fifteen feet. The water is clear and the bottom is covered with fine sand; it can be seen at a depth of twenty feet. The lake is fed by springs, which make the water pure. It is a favorite resort for hunters and fishermen, as well as for those who wish to get away from the heat and dust of the cities. A natural growth of oaks surround the hotel, which, with the cool breeze from the lake, makes an agreeable retreat for the summer season. The hotel has a small steamer capable of carrying thirty or forty people, and is arranged for the accom-

modation of picnic or pleasure parties. The business is increasing every year, and during the coming season there is a movement on foot to build cottages along the shore of the lake. One has already been built by Colonel Lilley, of Indianapolis. Mr. Draper is a general manager, and possesses all the qualifications necessary to ensure success. He has both steam and sail-boats for the accommodation of his guests. He will be in Chicago during the following winter, and parties interested can address him at 3807 Lake avenue. Mr. Draper was born at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Indiana, April 13, 1843, and when six years of age his parents removed to Dearborn County. He was reared by his grandparents, his parents having died before he reached the age of ten years. He was reared on a farm, and in June, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Indiana Infantry for three years. He was in the department under General Fremont, then under Curtis, joined General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign. The regiment veteranized and went to Virginia, and remained there until the war closed. Mr. Draper then returned to his old home, Moores Hill, and engaged in the dry goods business, which he followed until 1879, then engaged in the boot and shoe business at Columbus. In 1884 he came to Cedar Beach, where he has since remained. The hotel opens on May 1st of each year.

DANIEL SNELL, dealer in furniture and building material at Sidney, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born October 18, 1838. His parents, John and Magdalene (Brower) Snell, were both natives of Virginia, and of German descent. They were married in their native State about 1832, and soon after their marriage located on a farm in

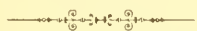
Preble County, Ohio, where they lived till 1844. They then sold their farm and removed to a farm near Mexico, in Miami County, Indiana, remaining there but a short time, when in February, 1845, they came to Kosciusko County and settled on section 34, Jackson Township, on a new farm, where they experienced many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life. In 1849 they sold the farm on which they had first located on coming to Jackson Township, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in the same township, where the father died in 1876, at the age of sixty-six years. The mother still resides on the farm in Jackson Township, aged seventy-five years. Daniel Snell, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm in Jackson Township, receiving the benefits of a good common-school education. At the age of eighteen years he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and after serving his time, on reaching his majority, he engaged in business on his own account, as contractor and builder, to which he devoted his attention till 1885. December 24, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Heckman, who was born in Jay County, Indiana, June 3, 1842, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Morris) Heckman, who are both natives of the State of Ohio. Mr. Snell has met with success through life, owing to his industrious habits and good management, and is classed among the active and enterprising citizens of Jackson Township. He is the owner of the farm of eighty acres near Sidney, on which he resides. Since the completion of the Nickel Plate Railroad, he has been engaged in the sale of building material, and in connection with this enterprise he has carried on the furniture business since 1883. Both Mr. and Mrs. Snell are members of the German Baptist church. In November, 1885, Mr.

Snell was appointed a minister of his church, which relation he still sustains. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.



SAMUEL McKIBBIN, an old pioneer of this county, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1813, son of Thomas McKibbin, of the same county, who came from County Down, Ireland, in 1812. He removed to Stark County, Ohio, in 1823, and to Elkhart County, Indiana, in 1839, where he died in August, 1843. Samuel resided at home until twenty-two years of age, working on a farm and attending the subscription schools during the winter season. He came to Jefferson Township in 1837, and was here at the first election, held in the spring of 1838. He was married in Stark County, Ohio, in September, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, daughter of John Miller, of the same State. To this union were born three children, two of whom survive—Jane, who married Thomas J. Stockman, of Wisconsin, and Matilda, who married Henry Busines, of this county. Mr. McKibbin was bereaved by the loss of his wife January 6, 1843, and July 3, 1845, he was again married to Miss Melinda Wood, of Prairie Township, daughter of Eli Wood. To this union six children were born, all dying in infancy except two—James Wesley, now residing in Adams, Nebraska, and W. E. McKibbin, who died April 5, 1883. November 20, 1852, Mr. McKibbin was again bereaved by the loss of his wife, and July 25, 1853, he married Mrs. Julia Ann Townsend, widow of William Townsend, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. When he first came to this county he purchased 160 acres of unimproved land, which he now has in a good state of cultivation. He afterward added

forty acres. When he came here there were but nine houses in Jefferson Township. There was nothing but a wilderness, and he has lived to see it grow to one of the finest townships in the county. He was elected justice of the peace under the old constitution, and served two terms, and also served one term under the new. He served ten years as treasurer. Politically he is a Democrat. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren church, he having been a member since 1834.



THOMAS KIRBY WARNER, a retired farmer, was born in Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio, February 28, 1815. When he was five years of age his father's family removed to Dayton, Montgomery County, where they lived five years; thence to Yellow Springs, Greene County, living there seven years; thence to the neighborhood of Cincinnati, at Murray's Locks, where the old Springfield and Westchester road crossed said locks, where they lived until their removal to this county, February 22, 1838. They started with three teams—one four-horse team, one three-horse and one two-horse team, and one horse leading. On the 12th day of February they started for North Webster, driving some fifty head of sheep, forty hogs and ten head of cattle. Besides the parents and eleven children, one brother, Warren, had his wife and four children with him, and another brother had two children, having previously lost his wife by death. The family first settled upon land adjoining North Webster, which the father had entered in 1836. He, the father, came from Cincinnati in August of that year, accompanied by his son James, on horseback, via Dayton, St. Mary's, Fort Wayne and

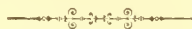
Wolf Lake. He entered 800 acres of land and returned home. Two years later the family settled upon the land, as before stated, where the father lived until his death, which occurred January 10, 1843. At this time the Pottawatomies and Miamis occupied the land, and it was four or five years before they were removed. The parents of our subject, Henry and Sallie (Kirby) Warner, were natives of Virginia. The father was born in Fairfax County in 1777, and the mother was eight years younger. Their oldest son, James, was born within ten miles of Alexandria. They were the parents of sixteen children—James, Helen, Warren, Henderson, Thomas K., George W., Amelia A., Lorenzo Dow, William S., Nancy A., John W., Louisa Laura, Serena, Sally, Kittie and Matilda. The last two named died when young. Sally remained at Yellow Springs, Ohio, having been married before the family came to this county, and died there some years afterward. When the father decided to come to this county, it was with the thought of benefiting his children; and all assented to the plan except our subject, who opposed it to the last. But as they determined to come, he resolved to see them comfortably settled in their own home. In four days after their arrival he returned to Cincinnati on horseback; and after spending the following spring and summer in school, he returned to this county to visit his parents in their new home. He came the 225 miles on horseback. During this visit of his he learned that his brother Warren was very much dissatisfied with the new country, having lost his boy, and his family having so much sickness. Said he, "I would not stay here and make heathens of my children if my father would give me the whole of Tippecanoe Township." So Thomas K. rigged up a team and took his brother and family back to Cincinnati, where he has lived

for fifty years. The family now began to seatter. Henderson and family, and Dow, went back to Cincinnati; George went back to go to school; James moved about thirty miles south of Vandalia; Helen and family also went to Illinois. When Warren remarked to his brother Thomas that he was unwilling to bring up his family in such a heathenish country, it set him to thinking, and he conceived the idea of opening a school in the house left vacant by his brother. His father had given Warren the house and 160 acres of land, who returned it to his father when he left. Thomas K. obtained permission of his father to use the house for school purposes, who also furnished him with a stove. And when he took his brother Warren back to Cincinnati, he brought back several copies of McGuffey's readers, sufficient to supply a small school in the wilderness, and also brought ink and stationery and a few window sashes and glass, to make the cabin light enough to teach in. And while bringing material to educate the children in the wilderness, he also helped his father and mother. He brought to them 100 grafted apple trees, eight grafted pear trees and twelve cherry trees, and saw them set out in a proper manner. This was his second investment. He then went to work to prepare for his winter school. In this school were George W. Warner, Lorenzo Dow Warner, William Scott Warner, John Wesley Warner, Amelia Ann Warner, Nancy Ann Warner and Louisa Warner. These were his own brothers and sisters. He also gathered in all the children within a radius of three or four miles. George W. Warner became a Methodist Episcopal minister in the itinerant ranks for thirty years, and died a little west of Indianapolis. Amelia Ann married the Rev. Samuel K. Young, who, after an itinerant life of about thirty years, now lives at Mount Ver-

non, Linn County, Iowa. "Bill" Squawbuck, a pupil, was an Indian, and the youngest of three brothers, is now the chief of the Pottawatomie tribe in Kansas. This was the first school taught in Tippecanoe Township, and was a subscription school, each pupil paying \$2 for a term of thirteen weeks. During a part of the summer of 1839, Mr. Warner attended school at Ontario, and the following winter taught school four miles west of Leesburgh, at Sammy Harlan's school-house, on the Big Prairie. From that time he taught school fifteen years, summer and winter. September 14, 1843, he was married in Elkhart County to Miss Esther Ann Benford, who was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1823, and came with her parents to Elkhart County in 1842. Her parents, John and Elizabeth (Links) Benford, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and were of German ancestry. The Links were of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have eight children—Hersebel Jasper, Chloe Jane, Lorenzo Dow, Mary Elizabeth, Sally Ann, Albert Bruce Christy, Alice Carey and William Henderson Colfax. Politically Mr. Warner was formerly an old-line Whig, as was also his father. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1836. His second vote was cast for William Henry Harrison. He has been a strong Republican since the organization of that party. He assisted in its organization, and says it has accomplished more than he or any of its founders expected. He has always been in favor of woman suffrage. He says his attention was first called to that principle by hearing his father say that he could not afford to send his girls to school, and if he could afford it, they could not learn figures. This set him to thinking, and his conclusions were that the mothers of the neighborhood knew as much as the fathers did, and that if the fathers managed the bus-

iness out of doors as well as the mothers did in-doors, they would be much better off. He is now seventy-two years old, and has never drank a glass of liquor or beer. His parents and grandparents were Methodists. His grandfather united with the church at Alexandria, Virginia, and was the sixth member in that church; he often had to restrain the sailors by force, so that Bishop Asbury and other ministers could preach. Mr. Warner has been a Methodist since he was eighteen years old. He was converted at a camp-meeting near Cincinnati, and has never been called before the church for violating any of its rules. Of his brothers and sisters, Warren, Lorenzo Dow and Amelia Ann are living. Joseph Warner, the grandfather of our subject, was born near Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, and when a young man, went to Virginia. His farm joined that of General George Washington on the west. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and received a bayonet wound on the skull at the battle of Germantown. The wound was three or four inches long. When in his 101st year, he rode on horseback from London, Ohio, to North Webster; and he rode from Fort Wayne to Benton, fifty miles, in one day, and stayed at North Webster three weeks; then rode on horseback to Goshen, thence to Chicago, thence to Springfield, Illinois, following an Indian trail and stakes forty miles without passing a house, and gained his daughter's residence at Cherry Grove, south of Springfield, where he remained three years and five months. He died there in the spring of 1843, aged 103 years, and is buried at Cherry Grove. The grandmother of Thomas was formerly Ruth Trotter, and was born in Virginia, dying in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1835, aged about eighty-six years. She was unusually active and sparkling, and quick on foot. She died

at the house of her son Henry, and is buried near Cincinnati. Mr. Warner's great-grandfather Warner was born in Dublin, Ireland, and his great-grandmother was born and reared in London, England, and came to this country at an early day. She was a teacher in the colonies, and followed teaching until her death, after she had reared nine children, Joseph Warner being the youngest of the nine.



WILLIAM H. LOEHR, deceased, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born in Northampton County, October 22, 1827, and died at his home on section 27, Harrison Township, Kosciusko County, March 30, 1881. When he was twelve years old he accompanied his parents to Ohio, in which State he grew to manhood. He was united in marriage in Hancock County Ohio, November 20, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Kempher, a native of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, born December 27, 1831, her parents, John and Susan Kempher, being early settlers of Hancock County, Ohio, locating there in 1836. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Loehr—Susan A., wife of J. D. Garvin; William T., Miner N., Miles E., Louisa J., deceased; Serena E., Flora M., Cora R. and Pearly G. In 1854 Mr. Loehr came to Harrison Township, and settled on the farm on section 27, which is still the home of his widow. He left a finely improved farm, containing 152 acres of choice land, which he had accumulated by years of toil and industry. As a pioneer he did much toward developing the neighborhood in which he lived from its primeval state, and in all enterprise, for the advancement of his township or county he took an active interest. He was a man of strict integrity, and honorable

in all his dealings, and was a man held in high esteem by all his neighbors. He was a Baptist in his religious views, and in politics he affiliated with the Republican party.

JOHN W. LOVE, physician at Millwood, Scott Township, was born in Darke County, Ohio, August 5, 1830. His father, Robert Love, was a native of Ireland. His mother, Deborah (Semans) Love, was the daughter of Simon and Lucina Semans, of Highland County, Ohio. They are the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living. The family came to Miami County, this State, where the father died at the age of sixty-three years. His wife came to this county with her son, John W., and died here at the age of seventy-seven years. Our subject removed from Miami County to Randolph County, Indiana, where he married Miss Agnes Ramsey, daughter of Benjamin and Jennette (Moore) Ramsey, of Cincinnati, natives of Scotland. To this union were born six children—Eddie Morris, born March 3, 1859, married Lydia Vesey, of Lagrange County, Indiana, and now living in Ainsworth, Brown County, Nebraska; is at present State Senator from that district, and practicing law at that place; Flora Bell, born August 5, 1860, married Ezra Shively, of Etna Township, this county; John Nelson, born December 16, 1861, and S. S. Winton, born August 29, 1864. The two eldest died in infancy. John N. married Miss Sarah Ganshorn, of Etna Township, this county, and having learned the business of telegraphing he is engaged in that business. S. S. Winton, youngest son, also learned the telegraph business; is now at Ainsworth, Nebraska. The doctor's educational advantages were limited, he having attended school

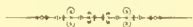
when and where the educational facilities were very crude. He learned the trade of tanner and currier, and followed it for a period of ten years. He had access to his brother's library, who was also a physician, and studied evenings, working at his trade during the day, and afterward studying with his brother. In the fall of 1856 he removed to Economy, Wayne County; thence to Jefferson Township, this county, in the spring of 1859; thence to Prairie Township in February, 1860, where he served as justice of the peace and postmaster four years. He came to this township in April, 1865, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and built up a large and lucrative practice. Subsequently his health failed, and he was obliged to abandon his profession. He now has a drug and grocery store in Millwood. Politically he affiliates with the Greenback party. His wife is a member of the Christian church.

A. KRULL was a son of Ayolt Krull, a native of Kingdom Hanover, Oost Friesland. He afterward removed to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, where he was engaged as a preacher of the Presbyterian church. Our subject was born in the Province of Friesland in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, January 24, 1832. He attended school until sixteen years of age, then left home and worked on a farm as a day laborer until he reached his majority. He came to this country in July, 1854, coming direct to Elkhart County, where he remained four years, then emigrated to California. The first year of his sojourn there he worked on a farm, then afterward bought a farm of 320 acres. He was also engaged in teaming to and from the gold mines. He left California



H. H. Foster

in 1865 and returned to Elkhart County. He married Miss Simkjen Rystra, daughter of B. Rystra, of Elkhart County, and to this union eight children were born—Ayelt, John, Harry, Margaret, Ane (deceased), Ane, George and Isaac; all are living at home. Mr. Krull came to Jefferson Township April 30, 1880, and purchased 160 acres of partially improved land, where he has built an elegant house and fine farm buildings. He has an excellent farm, nearly all under-drained. In 1882 he was elected township supervisor and served two years. Politically he affiliates with the Prohibition party. He and his wife are members of the Mennonite church.



FRANCIS HENRY FOSTER, of the drug firm of Foster & Brother, of Pierceton, was born in Lewisburg, Preble County, Ohio, July 15, 1834, son of John G. and Sarah (Singer) Foster, the father a native of New Jersey, of Scotch ancestry, and the mother born in Ohio, of German descent. They were married in Ohio about 1828, and to this union were born five children, of whom our subject is the third child. The father came with his family to Indiana in 1843, and located on a farm in Chester Township, Wabash County, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1849. In politics he affiliated with the Whig party. After the death of Mr. Foster his widow subsequently married Enos Hornaday. She died near Manchester, in Wabash County, Indiana, in 1881, at the age of sixty-eight years. She was a member of the United Brethren church for a number of years, but at the time of her death was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Francis H. Foster was nine years old when his parents settled in Wabash

County, Indiana, and there he was reared on the home farm till sixteen years of age. He then began learning blacksmithing and wagon-making at Lewisburg, Ohio, finishing his trade at Manchester, Indiana, and there worked at it some eight years, and for a short time he carried on a shop in the vicinity of Manchester. In 1861 he entered a mercantile store in Manchester as clerk, where he was employed till January, 1864, when he enlisted as a private in the Union army, and was assigned to Company B, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in November, 1865, the war being over. He participated in General Bank's Red River expedition and in the Mobile campaign under General Canby, and was in the engagement at Mobile. He was off duty for seventeen days, being sick in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. After his discharge he returned to Manchester, and during the winter of 1865-'66 he was engaged in the dry goods business. In the spring of 1866 he gave up his dry goods business and established a drug business at Manchester, and in the fall of the same year he removed his business to Silver Lake, Kosciusko County, and from there came to Pierceton in 1867. In 1873 his brother, Lewis S. Foster, became associated with him, when the present firm of Foster & Brother was formed. January 1, 1879, they established the Pierceton *Independent*, a weekly newspaper, which they published until January, 1885, and at the same time conducted their drug business. Being a stockholder in the Pierceton Manufacturing Company, Mr. Foster was chosen superintendent of their shops in February, 1885. He has been three times married, his first marriage to Miss Emily Langsdon, of Wabash County, Indiana, taking place in 1853. She died in 1854, and in 1856 he was married in North Man-

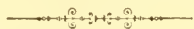
chester to Miss Mary E. Willis, who died at the same place in 1865, leaving at her death one child—Willie B., of North Manchester, Robert having died at North Manchester when four years of age. He was married to his present wife, Miss Rachel Shoemaker, at Pierceton, in 1869, and to this union have been born six children—Elsie May, Charles, Lizzie, Frank, Amie, and Josie, who died in infancy. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Presbyterian church at Pierceton. Mr. Foster is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodge, encampment and canton. He is past grand, past high priest, and a past lieutenant of the Canton Warsaw, No. 5, and chief of staff of the Department of the State of Indiana, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is also a comrade of John Murray Post No. 124, G. A. R., of Pierceton, of which he is a past post commander. He has been foreman of Alert Fire Company, No. 1, of Pierceton, since its organization in 1876.

JOHIN EDWARD BEYER was born March 16, 1858, at Gensungen, Hessen Castle, Germany, where he was reared until fourteen years of age, when he came to America, landing at Castle Garden, New York, August 28, 1872. He first located at Goshen, Indiana, and was employed by George Freese, dealer in produce, and was thus employed until February 2, 1877, when he came to Warsaw and engaged with Freese & Beyer, his brother being one of the firm, where he remained until January 1, 1878, when he became associated with his brothers, J. F. and C. C. Beyer, under the firm name of Beyer Brothers, dealers in produce, butter and eggs at Warsaw. His early educational advantages were very limited, having attended the public schools at Goshen only a few months.

November 13, 1884, he was married near Warsaw to Miss Irena Belle Oldfather, daughter of Adam and Caroline (Berger) Oldfather, of Wabash County, Indiana. They have one child—Earl Edward. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warsaw. Mr. Beyer is a member of Forest Lodge, No. 46, K. of P., and of Kosciusko Division, No. 8, uniformed rank K. of P. He is part proprietor of the Big Eagle Creamery and Spring Fountain Park, mentioned in the sketch of his brother, J. F. Beyer.

HIRAM FINTON, a mason and plasterer, living in Washington Township, is a native of Logan County, Ohio, born near Roundhead, December 10, 1837, a son of John and Elizabeth (Wolf) Finton, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Irish, and the mother of German descent. The mother died when our subject was a year old, her death occurring in 1838, and in 1846 the father came with his family to Kosciusko County, settling in Washington Township. He was a farmer by occupation, which avocation he followed till within a few years before his death, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Wooster, Washington Township. For years he served as justice of the peace of Washington Township, where he was an honored and respected citizen. His death occurred in 1858. Hiram Finton, the subject of this sketch, was eight years of age when he accompanied his father to Kosciusko County, and he was reared on his father's farm in Washington Township. When eighteen years old he began working at masonry and plastering, which he has since made his principal occupation. He was married in Tippecanoe Township, Kosciusko County, September 17, 1861, to Miss Pris-

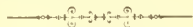
cilla Bennett, and of the eleven children born to them ten are living—Marion, Charles W., Daniel W., Irena, Rosalia, Hiram A., William O., Ella Maud, Henry O., Ora Dell and Chauncy E. All the sons have learned the mason's trade and work with their father. A daughter, Martha C., died at the age of twenty-one years, May 14, 1885. February 14, 1865, Mr. Finton enlisted as a private in the late war, and was assigned to Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Infantry. He was on guard duty in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, and in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, most of the time until September, 1865, when he was discharged at Charleston, West Virginia, the war being closed. After his discharge he returned to Kosciusko County, and worked at his trade in Tippecanoe Township until the spring of 1866, when he located near Piercetown, and engaged in plastering and mason-work as a contractor, employing a large force of men. Mr. Finton is an active and enterprising man of Washington Township, and as a citizen is highly respected. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Piercetown, of which he has been ruling elder for eight years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is past master of Piercetown Lodge, No. 377. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is commander of John Murray Post, No. 124, G. A. R., of Piercetown.



WILLIAM DUNLAP, an old and respected pioneer of Kosciusko County, is a native of Ohio, born in Harrison County, in 1812, a son of John and Rachel (Curtis) Dunlap, both of whom were born in West Virginia. They left their native State for Harrison County, Ohio, in 1810, the

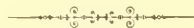
father dying in Ohio in 1830, leaving the subject of this sketch, the eldest of six living children, four brothers and a sister, who are yet living. The mother subsequently died at the home of a sister of our subject in her seventy-eighth year. They were the parents of nine children. William Dunlap, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in his native State. He went with his parents to Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1826, and was there married in 1837 to Mrs. Susan (White) Israel. William had purchased a farm in Ohio, on which they resided till coming to Kosciusko County in 1854, and on that farm eight children were born to them—John, now a merchant of Mentone, Indiana, married Martha A. Jeffries; Rachel, wife of Thomas P. Burns, of Labette County, Kansas; Mary, wife of George W. Rickel, one of the most prosperous farmers of Franklin Township, Kosciusko County; Lyman, engaged in dealing in musical instruments in Warsaw, Indiana, married Eliza Fasig; Lloyd married Vina Yates; and three who died in infancy. Two children were born to them after coming to Kosciusko County, both of whom died in infancy. After the marriage of their children, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap left their farm, coming to Sevestopol in 1871. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Thomas P. Burns, with whom he was associated in the dry goods business for a few years. He then lived retired from business life till 1883, when he again engaged in general mercantile pursuits. He was the first postmaster of Sevestopol, appointed in 1858, serving as such until change of administration. After President Cleveland's inauguration, Mr. Dunlap was again commissioned postmaster, which position he still holds. He has held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-four years, acting as such nine years in Ohio, and fifteen years since coming to Franklin

Township, and has been notary public for twelve years. Although in his seventy-fifth year he is actively engaged in business, being one of the oldest merchants in the county. The fiftieth anniversary of his marriage occurs May 4, 1887.



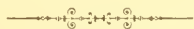
CHARLES WATSON CONANT, deceased, who was classed among the prominent and enterprising citizens of Pierceton, was born in Beckett, Massachusetts, August 6, 1829, a son of Charles Walden and Eliza (Babcock) Conant, both natives of Massachusetts, and of English ancestry. They removed to Lorain County, Ohio, when our subject was very young, and there he was reared, his education being principally obtained in Oberlin College, of that county. On reaching maturity he engaged in manufacturing and shipping lumber to markets, which pursuit he followed in Lorain County until 1863. May 1, 1849, he was married in Ruggles, Ohio, to Miss Margaret A. Tanner, daughter of Hiram and Amanda (Dunn) Tanner, the father being of English and the mother of Scottish ancestry. To this union were born seven children, and of this number only three are living—Frank C., in the lumber business in Bourbon, Kansas; Maggie and Bertha, living at home with their mother. Mattie A. died February 7, 1852, aged three months; Alice May died October 22, 1862, aged nearly ten years; Jennie E. died August 26, 1864, aged three months; and Fred. A. died at the age of seventeen years, October 10, 1873. In 1863 Mr. Conant came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he again engaged in the lumber business. During the war of the Rebellion he was also engaged in manufacturing gun-stocks for the United States Government, and after 1865 he was

extensively engaged in the manufacture of furniture, employing from seventy-five to one hundred hands, and at the same time carried on a general mercantile business at Pierceton. In 1872 he sold out his business at Pierceton and engaged in the lumber business at Big Rapids, Michigan, remaining there till his death, which occurred July 31, 1880. He was a prominent Free Mason, having taken the Knights Templar degree, and was a member of the Commandery at Warsaw. Mrs. Conant still makes her home in Pierceton, and is a member of the Presbyterian church at that place.



ADAM STOUT, one of the leading business men of Silver Lake, is a native of Ohio, born in Licking County in the year 1843. He received good educational advantages in his youth, and graduated from the academy at Saint Louisville in his native county, and for three years prior to leaving Ohio he taught school in that State. He came to Indiana in 1865 and located in Wabash County, and a year later he came to Silver Lake, Kosciusko County, where he had charge of the village school, acting as principal for three years. In 1868 he purchased a half interest in the drug store of Elisha Worley, and two years later he was elected justice of the peace, and served in that position for eight years. After carrying on his drug store about six years he disposed of his interest in the business, and devoted his entire attention to the duties of his office till 1879. During that year, in partnership with S. W. Oldfather, of Warsaw, he succeeded D. R. Ball in the grain business. In 1880 Mr. Oldfather erected the brick elevator at Silver Lake, which has a capacity of 8,000 bushels, and the annual shipments average

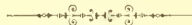
about 50,000 bushels of all kinds of grain. In 1885 Mr. Oldfather retired from the business, since which Mr. Stont has been the only grain dealer at Silver Lake. In 1871 Mr. Stont married Mrs. Sarah Blue, of Silver Lake, and to this union have been born four children—Li B., William D., Edwin C. and Mary W. By her first husband, T. G. Blue, Mrs. Stont has one daughter, named Annetta. In 1868 Mr. Stont was the choice of the Democratic party as a candidate for legislative honors, but in a strong Republican county he was defeated by a decreased majority of the popular vote. He has served several terms on the School Board, and has always been an ardent advocate of any measures that promised the advancement of the social and business interests of his village. The parents of our subject, Christian and Sarah (Haas) Stont, came to Indiana in the year 1864 with their children, William, Amanda and Elizabeth, and located on a farm on Eel River, where the mother died the following year, and three years later the father removed to Kosciusko County, and is now living three miles northwest of Silver Lake, is Seward Township. He was again married in 1868, taking for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Cuffel.



JOHN B. WINDBIGLER, an active and energetic farmer of Seward Township, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, his parents, John and Mary (Bachter) Windbigler, being natives of the same county and State. Several years after their marriage they settled in Richland County, Ohio, remaining there a number of years, when, in 1852, they came to Indiana with their family, which consisted of the following children—Elizabeth, Jeremiah, Susannah, May A.,

John B., Margaret, Elinora, William Henry and James. They first located in Marshall County, and afterward exchanged their farm for one in Newton County, where the father died. After the father's death the mother came to Kosciusko County, and made her home among her children till her death. John B., our subject, grew to manhood in Ohio, and was married in that State to Miss Rebecca Barkin, and to this union have been born seven children—Jeremiah H., born in Fulton County, Indiana, married Fanny Funk, a daughter of Henry Funk, of Kosciusko County; Mary E., deceased, was also born in Fulton County; James W. married Sina Garvin whose father, Amos Garvin, was one of the wealthiest men of Seward Township in an early day; J. F., born in Missouri; Rebecca L., Louis A. and T. B., born in Kosciusko County. After his marriage Mr. Windbigler moved to Fulton County, Indiana, where he purchased a tract of timber land, which he cleared and cultivated, living on it for fifteen years, when he sold and removed to Carroll County, Missouri, in 1867. Two years later he returned to Kosciusko County and purchased the farm where he has since made his home. His land was but slightly improved when he settled on it, but, under his skillful management and persevering industry, he has brought it under good cultivation, and with its improvements has made it one of the best farms in the neighborhood, with a comfortable residence, built in 1883, and good farm buildings. While a resident of Fulton County Mr. Windbigler served as justice of the peace for two years, but has never filled any official position in Seward Township, although frequently solicited by friends of both political parties to become a candidate for office. His political sentiments are well known throughout the county. In his religious views he is a

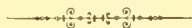
firm believer in the doctrines of the Church of God. A number of his cousins are eminent ministers in different churches. His youngest brother, William Windbigler, was a soldier in the late war, being a member of the Eighty-second Indiana Infantry. Several of his nephews also participated in the war.



PROFESSOR HARRY J. KELLOGG, artist, was born in Canandaigua, New York, June 4, 1839. His father, Daniel J. Kellogg, was a native of that State, and of Scotch ancestry. He was an artist, and a member of the Royal Art Union of New York City, also a celebrated historical and portrait painter. He died at South Bend, Indiana, May 24, 1878, while on a visit to that place, at the age of sixty-six years. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years. The mother of our subject, Caroline A. (Bennett) Kellogg, was also a native of New York, and a daughter of Alonzo and Caroline (Stewart) Bennett, the latter of English ancestry, being a descendant of the Stewarts of England. She was married to Mr. Kellogg about the year 1834, and they had four children—Franklin B., deceased; Harry J., the subject of this sketch; Julia A. and Charles A., both deceased. The mother died at Rochester, New York, November 2, 1878, aged fifty-eight years. She was also a member of the Presbyterian church many years. Professor Kellogg was reared in Rochester, and his education was obtained at Brockport College, Brockport, New York, taking an irregular course. In 1851, when he was twelve years of age, he was placed under the instruction of the American Art Union, at Rochester, of which his father was president. He gradu-

ated with honors in 1859, being the first junior member of the Art League. Immediately after his graduation he became assistant foreman, under S. B. Leach, of the painting department of Barney, Parker & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, manufacturers of railroad coaches, and remained in their employ until 1861. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army as Orderly Sergeant of Company A, One Hundred and Second Regiment Ohio Infantry. In June of 1862 he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and to Major of the regiment in September of the same year. At the battle of Perryville he was severely wounded by a minie ball in the hip, rendering him unfit for duty, for which he resigned in November of that year. He was afterward employed on special duty in the typographical service, at times, until the latter part of 1863. Early in 1864 he resumed his professional work at Toledo, Ohio, and engaged in scenic frescoing, and taking contracts at La Porte, Indiana, and other places. In 1867 he was engaged as master painter by the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company, with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio, and remained in their employ nearly three years. In 1870 he opened an art studio at Toledo, and was engaged in teaching the fine arts and professional painting until 1876, when he removed to La Porte, Indiana, and opened an academy of design for instruction in the fine arts. In 1878 he removed to South Bend and established another academy of design, still continuing the one at La Porte. He afterward established like institutions at Elkhart, this State, and Three Rivers and Constantine, Michigan. The teachers and pupils of these academies, under his instruction, reached the number of 600. In the spring of 1886, leaving the school in the care of Mrs. Etta J. Hayes, he came to Warsaw and began the great his-

torical painting, Panorama of the Siege of Chattanooga, Tennessee, of which he holds the copyright, to be placed in a building erected for that purpose at Spring Fountain Park, Eagle Lake, near Warsaw. He holds many commendatory medals and testimonials for ornamental decorations and artistic paintings, and he is conceded to be one of America's most rapid and best painters. June 27, 1879, Mr. Kellogg was married to Mrs. Mary C. Sheldon (née Meeker), daughter of Dr. Daniel Meeker, of La Porte, Indiana. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Kellogg is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of Pythias fraternities.



FRANKLIN MOREHEAD, or Muirheid, farmer, sections 3 and 4, owns eighty-four acres in the northwest quarter of section 3, and thirty-nine acres on section 4, making a total of 123 acres. He was born in Tippecanoe Township, this county, May 28, 1841, on the farm he now owns, where he was reared and educated in the schools of his father's district. August 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and was honorably discharged September 29, 1864, at Indianapolis. He served in the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamunga, and was with Sherman at Atlanta. At the battle of Stone River he was struck by a minie ball in the right foot, grazing the bone. He went to the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, and after his recovery returned to his regiment. At Chickamunga he was wounded in the middle finger of his right hand, and again went to hospital No. 4, at Nashville, where he re-

mained about a month, and then returned to his regiment. He was in the battle of Jonesboro, it being his last battle, as the time of service of his regiment expired six days after this battle. Only a portion of the regiment veteranized. Mr. Morehead returned home, and in 1864 re-enlisted, and was sent to Company G, Fifty-third Indiana, which was at Alexandria, Virginia. In a few days the regiment was ordered to Washington, encamping there a short time, and was then ordered to Parkersburg, Virginia, then to Louisville, Kentucky, where they went into camp. In a few weeks they were ordered to Indianapolis, where the regiment was discharged. Mr. Morehead was married March 27, 1867, to Miss Caroline M. Leslie, daughter of Benjamin F. and Sarah A. (McCoy) Leslie. She was born in Vermont, July 5, 1840, and when five years of age was taken by her parents to Onondaga County, New York, where the family lived three or four years. The family then removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where the father rented a farm and lived upon it until he enlisted in the army. He died in camp about three months after his enlistment. He was born February 10, 1805, and died in 1861. The mother was born February 20, 1807, in New England, and died September 4, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Morehead have had six children—Joseph F., born March 19, 1868; Stella M., born July 28, 1870; Evard E., born September 4, 1872; Lloyd H., born December 28, 1874; Ethel A., born October 10, 1879; Edna died at the age of four weeks. Mrs. Morehead has taught thirteen terms of school. Six of the nine children of her parents were teachers. The names of her brothers and sisters are as follows—Joseph P., Colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, died in the army; Oliver S. is living in Marshall County, Kansas; William W. died in

the army; Charles lives in Bates County, Missouri; Mary J. died at Schoolcraft, Michigan, at the age of forty-nine years, and was the mother of three children; Catharine O. lives in Kalamazoo, Michigan; she and Mrs. Morehead are twins; George B. is living in Independence, Kansas, and is county superintendent of schools; John C. lives in Labette County, Kansas. Mr. Morehead is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

 ARON MILLER, of Van Buren Township, was born in Kosciusko County January 18, 1845, son of Stephen E. and Elizabeth Miller, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The parents, after coming to Indiana, settled for a short time in Elkhart County, and about the year 1839 came to this county and settled on section 11, Jefferson Township. His father purchased a quarter section of land, all in timber, and a few years later bought an additional 160 acres. He first erected a log cabin, and depended almost entirely on the wild game of the forest for support. He was among the first settlers of the township. After years of arduous toil and labor he succeeded in producing as good a farm as could be found in the township of Jefferson. He died on the homestead June 19, 1873. He was prominently identified with the German Baptist church, and was one of the founders of what is now known as Turkey Creek Church, in Jefferson Township. For many years he was engaged in the capacity of local preacher. Five of his children survive—Rev. John H., Mary A., Aaron, Daniel and Jonas. Politically he affiliated with the Republican party. In his death one of the

oldest pioneers of that locality passed away. Aaron Miller was reared to manhood in his native county, and educated in the public schools. He has been a life-long farmer, and owns a farm of 220 acres in Jefferson Township. He was married March 17, 1870, to Miss Susanna Leatherman, daughter of Joseph and Mary Leatherman, who settled in Jefferson Township about the year 1833, and were among the early pioneers there. Like all other new comers, they endured all the toils and privations of pioneer life. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born five children, two of whom survive—Mary E. and Belva A. Mrs. Miller's father reared a family of six children, of whom five survive—William, Susan, Conrad, Franklin and David. Mr. Leatherman died May 6, 1869. He was prominently identified with the German Baptist church. After his marriage our subject went in debt for eighty acres of land, and in two years went in debt for an additional 140 acres, making a total of 220 acres. He paid for the entire farm in eight years out of products raised on the farm, and had 185 acres in a good state of cultivation. In the meantime he had some losses by fire. His success has been due to good management. Politically he is a Republican.

 BRAHAM KINNEY was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1806, and was a son of Peter and Mary (Strauphaur) Kinney, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was of Irish descent, and was killed in the Revolutionary war. His mother was of German ancestry. Both died in Pennsylvania. Mr. Kinney came to Stark County, Ohio, in 1826, and was there married to Miss Catharine Lichtenwalter in 1830.

To this union were born fourteen children. Seven of them are still living. In 1833 he removed to Crawford County, living there until 1866, then came to this county and bought 320 acres of partially improved land. He cleared his land and built a fine house and farm buildings. Mrs. Kinney died February 13, 1885. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Lutheran church, as was also his wife. Mr. Kinney is the oldest man now living in Jefferson Township, being over eighty years of age.

one child—Ethel, born December 26, 1884. Mr. Felkner owns 166 acres of well-improved land. He was elected township trustee in 1884 and re-elected in 1886. Politically he is a Democrat.

ANDREW J. FELKNER, farmer, Van Buren Township, was born in this county October 18, 1846, son of Jacob and Susanna Felkner. His father came to this county about the year 1834, and bought a quarter section of land on section 17, Van Buren Township. He first cleared land sufficient to erect a log cabin, then settled amid the wilds. Like other pioneers he endured many hardships and privations. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Felkner had nine children, seven of whom are living—William, Sarah, Andrew J., Mary E., Elizabeth L., Isabel A. and Enoch W. Mr. Felkner served as justice of the peace for many years, was a member of the Christian church, and politically a Democrat. He died July 22, 1874. Andrew J., the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in his native county, and has always been engaged in farming. He was educated in the district schools of the county, and March 1, 1881, was married to Frances, daughter of John and Lydia Shaffer. Her parents were early settlers of Van Buren Township. Her father is deceased. She was born June 19, 1858, in Kosciusko County, and was also reared and educated here. Mr. and Mrs. Felkner have

DAVID C. ULREY, dealer in general merchandise at Sidney, was born in Lake Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, July 5, 1847, a son of John A. and Sarah (Snepp) Ulrey, who were natives of Ohio. They were married in their native State in 1836, and in 1837 came to Kosciusko County and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Clay, now Lake, Township, where the father died in 1864, at the age of forty-eight years. The mother still lives on the homestead in Lake Township, and is now sixty-nine years of age. David C. was reared to agricultural pursuits, his youth being spent in assisting on his father's farm and in attending high-school, spending terms in each of the schools at Wabash, North Manchester and Warsaw, and in the meantime taught school during the winter months. He has followed teaching in all sixteen terms, being engaged in that avocation till 1881, since which time he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits, carrying on a mercantile trade at North Point and Manchester until 1883. In that year he came to Sidney and associated himself with John Haines, under the firm name of Haines & Ulrey, since which time they have established a good mercantile trade. Mr. Ulrey was married in Jackson Township February 25, 1872, to Miss Barbara Ulrey, her parents, Samuel A. and Susan (Cripe) Ulrey, being natives of Ohio, and early pioneers of Kosciusko County, coming here as early as 1837. To Mr. and Mrs. Ulrey have been born three children—Barnet, born Oc-

tober 7, 1874; Estella Rosa, born March 17, 1881, and Ralph, born January 22, 1885. Mr. Ulrey and his wife are both members of the German Baptist church. In his political views he is a Republican.

JESSE BEGHTEL, farmer, section 4, Tippecanoe Township, owns 64 10-100 acres. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 28, 1818, where he was reared and lived until he came to this county. He first came in 1842 to visit the country. He was accompanied by his brother and Frederick Fernsel. They traveled on foot, and were ten days making the journey. They came by the way of Huntington, to visit some acquaintances living there. There were two others, who started at the same time on horseback, by the name of John Kuhn and Jacob Fashbaugh, and those who came on foot arrived here one day sooner than those who came on horseback. They all came in the fall, but the weather was excessively warm, and Mr. Beghtel's brother blistered his feet. He says that the third morning after they started they felt as though they could not rise, but, after making an extra effort, they traveled a few miles. Mr. Beghtel has always been a farmer, as was his father before him. The latter was born March 21, 1790, and died February 26, 1840. Jesse remained at home until 1847, when he and his mother and two other children came to this county and settled on the farm he now occupies. When he purchased it in 1847 it was a wilderness, and had no improvements. He built a log cabin in the spring of 1847, and worked some for John Mock, who came with him, and remained here until harvest-time, then returned and brought back his mother and two other children, as before stated. He

was first married to Miss Lydia Stoeker, who was born in Ohio August 25, 1841, and came to this county when a young lady. She died November 27, 1874, just fourteen months after her marriage. June 12, 1875, Mr. Beghtel was married to Elizabeth Kindle, widow of William Kindle, who was born in Ohio November 3, 1848, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Starner) Kindle, natives of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Her father died in February, 1883, aged eighty-four years, and her mother died April 15, 1869, aged fifty-nine years. Mr. Beghtel's parents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Wareham) Beghtel, the former born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Huntington County, same State, May 2, 1792. The father died in 1849, aged forty-nine years, ten months and eleven days. The mother died in Tippecanoe Township, May 9, 1871, and is buried in Webster cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Beghtel have two children living—Mary Bell, born December 6, 1867, and James Vernon, born July 10, 1879. Mr. Beghtel has served as township trustee, township clerk, assessor, and was treasurer for six years. Politically he is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His grandparents were all born in Germany, and Mrs. Beghtel's grandparents were born in Pennsylvania.

BENJAMIN C. ANDERECK, a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of Harrison Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Hancock County, September 17, 1833, a son of Daniel and Mary Andereck, who were both born in the State of Ohio, the father of German and the mother of English ancestry. They were the parents of a large



John J. Miller.

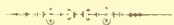
family, of whom the following children are yet living—Benjamin C., William, Isaac, Rebecca, Elizabeth and John. The father was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he served as class-leader. Benjamin C. Andereck, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and has made that his life-work. He was married in October, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Sell, of Kosciusko County, Indiana, and to this union were born four children; two are living—Mary M., who is now the wife of James Turner, and George W. William and Jennie are dead. Mr. Andereck has spent the greater part of his life in Kosciusko County, having come with his parents when a boy, when they located in Harrison Township. He has met with excellent success in his agricultural pursuits, being a thorough, practical farmer, and is now the owner of 293 acres of choice land, his residence being on section 34, Harrison Township. In politics Mr. Andereck affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as road supervisor, and also as school director, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the respected citizens of Harrison Township.

WILLIAM ANDERECK, an old settler of Harrison Township, and an active and public-spirited citizen of Kosciusko County, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, April 8, 1834. He was reared in his native State, and when a young man accompanied his parents, Daniel and Mary Andereck, to Kosciusko County, Indiana. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, he being obliged to assist with the work of the farm from an early age. He was brought

up a farmer, and has always followed that avocation, and by his persevering energy and industrious habits, he has become the owner of a good farm, which contains ninety-six acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and is located in Harrison Township, where he has resided since coming to Kosciusko County. Mr. Andereck has been twice married, the maiden name of his first wife being Mary E. Everly, the date of their marriage being October 19, 1860. Of the three children born to this union, two are living—Emma L., wife of Hiram Wiley, and William S. Mrs. Andereck died April 15, 1867, and March 14, 1872, he married Miss Mary Stamate, of Kosciusko County, who is also deceased, her death taking place in February, 1873. In politics Mr. Andereck affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is classed among the enterprising men of Harrison Township.

JOHAN J. MILLER, a successful farmer of Van Buren Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born October 8, 1813. His parents, John and Hester Miller, were also natives of the Keystone State. They had a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom are living—David, Abraham, John J., Samuel, Stephen, Solomon, Noah, Magdalena, Elizabeth, Hester and Catherine. When our subject was quite young his parents removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, and when he was sixteen years old to Miami County. In 1835 he came to Indiana, and settled in the woods of Kosciusko County among the Indians, his first purchase being eighty acres of wild land. He built a log cabin, and the first year cleared about four acres and planted some corn. The next year he moved to

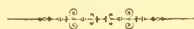
Elkhart County, where he lived until 1881, when he returned to Kosciusko County, and has since lived in Van Buren Township. He and his wife together own eighty acres of land in his homestead, and ninety-two acres in Fulton County, Indiana. He has seen much of pioneer life, but has been successful, and now has a good home and a competency for his old age. When he first came to Indiana he had but \$26 in money, and from this small beginning he has made his present property. In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Dunkard church. He was married in Ohio July 6, 1834, to Elizabeth Chrowl, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 1, 1817, a daughter of Dewalt and Salmon Chrowl, who moved to Miami County, Ohio, about 1825. Of twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, ten are living—Emanuel, Catherine, Nancy, Sarah, Enos, Eliza, Isaac, Elizabeth, William and Lewis.



FRANCIS M. JAKUES, general merchant at Silver Lake, was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, in 1845, a son of John M. and Mary (Cox) Jaques. His parents had a family of eight children—Mary J., widow of Alfred Garrison; Oliver P. married Lany J. Lepper, and after her death he married Lueretia Loney; Ziprah E. married Lot Mabie, and after his death, married A. T. S. Kist; Susan E., wife of R. James; Francis M., our subject, and three who died in early childhood. The family removed to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and there our subject was reared on a farm, his education being obtained in the country schools of that day. June 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, being one of the youngest volunteers from Indiana. He participated in

many of the important engagements of the war, including Richmond, Kentucky, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta (July 20, 21, 22 and 28, 1864), Jonesboro, Savannah, Griswoldville, Columbia, South Carolina, Bentonville and Raleigh, and was in every skirmish in which his regiment took part. During the ninety-days contest at Atlanta his regiment was under fire the entire time, and he was struck by a spent ball, which incapacitated him from duty for a number of days. He also received other wounds, none however proving serious. In 1863 he was promoted to Corporal, and was discharged with that rank at the close of the war. At the grand review at Washington, D. C., his regiment had the honor of leading Sherman's army, and his company and Company A formed the front division that led the review. Six hundred of his regiment gave their lives for their country, and now sleep on Southern soil. Shortly after his return from the war, Mr. Jaques married Phoebe E. McClure, the date of his marriage being November 27, 1865. Four children have been born to this union—Schuyler C., Mary, F. E. McClure and Anna, all being natives of Kosciusko County. The eldest son is at Des Moines, Iowa. In 1871 Mr. Jaques went to Kansas, where he entered a quarter section of land, and after farming there two years returned to Silver Lake. In 1873 he began dealing in grain, in partnership with his brother-in-law, A. T. S. Kist, of Warsaw. In 1874 Mr. Jaques purchased the grocery stock of James O'Connell, which he disposed of the next year, and in 1876 engaged in the general mercantile business at Silver Lake. In 1882 he removed his stock to Packerton, returning the following year to Silver Lake. In July, 1884, he engaged in the mercantile business

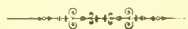
at Burkett, and a few months later sold his stock, and for a year was engaged in operating a mill and dealing in lumber, when he traded for a stock of hardware. He traded his stock of hardware for a stock of general merchandise, and has since carried on a successful business at Silver Lake, his stock of goods being valued at between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Mr. and Mrs. Jaques united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1876, and a part of the time since Mr. Jaques has served as one of its trustees. He has been the superintendent of the Sunday-school for the past several years, which position he still holds. In 1886 his three eldest children were taken into full membership of the church. In 1872 and 1876, Oliver P. Jaques, a brother of our subject, was elected sheriff of Kosciusko County, and a part of his term of office our subject acted as deputy-sheriff. He is quite an active local politician, and has served upon the Republican Central Committee of his township.



ANDREW STRIEBY, farmer, owns 260 acres of land on section 20, Turkey Creek Township. He came to this county with his parents in July, 1836, who settled in Van Buren Township. He has lived in the county ever since with the exception of three years spent in Noble County, removing there in the spring of 1866, and returning in 1869 to his present farm. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, September 29, 1835. His parents were William and Elizabeth Strieby. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, and October 17, 1857, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Phebus, who was born in this county in 1842, where she was reared and married. Her parents, William and ——— Phebus,

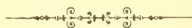
were born in Ohio, and both died in this county and were buried in a cemetery on the old farm. She was only two years old at the time of her mother's death. Mrs. Strieby died August 22, 1860, leaving one child, Nancy Jane, who was born in September, 1858, and is now the wife of George Nine, and living in Harrison County, Missouri. September 19, 1861, Mr. Strieby was married to Miss Sarah Jane Guy, who was born in Turkey Creek Township June 25, 1843, and has lived here all her life. Her parents, Samuel and Mary (Bowers) Guy, were natives of Ohio. The father was born February 12, 1817, and married Mary Bowers January 27, 1842. She died September 24, 1856, and the father died March 4, 1868. Both parents are buried in Syracuse. The father was married a second time, to Elizabeth Funk, September 16, 1857, and she died March 1, 1867. In her father's family were six daughters—Sarah J., born June 25, 1843; Elsie, born February 1, 1845; Elizabeth, born June 22, 1846; Millicent, born August 26, 1848; Martha E., born February 27, 1850, and Anna, born October 5, 1851. All are living except Elizabeth, who died in the fall of 1874, leaving two children—Graham and Samuel. She was the wife of Henry Tyler. Mr. and Mrs. Strieby have six children—Rhetta, born July 8, 1862; Josephine, October 5, 1863; Elmer E., June 15, 1865; Millie, April 27, 1867; Mary B., November 2, 1868, and Annie, December 3, 1870. Rhetta is the wife of Lafayette Warner, and Josephine is the wife of Edwin Mock, of Turkey Creek Township. Mrs. Strieby's grandfather, Andrew Guy, was born in Virginia, and died in Turkey Creek Township. Her grandmother, Elsie (Lockard) Guy, was born in Ohio, and also died in Turkey Creek Township. Her maternal grandfather, Daniel Bowers, died soon after reaching this county.

Her grandmother, Elsie (Barhand) Bowers, died in Turkey Creek Township. All of her grandparents are buried in Syracuse.



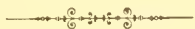
ELZA MARION RADCLIFF, senior member of the mercantile firm of Radcliffe & McNamara, Pierceton, was born near Londonderry, Vinton County, Ohio, June 1, 1853, a son of Hiram and Margaret (Rodgers) Radcliff, the mother dying when our subject was but seven years old. The father, who is now engaged in farming in Whitley County, Indiana, is a native of Ohio, of Scotch and German descent. Elza M., our subject, came with his father to Indiana in 1862, who settled on a farm in Richland Township, Whitley County. He received good educational advantages, attending the schools of Valparaiso and Columbia City, Indiana, and at the age of eighteen years began teaching school. He taught four years in Whitley County, and in the meantime took a commercial course at Valparaiso. March 30, 1876, he was married to Miss Mary M. Norris, a daughter of Marcus and Margaret (Howe) Norris, of Whitley County, Indiana. They are the parents of one child, named Floyd E. In 1875 Mr. Radcliff began clerking in the store of E. L. Barber, at Larwill, Whitley County, remaining in his employ until 1880. He then formed a partnership with H. B. Whittenberger, and engaged in the mercantile business at Larwill under the firm name of Whittenberger & Co. He retired from the firm in the fall of 1881, when he came to Kosciusko County and became associated with William McNamara and W. J. Norris, and engaged in the mercantile business and dealing in live-stock, at Sidney, under the firm name of Radcliff, McNamara & Co., they being the pioneer

merchants of that place. In May, 1883, Mr. Radcliff bought the interests of his partners, and conducted the business alone until December, 1884, when he sold out and came to Pierceton, and became associated with William McNamara, thus forming the present firm of Radcliff & McNamara. While living at Sidney Mr. Radcliff was postmaster at that place. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, belonging to Pierceton Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M., and Lodge No. 257, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Radcliff is a member of the Baptist church at Larwill, Indiana.



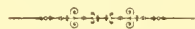
L. B. BACON, M. D., is a native of the State of Indiana, born in Allen County in the year 1860, a son of Dr. F. C. and L. B. Bacon. Dr. F. C. Bacon was one of the oldest physicians of Allen County, and prior to his death practiced at Hometown, that county, for thirty-five years. He reared a family of four children—Francis B., a druggist of Warsaw, Indiana; James D., engaged in the general mercantile business at Maxwell, California; Susan, a graduate of the high-school at Kendallville, Indiana, and L. B., who holds a prominent position in the village of Packerton. L. B. Bacon received a good classical education at the schools of Kendallville, Indiana, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. L. Gilbert, of that place. He matriculated in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1879, when he took a three-year course, and graduated with honor in March, 1882. The same year he located at Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and in 1884 came to Warsaw, Kosciusko County, Indiana, re-

maining there but a short time. He then came to Packerton, where he intends to make a permanent home, and being well skilled in the knowledge of his chosen profession, bids fair to rank among the leading physicians of Kosciusko County, having already secured the confidence and patronage of a large number of influential citizens. Dr. Bacon was united in marriage March 25, 1886, to Miss Luelah M. Maish, a native of Kosciusko County, her parents, Jacob and Susan (Harter) Maish, having lived on the Maish homestead, in this county, about thirty-two years, coming here among the early settlers. The doctor is a member of both the county and State medical societies.



EUGENE AGUSTUS SHEFFIELD, dealer in wall paper, paints, and house and sign painting, at Warsaw, was born at New Rochelle, New York, in 1838. He came to this county with his parents in 1850, they locating near Syracuse. In the winter of 1863 he enlisted in the Union service as a private, in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, to serve three years, but was discharged for disability caused by disease of the eyes, in May, 1865. He participated in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, after which he served on detached duty in the ambulance corps until just before the engagement at Franklin, when he was sent to the Des Morres hospital for treatment of the eyes. After his discharge he returned to this county, when he engaged in house painting at Warsaw. Later he took up sign and ornamental painting and paper hanging. In 1872 he added to his business that of dealing in paints, oil and paper. Politically he is a Republican, and has served as constable in Wayne Township some twelve years. May

6, 1858, he was married in Van Buren Township to Miss Sarah Jane Rhodes, daughter of Mathias Rhodes, an old resident of that township. They have had five children—George S., a painter; Charlotte Alma, of Warsaw; Elijah M., also a painter, and working with his father; William, a telegraph operator at Elkhart, and Eugene, who died in November, 1871, aged two and a half years. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been class leader for eight years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees up to K. T., and has held the position of eminent commander of Warsaw Commandery, No. 10, two years. He is past worshipful master and past high priest, and is treasurer of Warsaw Lodge, No. 73, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Sheffield is also an Odd Fellow, and is past grand. His father, Doddridge Sheffield, was a native of New York and of English ancestry. He came to this county in 1850, locating in Van Buren Township, where he died in 1876, aged seventy-six years. His mother, Elizabeth Wheeler Sheffield, was a native of Connecticut, also of English ancestry. She died at Warsaw in 1881, aged seventy-six years. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church about fifty years.



JAMES SHEARER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, Scott Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 7, 1825. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Keefer) Shearer, were natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. They had sixteen children, eleven of whom are still living. Our subject was married in Stark County, September 4, 1845, to Miss Hetty Clark, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Bow-

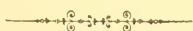
man) Clark, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union fourteen children were born—John married Anna M. Becknell, daughter of Henry and Sovina Becknell, natives of Germany, and resides in Scott Township; William Harrison, deceased; Mary Elizabeth married John Kuhn, of Scott Township; Celinda, who married Oliver P. Watkins; Caroline, now the wife of John W. Holley; Mary Ellen, now the wife of Philip Burgher; and Magdalena, who married Thomas Witham—all the above of the same township, besides George W., who is deceased; the remaining six died in infancy. Mr. Shearer removed from Ohio to Scott Township, this county, in the fall of 1846, entering 120 acres of unimproved land. To this he subsequently added 311 acres of partially-improved land, and he deeded 120 acres of this to his son John. The 311 acres which he still owns is nearly all in a good state of cultivation. When he came to this county he had nothing to commence with, but by his industry and economy has acquired a fine property, has built a good residence and excellent farm buildings. Mr. Shearer was elected township trustee in the spring of 1854, and served one term. Politically he is counted a Republican, and in religious relations he and his wife are both members of the Lutheran church.

JAMES STONER, an old settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1816, on the banks of the Susquehanna River. His father, Christian Stoner, was a native of Maryland and of Holland Dutch ancestry, and his mother, Mary Stoner, was a native of Philadelphia and of German ancestry. Of their ten children, five are living—John, Lucetta, Sarah, Christopher C. and James.

When the latter was in his nineteenth year he went to Richland County, Ohio, where he followed wagon-making, both as journeyman and proprietor, about nine years. July 20, 1841, he was married in Richland County to Lydia Panebaker, a native of Juniata County, Pennsylvania. They have had six children—Oliver P., Moses, William, Mary, wife of Jasper Frush; George and Matilda. The two latter are deceased. In October, 1846, Mr. Stoner came with his family to this county, and for seventeen years resided in Harrison Township. In the spring of 1865 he settled upon his present farm on section 28, Wayne Township, where he owns 137 acres of well-improved land. He has made his property by hard work and good management. He has served as school director, and in politics is a Democrat. He brought his family here with a wagon and two horses, the trip occupying thirteen days.

DANIEL TOM, an old settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 8, 1827, a son of John and Elizabeth Tom. He came to this county with his parents in 1843, who made a settlement in Van Buren Township, on the farm now known as the Cyrus Lentz farm. The father purchased eighty acres of land, mostly timber, which he cleared and improved. Most of the products of his farm had to be hauled to Fort Wayne, Michigan City or Niles, over very rough roads. It usually took four days to make the trip. The mother died in 1854, and the father in 1874. They were the parents of five children who reached maturity—Harriet, wife of Enoch Hoover, of Van Buren Township; Mary; Jemima, wife of William Treister, also of Van Buren Township; George and Daniel. He was a mem-

ber of the German Baptist church, and in politics a Democrat. Our subject has been a resident of this county since his nineteenth year. He received a rudimentary education in the pioneer log cabin school-house. He was united in marriage August 3, 1854, with Rachel Nine, born March 7, 1837, and a daughter of Jonathan and Catherine Nine, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. The parents immigrated from Ohio to this county about 1834, and settled in Van Buren Township, where the father opened up a farm. Of their five children, three survive—John, Catherine, wife of John Bartholomew, and James E. Mr. Tom owns three hundred and eighty-five acres of excellent land. He is a self-made man, having only about \$300 to start with. He has always been a farmer, and has done a great deal of hard work. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously a member of the Progressive Brethren church, of which he is serving as trustee. The parents of Mrs. Tom had nine children who grew to maturity; the following survive—Lucinda, wife of George Tom; Catherine, wife of Jacob Wyland; Jacob, John and Rachel.

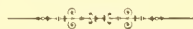


BENJAMIN JOHNSON, the oldest settler of Tippecanoe Township, came to this county in the spring of 1834, alone, and put out five acres of sod-corn on Turkey Creek Prairie. He came from Harrison County, Virginia, leaving that State on foot, and traveled as far as Marietta, on the Ohio River, then took a steamer and came down the river below Cincinnati, and struck across the country on foot to Turkey Prairie. Joseph Hall, who lived on the east side of the Prairie, was a carpenter by trade, and Mr. Johnson lived with him during that summer

and assisted him in his work. The sod-corn that Mr. Johnson put in was on the land pre-empted by Thomas Hall. Joseph Hall hired a breaking team to plough this land for Mr. Johnson, and the latter dropped the corn on the land side after every three furrows were ploughed. Mr. Johnson paid for the use of the team by working at carpentering for Mr. Hall. In June, 1834, he returned to Virginia for his family, walking 500 miles in ten days and a half. The family started October 1, and landed at Thomas Hall's house, on Turkey Creek Prairie, on the 1st day of November. These Halls were neighbors to Mr. Johnson in Virginia. Mr. Johnson had made a previous visit to the county in 1833, remaining two or three weeks. During the winter of 1834-'35, his family lived in a log cabin that was standing on Mr. Hall's land. In the spring of 1835 he moved to the east quarter of section 9, Tippecanoe Township, a piece of land he had selected to buy when it came in to market. He and Mr. Ephraim Morehead, a brother-in-law, went to the United States Land Office at Fort Wayne, and purchased the quarter section they had selected, Mr. Morehead taking the land that he subsequently built his saw and grist-mill upon. Mr. Johnson lived upon the land he then entered until 1856, when he came to live with his son Isaac. When he came to this township there had not been a stick of timber cut by a white settler. It was inhabited entirely by Indians and wild animals. He believes he taught the first school in the township, but this is questioned. He taught a subscription school in a log cabin erected by Henry Girard, on land owned by Martha Stamets. This building was lighted by greased paper, and was seated with logs, split and hewed, with legs put in them, for benches. For writing desks, poles were used, made the right height and boards laid on them. Mr.

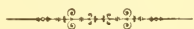
Johnson was the first justice of the peace in the township, and at this election there were eleven votes cast. He was also the first clerk, and was on the first grand jury that ever held session in the county. When he turned the first furrow, it was with a wooden mould-board. In the summer of 1835 there were only two white women in the township, and all were sick with the shaking ague. Mr. Johnson was born in Randolph County, Virginia, September 12, 1798, where he lived until 1815, when the family removed to Harrison County. He was married in that county in October, 1820, to Miss Sarah Roberts, a native of Maryland, who died July 27, 1856, and is buried in North Webster. She left nine children; two were deceased. Those that came to this county with their parents are—Julia, widow of Dr. Jonas Jarrett, and living at North Webster; Isaac, who was born February 18, 1824, with whom the father is living; John, a farmer, living in California; William, deceased; Lucinda, wife of Eli Beghtel, and living in Marshall County, Indiana; Garrett, who lives in Kansas, is married and has a family; the above-named were all born in Virginia. Those born here were—James, who went to Arkansas about 1870, and has never been heard from since; Jane died and is buried in North Webster; Simon was born in November, 1842, and is unmarried. One of the deceased is buried in Harrison County, Virginia. In October, 1861, Mr. Johnson was married to Sarah Wyland, who was born in Ohio. She has seven children—Charles F., Benjamin F., Andrew, Mary M., Elizabeth A., Marantha E. and Nancy A. Mr. Johnson was formerly an old-line Whig, but is now an ardent Republican. He is not a member of any organized church, but believes in the "Golden Rule." Mr. Johnson's parents were Garrett and Mary (England) Johnson, the former a

native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Robert Johnson, was of English descent, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandmother Johnson was formerly Mary Vannoy. His maternal grandfather, James England, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his maternal grandmother was of German ancestry.



DR. JONAS JARRETT, deceased, was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, November 10, 1822. He came to this county in 1835, with his parents, two brothers and two sisters, and located in Turkey Creek Township. The father purchased a farm on the Indian Reserve, and on this farm Jonas was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the subscription schools of the township. He read medicine with Dr. James H. Carpenter, who was located at Boydston Mills, and remained with him over a year. He then became a partner of Dr. Carpenter, and in a year this partnership was dissolved. Dr. Jarrett continued his practice until his death, visiting two patients the day of his demise. He died March 31, 1878, very suddenly, being ill only eight hours, and lies buried in Webster cemetery. Dr. Carpenter went to Warsaw, after his partnership with Dr. Jarrett was dissolved, and read law, which profession he followed until his death, which occurred at Garrett City, Indiana. At the time of his death he was attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The first physician that practiced medicine in Webster was Dr. Thomas Nutter, who remained only a short time, then returned to his former home in West Virginia. Dr. George W. Eekman also practiced a few years while Dr. Jarrett was practicing, and Dr. Emanuel Makemson was also a practitioner

in Webster for a short time, then removed to Pierceton. Dr. J. J. Ogle practiced a short time before Dr. Jarrett's death, also a man by the name of Peter Cole, who was one of the early physicians of Webster, coming here before Dr. Carpenter. Dr. Jarrett's parents, George B. and Elizabeth (Massa) Jarrett, were born in Kanawha County, Virginia, and both died in Turkey Creek Township, upon the farm where they first settled, and are buried in Webster cemetery. They were members of the German Baptist church. The doctor was a Republican in politics, and in early life was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. At his death he left a wife and four children—Emily J., wife of B. F. James; John W. resides in Republic County, Kansas; James C. is living in Tippecanoe Township, and Louie M., wife of Eli Marks, living in Webster.



JOHN TERRY, of Wayne Township, was born in New Jersey, February 11, 1812.

His parents, Thomas and Hannah Terry, were also natives of New Jersey, and of Welsh ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Captain Thomas Terry, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father enlisted in the war of 1812, but the war terminated before he was called into actual service. The following members of his father's family are living—John, Thomas, Carmen, Nancy, Bersey, Hannah and Abigail. February 22, 1834, he was united in marriage with Harriet Runyon, born November 27, 1816, near Seneca Lake, Seneca County, New York. She was a daughter of Drake and Rebecca (Ludlam) Runyon, natives of New Jersey. The children born to them are—Thomas G. and Armina, wife of John J. Baril, of Warsaw, Indiana. After his marriage Mr. Terry re-

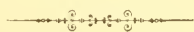
moved to Wayne County, New York, and resided there five years; thence to Ohio, where he lived sixteen years; thence to La Salle County, Illinois, for about five years; thence to Warsaw, Indiana; thence to Grundy County, Missouri, for a brief period, and finally to this county in 1865, settling upon his present farm in Wayne Township, where he has 120 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Terry has served as justice of the peace for nine years, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Warsaw. In his youth he received a fair English education, and is noted for his great mathematical ability. In politics he is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Baptist church at Warsaw. T. G. Terry, son of the preceding, was born May 12, 1845, and was educated in the common schools. He has been twice married. His first wife was Anna Waldo, of Mendota, whom he married February 6, 1866. They had one child—Mabel. Mrs. Terry died in June, 1881. He married his present wife in March, 1884. November 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and became attached to the Army of the Tennessee. He continued in this department over two years. He fought at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, the battle of Corinth, following, and various others of minor importance. He was discharged from the Army of the Tennessee, for promotion as First Lieutenant of Company A, Sixty-third United States Colored Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the Mississippi. He was with this department over two years, and participated in numerous skirmishes and minor engagements—in an attack of guerrillas at Camp Holly Springs, near Memphis, Ashwood Landing, in Louisiana and Davis Bend, Mississippi, the latter place being the former home of the celebrated

Confederate chieftain, Jefferson Davis. On the 4th of July, 1864, Mr. Terry danced in the house of Mr. Davis. This was considered an interesting incident of the civil war. He was honorably discharged January 9, 1866. He then spent a short time in Missouri, and returned to this county, where he has since resided. He is at present officiating as junior vice-commander of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., at Warsaw. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

HORACE TUCKER, one of the oldest pioneers of Franklin Township, was born in Richland County, Ohio, the date of his birth being November 8, 1825. His parents, John and Mary (Ward) Tucker, had a family of six children—Horace, Aurelius, Albert, Serena, Regulus and Livonia. Horace Tucker was the first of his father's family to come to Kosciusko County, coming here in 1846, when he bought 160 acres on section 20, Franklin Township, paying for the same \$2.50 per acre. The next spring he cut the first tree felled upon the land and erected a log cabin, and in the fall of 1847 returned to Ohio, where he was married January 13, 1848, to Miss Eliza Johnston, a daughter of Francis and Ann (Fleming) Johnston. They came to their pioneer home in the fall of 1848, and in their primitive log cabin their three children were born—Albert L., who married Elizabeth Bechtelheimer; Rosella, wife of Jonathan Tinkey, and Hollis C., married Nettie F. Alexander, and all reside within a mile of the paternal homestead. The parents of Mr. Tucker were born in Henniker, New Hampshire, in which town they were married, living there till they removed to Ohio in 1818. They came to Franklin Township, Kosciusko County, Indi-

ana, in December 1853. The father had purchased the land upon which Sevastopol is situated in 1848, and later conceived the idea of building a town. His house, which is now occupied by Charles Beidelman, was erected the same year the village was platted. After the death of his wife (February 27, 1876), John Tucker returned to Ohio on a visit, and while there was taken sick, and died on the farm of his ancestors December 25, 1879. His remains were brought to Kosciusko County and interred at Palestine. Horace Tucker, our subject, has been remarkably prosperous in business, and from a humble beginning has become classed among the wealthiest citizens of his township. He early began raising and dealing in stock, and in company with Rhessa Blue shipped the first ear of stock ever sent by rail from Warsaw. In 1854 Mr. Tucker owned a cow which gave birth to three calves, which were afterward exhibited at different State fairs, and at the Centennial in 1876. They were the heaviest steers of one birth ever raised in the United States, their average weight being 3,000 pounds each. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker began housekeeping in this county in most primitive style, bringing with them from Ohio a box $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size, which held all their earthly possessions. Their first bedstead was made by boring holes in a couple of posts and inserting cross-ties, which in turn were fitted into holes bored in the log walls of the house. Across these ties were placed clapboards, on which their straw tick was placed. Wooden pins supported shelves, which served as a cupboard until more prosperous days brought money enough to purchase more modern furniture. The first cooking stove brought into the township was purchased by Mr. Tucker at Fort Wayne, and when this useful piece of furniture was set up the neighbors came from all directions

to see it, some for the first time seeing a real stove. The present brick residence of our subject was erected in 1871, and was the first house in Franklin Township heated by furnace steam. His large and commodious barn was erected in 1874, and his wind pump was the second in the township. For the past thirty years Mr. Tucker has been one of the most prominent stock men of Franklin Township, in which business he is succeeded by his son Albert. In April, 1885, he was the victim of a dynamite explosion, which fractured his leg and otherwise injured him, since which he has been unfit for active business life. He is now in his sixty-second year, his wife being in her fifty-ninth year. They have seen their children married and well settled in life, and by their industry and good management have been brought from a state of comparative poverty to affluence, and all their prosperity has been acquired by fair and honorable dealing. Mr. Tucker has filled all the principal offices of his township, but has refused to be a candidate for county offices, although importuned by the leading members of the Republican party, with which party he has been identified since its organization.



JAMES W. HOVER, farmer, resides on the west half of southwest quarter of section 5, Washington Township. He was born on the farm where his mother now lives in 1844. He was educated in the common-schools of his father's district. He remained at home until August 9, 1862, when he enlisted in the Twentieth Indiana Light Artillery, and served in the Fourteenth Army Corps during the Atlanta campaign, but when General Hood turned toward the North, his battery went back under General

Thomas, under the immediate command of General Steadman. He participated in the battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Nashville and several other skirmishes. He was mustered out June 28, 1865, at Indianapolis, Indiana. He then returned to his mother's residence. Mr. Hover's father, George Hover, died in 1854, and is buried in Morris Chapel Hill cemetery. His mother, Rachel (Vancuren) Hover, was born in Genesee County, New York, September 5, 1824. When she was a child her parents removed to Pennsylvania, remaining there one year, then removed to Logan County, Ohio, where she was reared, educated and married. June 14, 1848, his mother was married to William Alexander, who was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1805. When he was eight or nine years old his parents removed to Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and was first married in Madison County, that State, to Nancy Tway, who was born December 18, 1817, in Clermont County, Ohio. She died January 17, 1847. He was married a second time, to Miss Sarah L. McIndoo, who was born July 14, 1823, and died June 22, 1858. By his first marriage Mr. Alexander had four children—Mary, James, John, and Louisa; by his second marriage, five children—Lucy, Martha, George, Simeon and Thomas; by his third marriage, four children—Amanda, Laura, Smith M. and Callie J. He is a member of the Methodist church, and in politics a Republican. The parents of our subject had six children—James W., Sarah E., Nathaniel R., John, Henry and Rebecca R. Mr. Hover was married in 1867 to Miss Margaret E. Stinson, who was born August 8, 1846, daughter of James T. Stinson, who lives in Washington Township. He was elected assessor in the spring of 1886, and is administrator of two estates, and guardian of three

minor children—Laura, Willie and Callie Hover. Politically he is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the John Murray Post, G. A. R., at Pierceton.

HERON L. SMITH, a farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in Wayne County, New York, February 23, 1838, son of John C. and Amanda Smith. The father was a native of New Jersey, and is now deceased; the mother was born in Wayne County, New York. When two and a half years of age our subject was taken by his parents to Wayne County, Michigan, and in 1843 they removed to Noble County, this State, and were among the pioneers of that county. His father died in 1870, and his mother still resides in Noble County. He was reared to manhood and educated in the public schools of Noble County. In 1861 he began to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, and followed that trade at alternate periods for about sixteen years, partly as a journeyman and part of the time as contractor. In 1866 he came to Milford, this county, and October 28, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Felkner, born January 16, 1849, and daughter of Jacob and Susanna Felkner. They have an adopted son—Harry H. Kabrich. Mr. Smith settled upon his present farm in 1882, and owns sixty acres of well-cultivated land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Milford. In politics he is a Democrat. August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and his regiment became attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps, under General Rosecrans. He participated in the battle of Perryville, where he was cap-

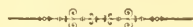
tured by the Confederates, and in a few days was paroled at Columbus, Ohio, where he had been in camp with other prisoners. In 1864 he went to Virginia City, Montana Territory. The first year of his residence there he followed his trade, and the second year was spent in prospecting and mining. In August, 1866, he returned to Indiana, where he has since resided.

WILLIAM HENRY EGGLESTON, dentist, at Warsaw, was born at Seneca Falls, New York, July 7, 1847. His father, James Eggleston, was a native of New York and of English-Irish descent. In 1852 he went to Marshall, Michigan, thence to Three Rivers, in 1868, where he still resides. His mother, Jerusha Eggleston, née Frisby, was also a native of New York, and of English ancestry. She died in Marshall in 1854. Mr. Eggleston was reared in no particular calling, but was given a good common-school education, graduating at the high school at Marshall with the class of '63. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company H, Ninth Michigan Infantry, and was discharged at Jackson, Michigan, September 15 of the same year, while serving on special duty as regimental clerk. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and was on duty in Tennessee. After his discharge he returned to Marshall, where he was engaged in a machine shop with his father until 1870, when he began the study of dentistry in the office of W. H. Kessler, at Three Rivers. He studied and practiced there until 1874; then located at Warsaw. He became a member of the Indiana State Dental Association in 1878. Mr. Eggleston has been twice married. He obtained a divorce from his



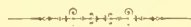
Jacob Feltner.

first wife, by whom he had two children—Harry, deceased, and Ned. Mr. Eggleston is a member of Lake City Lodge, No. 371, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and he has been secretary four years. April 23, 1885, he was married at Plymouth, Indiana, to Mrs. Mamie Houghton, daughter of Vincent T. and Sarah H. Perkins, and granddaughter of Captain William Holliday, a well-known Mississippi River steamboat captain. Mrs. Perkins was said to be the first white child born in Keokuk, Iowa. Mrs. Eggleston was born in Keokuk in 1859, where she received her early education. She also attended the convent school about eight years, where she took lessons in artistic painting, and in after years perfected herself as a portrait painter, excelling in crayon work. In 1876 she was married to Lorenzo M. Houghton, a druggist of Keokuk. He died at Maxinkuckee, Indiana, in 1881, leaving one child—Minnie.



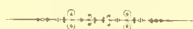
MILFORD L. DICK, one of the rising physicians of Washington Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Seneca County, January 3, 1853, a son of Dr. Daniel J. and Catherine (McCormick) Dick, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Ohio, now living in Washington Township. Milford L., our subject, was reared principally in Washington Township, receiving his primary education in the schools of his district. At the age of nineteen years, while working on the home farm, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father, who had practiced medicine successfully for many years. In the fall of 1875 he entered the Physio-Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, taking the full course. He then began practicing medicine

in Washington Township, Kosciusko County, which he followed until the fall of 1880, when he again entered the Physio-Medical College, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., March 1, 1881, since which time he has followed his profession in Washington Township, and being well skilled in the knowledge of his profession he is meeting with gratifying success. In the fall of 1886 he (Dr. M. L. Dick) entered the Indiana Eclectic Medical College at Indianapolis, taking a five months' course, and by diligence he graduated at the head of his class with the degree of M. D., February 22, 1887. He then resumed his practice in Washington Township. The doctor was married near Warsaw, Indiana, in October, 1873, to Miss Sarah Bibler, who died in Washington Township, September 27, 1883, leaving at her death one child, Ora, who was born August 27, 1877. Mrs. Dick's parents, Lewis and Catherine (Sheely) Bibler, were both of German origin, and natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr. Bibler came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1862, and settled on a farm in Washington Township, where he lived till his death in May, 1869. His widow is still living, and is now fifty-seven years of age.



JACOB FELKNER, deceased, was born December 13, 1803. He came to this county about 1834, and was a life-long farmer. March 17, 1836, he was married in this county to Miss Susannah Devault, born September 12, 1815, in Ross County, Ohio, and was a daughter of Jasper and Sarah Devault, early settlers of that county. Of their nine children seven survive—Sarah A., Mary E., Andrew J., William H., Elizabeth L., Isabel A. and Enoch W. The deceased

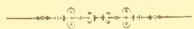
are Charles D. and Esther L. After his marriage Mr. Felkner settled on a quarter section of land on section 17, Van Buren Township, which was then in its wild state. He first cleared a space upon which to build a hewed-log cabin. Owing to the scarcity of help Mrs. Felkner herself assisted in sawing the logs preparatory to putting in doors, windows and chimney. They both shared in the toils, privations and self-denials of the pioneer. Year by year they cleared the farm, until it became one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Felkner was politically a war Democrat. In an early day he served as justice of the peace, and was also one of the county commissioners. He was public spirited to a high degree, and at all times ready to lend a helping hand in the enterprises that would benefit the community and elevate society. He was a member of the Christian church, and officiated for some time as an elder. He was a kind and loving husband and father, and respected by all who knew him. He left 360 acres of land to his family at his death, which occurred July 22, 1874. Mrs. Felkner removed to Milford in 1883, and is an esteemed member of society. She is identified with the Christian church.



RESTES B. TURNER was born (having club-feet) July 28, 1841, and reared in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, a son of Solomon and Lucinda R. Turner, who are yet residents of that State and county. He received a good classical education, and afterward taught school, also penmanship, several terms in Ohio before coming to Indiana. He came to Warsaw, Kosciusko County, in May, 1865, and for a number of terms taught school in the county. He also taught penmanship, organizing a class at Warsaw. During his

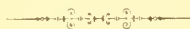
residence in that city he formed the acquaintance of Miss Susannah E. Gill, whom he married. She was born in Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio, May 5, 1838. After his marriage Mr. Turner located at Silver Lake, Indiana, and engaged in the jewelry business. Later he engaged in photography, with which he afterward carried on the hotel business, erecting and managing for some time the Silver Lake House, and there his two children, Ellis and Bessie E., were born. The former died in infancy, and his daughter Bessie is now keeping house for him, he having been bereaved by the loss of his wife January 22, 1882. Since the death of his wife Mr. Turner has devoted his attention principally to the art of photography and to the jewelry business. He has been an extensive view photographer, operating in the Eastern as well as the Western States. Four years ago he traveled over Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan with his portable gallery, but still had his home at Silver Lake. He is still engaged in the photograph business, having his gallery at Silver Lake. Mr. Turner has always taken an active interest in every enterprise for the benefit of his township or county, and has done his share toward improving the village where he makes his home, having built and improved a number of residences and other buildings. During his residence at Silver Lake he has served for several years as recording steward of the Methodist Episcopal church, and blackboard artist of the Union Sabbath-school. He was the second village clerk of Silver Lake Incorporation, to which office he was elected by a unanimous vote. Mr. Turner is strictly temperate in his habits, and is very proud to be able to say, truthfully, that he has never used tobacco in any form, nor any intoxicating liquor as a beverage. The most lamentable act of his life was that of marrying the well-known

widow, Catherine Callahan, at Silver Lake, Indiana. But now, by honorably getting a divorce from her, he is again happy.



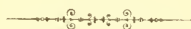
DAVID FLETCHER HAYDEN, a member of the mercantile firm of Hayden, Cone & Co., of Pierceton, was born in Richland Township, Whitley County, Indiana, December 16, 1841, a son of David and Alma (Cone) Hayden, his father a native of Pennsylvania, born January 5, 1807, and his mother of New York, born August 5, 1810, the father being of German ancestry. He was a farmer, and followed that avocation in Whitley County, Indiana, from March 9, 1836, until his death, which occurred October 22, 1878. In his political views he was formerly a Whig, but afterward affiliated with the Republican party. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mother was a member of the same church the greater part of her life. She died in Larwill, Whitley County, January 18, 1883. They were the parents of eight children, of whom our subject was the fifth child. David Fletcher, the subject of this sketch, was reared at his birth-place to the avocation of a farmer, and on arriving at the age of manhood he began farming in Whitley County on some land then owned by his father, which was afterward his portion of his father's estate. He was married December 25, 1862, at Larwill, to Miss Malvina Garretson, a native of Delaware, and a daughter of James and Hannah Garretson, who were natives of Wales. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayden have been born five children--Elvira Ann, wife of W. S. Cone, a member of the firm of Hayden, Cone & Co.; Oliver Newton, the company of the same firm; Alma A. and Hannah J., still at

home, and Agnes, who died at Pierceton October 21, 1885, aged five years. In 1867 Mr. Hayden engaged extensively in buying and shipping stock in connection with his farming pursuits. In 1880 he became a member of the mercantile and private banking firm of Lawrence, Spayde & Co., of Pierceton, removing to that village in 1886. In 1885 the bank failed on account of mismanagement of the managers, in whom they had the most implicit confidence, and the burden of the indebtedness was thrown on our subject and William J. Graham, the latter being only identified with the business as investors, they being the most responsible parties, and to save their business reputation they assumed the indebtedness of the firm. No discredit is attached to these gentlemen, as they were only capitalists, they having nothing to do with the management of the business. In June, 1886, the present mercantile firm of Hayden, Cone & Co. was formed, beside which Mr. Hayden is devoting considerable attention to farming and stock-raising, managing two farms. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and is willing to aid any enterprise which he deems for the advancement of his town or county.



CHARLES W. VALENTINE, a prominent farmer of Harrison Township, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, the date of his birth being September 13, 1835. He was a son of John and Sarah Valentine, his father being among the first settlers of Seneca County, Ohio. Of ten children born to the parents, the following yet survive--Henry, Samuel, Polly, John, George, Selina, Charles W. (our subject), and Washington. Charles W. grew to manhood in his native

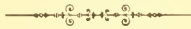
county, and there received the rudiments of an education in the district school. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Union service in an Ohio regiment, and during his term of service was engaged principally in guarding forts, and was also connected with the heavy artillery in Washington City at the close of the war. After his discharge he returned to his home in Ohio, and June 1, 1865, was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Talbott, a native of Virginia. Of the eight children born to this union seven are living—Luella, Alfaretta, Cora, Ralph, Virginia E., Ethel G. and Thomas. In 1865 Mr. Valentine left Ohio for Kosciusko County, Indiana, and for a short time was engaged in the mercantile business at Warsaw. He subsequently removed to his farm on section 34, Harrison Township, where his family has resided most of the time since he first located on the land. He has been very prosperous in his agricultural pursuits, and now has a splendid farm containing 200 acres of well-improved land, beside valuable property at Warsaw. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and respected members of society. Politically Mr. Valentine casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



PRESTON W. BROWN, proprietor of livery stable at Silver Lake, is a native of the State of Ohio, a son of Thomas and Charlotte F. (Wells) Brown, with whom he came to Carroll County, Indiana, about 1845, and was there reared on a farm. He enlisted July 25, 1862, in Company I, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, his regiment becoming a part of the famous Army of the Cumberland. A short time after his enlistment he participated in a skirmish at Stanford, Kentucky,

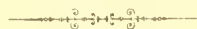
and Bowling Green, and saw active service at the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, Chattanooga, and Lookout Mountain, never being sick nor disabled during the entire time. While charging upon the rebels at Stone River, his horse was shot from under him. He was in the noted battles of Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Big Shanty, and Dallas. He was a member of General Kilpatrick's command, and at Atlanta was in the rear of the entire army, and while tearing up the railroad track at Lovejoy Station his brigade was surrounded by rebels, when a charge was made by this gallant band, putting to rout the rebel force, both on foot and cavalry. The charge was made directly over a battery of four guns, which were captured and disabled, and this resulted in the capture of a greater number of Confederates than the members of their brigade. He enjoys the distinction of being one of the party who, after a forced ride of 125 miles from Macon, without leaving their saddles, succeeded in capturing Jefferson Davis at Irquoisville, Georgia. Mr. Brown was at that time the Regimental Color Corporal, and was within ten feet of Davis when the capture was made, and states that the latter was dressed in his own clothes, over which he had a waterproof cloak, an old hood on his head, and his wife's shawl carelessly thrown across his shoulders. He captured the saddle used by Davis, which was afterward stolen from him. Since coming to Silver Lake, Mr. Brown received from the Government \$384, his share of the prize money (\$100,000) offered for the arrest of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Brown was mustered out of the service July 1, 1865. His father and two of his brothers, Captain Levi Brown and William Brown, were members of the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, the father receiving his discharge in 1863. The sons served from the beginning until the close of the war. Our subject was united in

marriage in 1876 to Miss Mattie Bigelow, of Kosciusko County. The next year he came to Silver Lake, where he has since made his home. He is conducting the only livery stable in the village, and keeps on hand a number of good horses, and vehicles of various kinds, in order to accommodate the general public, and by close attention to his business and accommodating manners, he has succeeded in building up a good business. Mr. Brown is a charter member of Post 306, G. A. R.

 **S**AMUEL RICKEL, one of the prominent men of Kosciusko County, and an old and honored pioneer of Franklin Township, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1810, a son of Matthias and Catharine (Croyle) Rickel, both of whom were of German origin. In 1816 they left Pennsylvania and settled in Wayne, now Ashland, County, Ohio, where they lived till their death, the mother dying in November, 1867, and the father in 1872. Of their children, Samuel, George and Michael were born in Pennsylvania, and after coming to Ohio, Elizabeth, Catharine, Mary, Joshua and Matthias were born. Beside our subject, Mary, the wife of Nelson Moore, and George, who married Mary McCoy, came to Kosciusko County, Indiana. Samuel Rickel was married in Wayne County, Ohio, June 18, 1835, to Miss Sarah Moyer, a daughter of John and Sarah (Rozar) Moyer. Of the nine children born to this union three were natives of Ohio, the remainder being born in Kosciusko County, Indiana, as follows—William, George, and Eliza (deceased), Reason, Catharine, John (deceased), Mahlon, Sarah (deceased) and Winchester. Mr. Rickel came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indi-

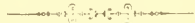
ana, in 1842, and located with them on the then heavily-timbered tract of land upon which he still resides, his family being one of the first to locate in Franklin Township. David Hammon, who married Rosanna Moyer, a sister of Mrs. Rickel, came at the same time as our subject and purchased an adjoining tract of land. They hired teams to bring their few goods from Ohio, and after paying this debt and buying their land, Mr. Hammon was left without money, and Mr. Rickel had but \$5, which, with his characteristic generosity, he divided equally with his brother-in-law. They felled the trees, and when ready to raise the log cabin, a rain set in and they were obliged to put on a roof so low that they were obliged to stoop when going in or out of the door. Mr. Rickel entered his land from the Government, his patent bearing the signature of President John Tyler. He is the only one now living in Franklin Township, who yet possesses the original patent. He had brought with him to the new country two cows, a horse and a set of harness. He exchanged the horse for a yoke of cattle, and his harness was traded for corn. The cattle browsed off the felled trees, and the family's daily fare for some time was corn-bread and venison. Wild game was then in abundance, and wild hogs were occasionally seen. Wolves were frequent visitors around their cabin, and their howls were almost a nightly occurrence. In the fall of 1844 Mr. Rickel killed twenty-two deer while driving home his stock. The first postoffice established in Franklin Township was in 1844, and was named Beaver Dam by Julia Burns, and Mr. Rickel was appointed postmaster, his commission bearing the signature of C. Wickliffe, Postmaster General. He held the office for twenty years, and his house was frequently filled with people who had come a long way for their mail, and

these almost always stayed to meals. Samuel Riekel was the first trustee of Franklin Township, serving as such for many years. He cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and has never missed an election, either township, county or State, since. It is needless to add that he is a staunch Democrat. He is now seventy-six years of age, and his wife is in her seventy-first year. They have always been highly respected residents of the county, and after enduring all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life they have, by energy and industry, become comfortably situated, having a good competence for their declining years. Their children are all married and doing well, and they have thirty-two grand and seven great-grandchildren. Their son George is a prominent stock-dealer, and has served several terms as township trustee. Their son William, after serving a number of years as township trustee, was elected justice of the peace of Seward Township, and still holds that office.



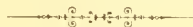
HENRY JACKSON, residing on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 16, Washington Township, was born in this county September 22, 1846. He was reared in Van Buren Township. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Thompson) Jackson, came to the county in August, 1846, and settled in Van Buren Township, where they both died. The father was born in Ohio, in 1808, and died January 22, 1873. The mother was born in Fayette County, Ohio, about 1812, and died in July, 1864. When the family came here the country was a wilderness. The father purchased 160 acres of land, for which he paid \$900. There was a small log cabin on the place, and five acres of clearing. The father built a good

hewed-log house, with a shingle roof, and one story in height. It was considered a palace in those days. They lived in that house until 1865, when the father built a frame house, in which he died. The parents brought four children to this county—Eliza, Mary J., George and Elizabeth. The children born in this county are—Catherine, John, Henry, Thomas J., Andrew and Lavina. Henry was raised on the home farm and educated in the district schools. He was married December 21, 1876, to Miss Sarah M. Berst, who was born in Plain Township, this county, January 29, 1857, where she was reared and educated in the common schools. Her father, Titus G. Berst, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1823. When a young man, he came to this county with his parents and settled in Plain Township, where the father still lives, within a half mile of where the grandfather, Conrad Berst, settled, and where he died. The grandmother, Catherine Berst, died in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have two children—Lulu M., born September 8, 1878, and Fred T., born January 22, 1881. Mr. Jackson is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



GEORGE S. HEISLER, a prominent farmer of Wayne Township, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, born January 5, 1838. His parents were George C. and Margaret Heisler, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Maryland. In the fall of 1853 the family came to this county, where the father purchased a partly-improved farm in Clay Township. He lived on this farm one winter, and the following spring sold it and removed to the farm where his son George now resides. Eight children

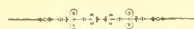
were born to these parents—Frederick W., of Minnesota; Maria C., relict of the late David Baum, of Clay Township; Louisa J., widow of the late George B. Phifer, of Illinois; Letitia M., deceased, was the wife of Samuel R. Valentine, of Wayne Township; Sarah, wife of George C. Robbins, of Harrison Township; Mary A., wife of Eli Le Fever, of Warsaw; Saloma, relict of the late John B. Watson, of Warsaw, and George S., of Wayne Township. While living in Ohio George C. Heisler officiated as trustee in both Richland and Ashland counties, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1870, respected by all who were so fortunate as to make his acquaintance. His widow survived him nine years, her death occurring May 22, 1879. Our subject was married August 15, 1861, to Miss Margaret Lindley, a native of Ohio. They had six children, four of whom are living—Barbara A., wife of Lawrence O. Haddix, of Clay Township, this county; Emma F., Charles S. and Ida B. The deceased are—Louisa A. and Alma S. Mr. Heisler owns 200 acres of good land, and resides on section 31. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served as class leader in that church. He is a liberal supporter of both Church and State, and ranks among our leading farmers.



GEORGE SHIPLEY, a son of William A. and Catharine (Barnes) Shipley, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, the date of his birth being April 23, 1853. Both parents were natives of Knox County, Ohio. They lived in that State till after their marriage, and there their first two children were born, of whom the eldest is deceased, a son named Theodore. Louisa, the second

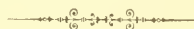
child, is now the wife of A. B. Ingalls, of Clay Township, Kosciusko County. The parents immigrated to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in October, 1848, and settled on the farm which has since been their home, they being among the early pioneers of the county. The father's first purchase was a quarter section of land which was then in its natural state, not a tree having been felled on the tract when he first settled on it. But being young and energetic he soon had a clearing which he planted the next spring, the products of which furnished the base of supplies for the family the next winter. Their first house was a small log cabin, in which their daughter Rebeeca died, and their two children, George, our subject, and Elvira, who is now deceased, were born. The log cabin was subsequently replaced by a substantial frame residence, in which their children, Keturah and James D., were born. The latter married Della Williams, and resides on the old homestead in Clay Township, and Keturah is the wife of David Burket, of Clay Township. George Shipley, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm in Clay Township, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, his education being obtained in the schools of the same township. February 16, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura C. Spangle, a daughter of Joshua and Emeline Spangle. They began married life upon the farm on which they now reside, and on which their four children were born—Mertie M., Edna G., Russell C. and Foss. Their farm was a part of the first cleared tract in Kosciusko County, and was formerly owned by Isaac Minear. Mr. Shipley was one of the charter members of Claypool Grange, No. 729. Both he and his wife are active members of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal church, and are classed among the much respected citizens of Clay Township. Mr.

Shipley is the present efficient superintendent of the Sabbath-school.



WESLEY CARPENTER, a prominent farmer of Harrison Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 11, 1815, son of Rev. Samuel and Mercey (Cornell) Carpenter, the former of English and the latter of French ancestry. He received a preliminary education in the Licking County public schools, and in 1838-'39 attended the Granville Theological and Literary College at Granville, Ohio, since named the Denison University. He followed the teacher's profession many years, teaching principally in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. He taught two years in Kentucky, where some of the most prominent citizens of Logan County patronized him. He has been eminently successful as a teacher, is a close student, and has acquired a great degree of self-culture. In 1836 he came to this county, having in 1835 purchased the quarter section of land upon which he now resides, and in 1843 made a permanent settlement there. He has one of the best improved farms in Kosciusko County. June 4, 1843, he married Miss Rebecca J. Carpenter, and to this union three children have been born—Mary, wife of G. W. Kistler, of this county; Cora, wife of Dr. Cutler, of New York City, and Edwin H., of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Carpenter has served as assessor and land appraiser thirteen years, and in the spring of 1886 was elected trustee of Harrison Township. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for half a century. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Carpenter never had a case directly in the courts, and was never sued nor fined. He has no recollection of having had a day's sickness in his life. His

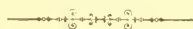
motto has been, "Without employment there is no enjoyment." His father was a minister in the Methodist church forty years. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, fighting under Anthony Wayne.



THOMAS B. SARBER is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born in Harrison Township October 4, 1842, a son of Abraham and Louisa (Heudren) Sarber. The parents were married in Franklin County, Ohio, where they remained two years. They then sold their farm and moved to Putnam County, Ohio, then a dense wilderness, their nearest white neighbors being ten miles distant. They lived there six years. While in Putnam County they entered and bought several tracts of land, on one of which Abraham Sarber founded the town of Kalida, the county seat of that county. On another he cleared 100 acres. In 1836 he sold out and moved to Iroquois County, Illinois. They lived in that State four years, till the fall of 1840, when they moved to Kosciusko County, Indiana. In 1841 he built a saw-mill at Palestine, and in 1843 he built a grist-mill at the same place. While in the mill business in 1843 he sawed the lumber for the first frame court-house built in Kosciusko County. These were the first mills of any importance in the south part of Kosciusko County. In the fall of 1843 he sold his mills and bought a farm in the north part of Harrison Township, where they lived till 1863, at which time his wife (Louisa) died. He bought another farm near Atwood, and also a residence property in the town of Atwood, living there at the time of his death. He was twice married, his first wife dying in 1863. For his second wife he married Miss Eliza Crane, of Hamilton County, Ohio, who

is now a resident of Riverside, California. To this union was born one son—David, who edits a daily paper at Riverside, California. By his first marriage Abram Sarber had eight children, of whom William, Adam, Melissa and Amanda were born in Ohio; Mary in Illinois, and Thomas B., Dorothy and John in Harrison Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana. Four of the children are still living in Kosciusko County, and all are married and prosperous men and women. Thomas B. Sarber, whose name heads this sketch, received his primary education in the schools of his native township, completing his education at Warsaw, Indiana, in 1858-'59. He was united in marriage May 24, 1863, to Miss Martha A., daughter of William and Catherine (Dunnuch) Timmons, who were natives of Delaware and Maryland, respectively. They subsequently lived in Fayette County, Ohio, and in 1845 settled in Wayne Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, where they have since made their home. To Mr. and Mrs. Sarber have been born three children—Edson B., born in Allen County, Indiana, married Miss Ollie Riekel, a daughter of George W. and Mary Riekel, of Franklin Township; Louisa C., born in Harrison Township, is now deceased, and Andrew E. was born in Seward Township. Both sons have received good educational advantages, and Edson B. has followed the teacher's profession for a number of years, in which he is very successful. Andrew has taught two terms, and is also well qualified to make teaching his profession if he so desired. After his marriage our subject located in Allen County, remaining there one year, when he returned to Harrison Township, Kosciusko County. In 1866 he purchased and removed to his present farm in Seward Township, which at that time was almost an unbroken forest. An old log cabin had been built a number of

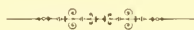
years before, but no improvements had been made on the land. Mr. Sarber has cleared his land and made all the improvements, making it a very attractive and valuable farm. His pleasant and commodious cottage was completed in 1872, and his barn the following year. Mr. Sarber was in 1884 the choice of the Democratic party for county sheriff, and although defeated in a largely Republican county he ran over 100 votes ahead of his State ticket, which shows his popularity throughout the county. He takes an active part in the local politics of his township, and has been a member of the Democratic Central Committee. He built the first store in Burkett, Indiana, in the spring of 1882, which is now owned by Adam Horn, the druggist of that place. He was also a passenger on the first train of cars in Seward Township. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of his township, taking an active interest in its welfare.



NOAH LINDAMOOD, section 19, Tippecanoe Township, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, March 23, 1823, a son of Benjamin and Catharine (Pence) Lindamood, who were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. Our subject had but limited educational advantages, the schools at that day being taught by subscription, and in addition to this, in fair weather, he was detained at home to assist in the farm work. He had an excellent mind and learned rapidly, and had he enjoyed the advantages of the present day would be in the front rank of men of learning. His father being in poor health he was obliged to plow corn and perform other hard labor when only twelve

years of age. When he was seventeen years old his father died, leaving him, the eldest of the family, with the care of his mother and five children. He remained at home and took care of the farm until all the debts were paid and his sisters married, when his mother decided to give up the farm, and wanted him to rent it and entirely relieve her of care. About this time he concluded to marry and settle down in life for himself, and accordingly began to look about for a wife. In January, 1851, he was married to Miss Louisa Foltz, also a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia, born November 3, 1825, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Lones) Foltz, natives of the same State. She was a practical housekeeper and was well qualified to become the wife of a farmer. She was industrious and economical, and to her assistance is due much of the success of her husband. After living on the old homestead five years they concluded to move west, and after selling everything but their clothes and bedding, had \$550. They first went to Stark County, Ohio, where they lived on rented land four years, but it becoming hard to rent good farms, they left that county and started farther west, where they could buy a little land and make a home for themselves. In the fall of 1857 they moved to Kosciusko County, and bought 120 acres, nine acres of which were cleared, and on which there was an old cabin. By hard work and strict economy he was able to pay for his land and improve it, and has added to his original purchase until he now owns 260 acres of first-class land, with good improvements, and is out of debt. His farm is under a high state of cultivation, the low land being tiled and underdrained, Mr. Lindamood being the first man in the county to tile his farm. He is regarded as one of the most substantial farmers of Tippecanoe Township, and his farm shows the

thrift and enterprise of its owner. He and his wife are now on the decline plane of life, but the industry of their early life has resulted in a competency, and they can now rest from their labor with the assurance of having enough to supply all their requirements. They have had a family of five children, one son and four daughters, of whom the son and youngest daughter are deceased. Elizabeth A., born in Virginia, is living at home. Mary and Belinda C. were born in Ohio. The former is the wife of Tazariah Bartholomew, of Van Buren Township, and the latter of Alfred Ritter, of Tippecanoe Township. In politics Mr. Lindamood is a Republican. Mrs. Lindamood is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Lindamood's father died the day before the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, and his mother in 1855. Mrs. Lindamood's father died in April, 1859, aged fifty-eight years, and her mother in March, 1880, aged seventy-seven years.



JAMES M. BECKNELL, farmer, section 14, Scott Township, was born in Jefferson Township, this county, February 23, 1852. His father, Henry Becknell, was of German ancestry. He married Miss Sovina Richmond, daughter of David Richmond, and they had ten children—Ananias, deceased; Anna Maria, Saloma, James, Jordan, Charles, Matilda, Edward, and two, unnamed, died in infancy. The family came from Ohio to Jefferson Township, where Mr. Becknell entered 120 acres of unimproved land, which he partially cleared, removing to Scott Township in 1865. Here he purchased 160 acres of partially-improved land, which is now in a good state of cultivation. Our subject was married to Miss Hattie Foltz, daughter of



Respectfully
Y. O. Lesh

John and Leah Foltz, and to this union two children were born—John and Cora. He purchased his father's farm in March, 1885. In the spring of 1886 he was elected township trustee. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church.

GABRIEL B. LESH, of the firm of the G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Company, at Warsaw, was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 3, 1843. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Wabash County, Indiana, locating in North Manchester, where he was reared a farmer until he was eighteen years of age. At that time he began to teach school, and followed that occupation during the winter season for eight years. The last year he was principal of the Pierceton school. In 1868 he engaged in the lumber business at Pierceton. Two years later O. H. Matthew became associated with him, and the firm became Lesh & Matthew. In 1872 they removed to Warsaw, and in 1876 built the bending factory. In 1881 Mr. Matthew retired from the firm, and was succeeded by John H. Lesh and Milo S. Hascall, of Goshen, and the firm of Lesh, Hascall & Co. was formed. During the following year Mr. Hascall was succeeded by Owen Switzer, changing the firm to G. B. Lesh & Co. In November, 1883, their factory was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$55,000, with \$22,000 insurance. Immediately after the fire Mr. Lesh purchased the interest of his partners, and in May, 1884, a stock company was organized, which was called the G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Company, as follows: President, J. H. Lesh; Vice-President, Lewis Petrie; Secretary and Treasurer, G. B. Lesh, with a capital stock of

\$75,000, and a paid-up capital of \$50,000. The present officers are—G. B. Lesh, President and Treasurer; Alexander Londrum, Vice-President; Owen Switzer, Secretary; Lewis Petrie, Superintendent. To their factory they have added a band saw-mill, with the capacity to saw 25,000 feet of hard-wood lumber daily. The bending department has a capacity for 4,000 plow-handles per day, besides large quantities of wagon material. They do an annual business of \$200,000. Politically Mr. Lesh is a Republican. May 7, 1865, he was married to Miss Melissa C. Matthews, daughter of John W. and Lydia (Phillips) Matthews, formerly of Ohio. They have four children—Lewie B., Gracie, Harvie and Nora. Mrs. Lesh is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Lesh is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the lodge and commandery. His father, Joseph Lesh, was a native of Ohio and of German ancestry. His mother, Margaret Lesh, was a native of Ohio, and also of German ancestry. She died near North Manchester, Indiana, in 1867. Both were members of the Brethren church.

DANIEL J. DICK, M. D., of Washington Township, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, April 1, 1827. At the age of six years he was taken by his parents to Seneca County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. At the age of twelve years he began attending school, but on account of the inclemency of the weather, and helping on the home farm, his attendance was very irregular, but by diligent study he acquired as good an education as the district schools of that early day afforded. When eighteen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, leaving

his home on foot in April, 1845, for Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where he became apprenticed to Thomas O'Neal, who was a fine scholar as well as an experienced carpenter. Within six months after Dr. Dick began his apprenticeship Mr. O'Neal died, leaving him again without a home. He then, in October, 1845, went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he found employment on a public building then in course of erection. During the following winter he entered the Allopathic Medical College, then in session in Cleveland, remaining there till the close of the college term. He then went to Tiffin, Ohio, where he worked at his trade till the following August. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, joined an independent company of light dragoons, and while in their service sustained an injury to his hip that crippled him for life. By the aid of friends he was enabled to reach Cincinnati, Ohio, where he placed himself under treatment in the Physio-Medical College. He subsequently entered the same college as a medical student in the class of 1848, after which he practiced medicine in Seneca County, Ohio, until 1865. He was united in marriage May 7, 1849, to Miss Catherine McCormick, a daughter of William and Elizabeth McCormick, of Seneca County. Mrs. Dick died in the same county February 20, 1861, leaving four children—Milford L., a physician and surgeon of Washington Township; Mary, wife of Peter Metzgar, of Sandusky, Ohio; Addie, wife of Samuel Cress, a farmer of Washington Township, and Ora C., wife of Henry Seely, of Warsaw, formerly principal of the Buckeye Commercial College of Sandusky, Ohio. Dr. Dick was a second time married August 18, 1863, to Miss Mary M. Sheely, a daughter of George and Eve C. Sheely, of Seneca County, Ohio. To this union have been born seven children—Min-

nie, wife of O. L. Leedy, of Washington Township; Warren L., a graduate of the Buckeye Commercial College, of Sandusky, and now a professor of penmanship; Elmer W., died in infancy; Eva E., Guy E., Gracie E. and Flora. In March, 1865, Dr. Dick came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, locating in Washington Township, where he followed his profession with a fair degree of success until 1884, when he retired from his professional duties, and has since devoted his attention to his farm. The doctor's paternal ancestors were Swedes. His great-grandfather, Philip Dick, was born in Sweden in 1720, and immigrated to America in the year 1741. His grandfather, Frederick Dick, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1749. Both the above were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, the latter being wounded in an engagement, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. Daniel Dick, the father of our subject, was born in Frederick County, Pennsylvania, in 1802. On reaching manhood he went to Baltimore County, Maryland, where, in 1824, he married Mary Paynter, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Paynter, who were natives of Maryland and of English and German descent. In 1833 the parents of our subject removed to Seneca County, Ohio, and from there in 1854 to Putnam County, Ohio, where the father died in 1859. The mother survived him ten years, dying in 1869, aged sixty years. Both were members of the Lutheran church.

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WILLIAM J. CRAWFORD, a prominent citizen and stock-dealer, Leesburgh, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1836, son of Lloyd and Eliza Crawford, natives of Ohio; the latter is deceased. In 1859 he came with his parents to Stark

County, Illinois, where his father still resides. In 1868 he came to Marshall County, Indiana, and to this county in 1870, and has ever since been a resident of Leesburgh.

DAVID WILEY, farmer, owns fifty-two acres of land on section 2, Monroe Township, and thirty acres in Washington Township, adjoining. He came to this county with his wife in the fall of 1865, first settling in Pierceton, where he lived one year, and came to his present farm in the fall of 1866. The best timber had been cut, leaving the brush and smaller trees, and a log cabin had been built on the place. He was married in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Susanna Ankeny, who was born in Hancock County, that State, December 3, 1839, where she lived until four years after her marriage. Mr. Wiley was born in Wood County February 28, 1838, and lived on the old homestead until his marriage. He was educated in the common schools of his father's distric. His father, James M. Wiley, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, September 17, 1809, and when he was five years old he removed with his parents to Franklin County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and where he was married November 14, 1833, to Sarah Wright. James M. Wiley died in Wood County January 22, 1879, and is buried in Weaver's cemetery. The mother of our subject was born in Franklin County, July 8, 1811, where she was reared and educated, then removed to Wood County, Ohio, where she remained until the death of her husband. She now lives among her children, but retains her interest in the old homestead. Mr. Wiley's grandfather, James Wiley, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, and died at Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, while on the way to visit his

son James. He was sixty years of age. His grandmother, Anna (Jenkins) Wiley, was probably born in Fairfax County also. She died near Muncie, Indiana, aged about 100 years. His maternal grandfather, John Wright, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and died in that State aged about forty-five years. He was one of the first settlers of Franklin County. His grandmother, Catherine (Dildine) Wright, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1784, and died in 1877, aged ninety-three years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His great-grandfather, James Wiley, was an Irishman, and died in Fairfax County, Virginia. Mrs. Wiley's father, Frederick Ankeny, was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 21, 1811, and died February 14, 1840. He was a printer by trade, but as that trade did not agree with him he went to the country and taught school. Consumption claimed him for its victim, and he died leaving a wife and four children, of whom Mrs. Wiley was the youngest. The other children were—Thomas B., who was born October 2, 1835, and died September 4, 1883; John, born March 31, 1837, died the same day; Jacob was born March 24, 1838, and died January 21, 1839. Mrs. Wiley's mother, Sophia (Switzer) Ankeny, was born October 19, 1817, in Knox County, Ohio, where she was reared and married, then removed to Hancock County, where she died June 17, 1842. Mrs. Wiley was reared by her grandparents, Switzer, after she was three years old. Her grandfather was born January 13, 1779, and died April 4, 1860, in Hancock County, Ohio. Her grandmother was born in Pennsylvania, January 6, 1780, and died at the home of Mr. Wiley, September 18, 1871. The grandfather was a Republican in politics. Mr. Wiley enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, under Captain Smith. He was in

the four-months' service. His company was detailed to guard duty at Wilmington, Delaware, and he served his term at that place. He was discharged August 21, 1864, at Camp Chase, and returned home. Soon after his return he was drafted, but the township raised the money to hire a substitute. During his absence his wife had managed the farm and raised corn and potatoes and other products. Mr. Wiley remained in Wood County until he purchased his present farm. He was elected township trustee in 1884, and served one term. Politically he is a Democrat, although his father was a Republican. He, as was also his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Susanna Wiley, the wife of David Wiley, died at her home in Kosciusko County, Indiana, February 7, 1887, aged forty-seven years, two months and four days.

JOHN W. WHITEHEAD was born in Montgomery County, Ohio. His father, Lewis Whitehead, was the son of Valentine Whitehead, of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead were the parents of twelve children—Catherine, John, Mary Ann, Valentine, Elizabeth, Hester, Jane, Lewis, Jacob, Ellen, Susanna, and William who died in infancy. John Whitehead attended the subscription schools until he was ten years of age, then for nine years he attended the public school during the winter season, and worked on his father's farm in summer. He came to this county in 1861, and in 1873 purchased eighty acres of partially improved land, and afterward added forty acres. January 16, 1861, he was married to Miss Catherine E. Brumbaugh, a daughter of Jacob Brumbaugh, and they had three children—Etta, who died at the age of two years,

Tazewell and Chloe J., residing at home. Mr. Whitehead was elected treasurer of his township in 1886. Previous to that time he affiliated with the Democratic party, but now casts his vote for the Prohibition party. He is a deacon in the G. B. church, of which his wife is also a member. Mr. Whitehead came to this county a poor man, but by industry, economy and good management he has acquired a nice property.

CYRUS GARTEE, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Harrison Township, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born in Lebanon County, May 3, 1814, his parents, Peter and Rosanna Garte, being natives of the same State. He is of French and English descent, his paternal grandfather having come from France, and his grandfather Williams being a native of England. Cyrus Garte was reared to manhood in Stark County, Ohio, having been brought by his parents to that county when a boy. He was united in marriage September 30, 1845, to Miss Sophia Martin, who was born in York County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1822, a daughter of Henry and Hannah Martin, natives of the same State, of German descent. She was reared in Hancock County, Ohio, where the parents moved when she was a child. Of the nine children born to this union only four are now living—Isabella, born July 7, 1846; Cornelius, born December 20, 1860; Martin L., born April 13, 1863, and Cyrus D., born October 15, 1867. Uriah, born February 22, 1848, died December 6, 1859; Rebecca, born October 13, 1850, died November 21, 1859; Ezra, born August 5, 1852, died November 28, 1859; Ira, born June 19, 1854, died November 27, 1859; Erastus, born September 5,

1857, died November 30, 1859. Mr. Garte lived for many years in Hancock and Putnam counties in Ohio, and in 1864 he settled on his present farm in Harrison Township, Kosciusko County, where he has eighty-two acres of well-cultivated land. In politics Mr. Garte casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He takes an active interest in the educational matters of his township, and has served acceptably as school director. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served as steward, and for many years as class leader.

AMOS M. EBY, engaged in farming and gardening in Harrison Township, is a native of Richland County, Ohio, born September 2, 1842. His parents, Tobias and Mary Eby, were natives of the State of Pennsylvania. When Amos was eight years old his father died, March 19, 1851. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and received but limited educational advantages. He was by occupation a saddler. He enlisted in Ashland County, Ohio, August 22, 1862, in the civil war, as a private, in Company C, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Infantry, and while in the service of his country participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff, Mississippi, December 26, 1862; Arkansas Post, Arkansas, February 11, 1863; Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863; Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 19, 1863; Jackson, Mississippi, July 14, 1863; Snaggy Point, Red River, Louisiana, May 3, 1864. There he was captured by the Confederates, and was imprisoned at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, until May 27, 1865, when he was released. He received an honorable discharge at the close of the war June 30, 1865, when he returned to his home. He was married December 27,

1866, to Miss Catherine Petry, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Schuylkill County, March 12, 1848, but reared in Richland County, Ohio, her parents, David and Lydia Petry, settling in that county when she was a girl of five years old. Mr. Eby and his wife left Ohio March 30, 1868, and immigrated to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he has since made his home, with the exception of the six years he lived in Elkhart and Lagrange counties. After his return to Kosciusko County he settled on the farm where he now lives. In connection with his farming he is extensively engaged in the raising of small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, etc., in which enterprise he is now meeting with excellent success, although for the first three years after settling on his present farm it was not self-supporting. His farm is located on section 33, and is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Eby have four children—Emma, Mary, Hosea and Laura. He is a member of the old German Baptist or Dunkard church. In his political views he is a Republican.

WESLEY COOK, a pioneer of Kosciusko County, was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 7, 1824. His parents were John and Ann Cook, the former a native of New Jersey. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to this county, coming with lumber wagon and being ten days on the road. They also had a two-seated buggy, and brought with them all their household goods and farming implements. Upon his arrival in this county the father had just \$300, which constituted his start in life. He first located about three miles from Leesburgh, and after a short time removed to

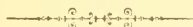
three and a half miles south of Warsaw. He died in 1872. Seven of his children are living—Ann, James, Stephen, Elizabeth, Wesley, Peter and Lydia. He was a pillar of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an exhorter even before he reached manhood. Previous to the late civil war he was a Whig politically; since that time he has been a Republican. He left a large estate to his heirs—the accumulation of a life of industry and perseverance, and died as he lived, an honest man and a Christian. Our subject received a rudimentary education in the early pioneer schools of Kosciusko County, and he has been a life-long farmer. He married Miss Minerva Kirke, daughter of Phillip and Nancy Kirke, who removed to this county from Virginia. Ten children have been born to this union—Lizzie, wife of C. W. Thomas, of Warsaw; Wesley J.; Charles E., of Kansas; John, Lura E., Myrtle M., Samuel G., Merrick F., Esther A. and Wilbur. The last three named are deceased. Mr. Cook owns 187 65-100 acres of land, and resides on section 36, Wayne Township. Politically he is devoted to the Republican party. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has officiated as class-leader and steward. He has seen a great deal of pioneer life, and has been very successful financially, as well as otherwise, as an agriculturist. He removed to his present home in the spring of 1872.

ENOCH W. FELKNER, a farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in this county January 25, 1857, son of Jacob and Susanna Felkner. He was reared in this county, and educated in the public schools. He was married October 3, 1883, to Miss Alice Miles, who was born May 4, 1862, in Syracuse, this

county, and is a daughter of Evan and Catherine Miles, the latter of whom is deceased. They have one child, Lloyd L., born August 14, 1884. Mr. Felkner owns 160 acres of well-improved land, and has been very successful as a farmer. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM HUGHES, a progressive farmer and stock-raiser of Prairie Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Union County June 25, 1828. His father, Thomas Hughes, was a native of South Carolina. He came to Indiana about 1805, being one of the first settlers of the State. He was one of the old pioneers of Kosciusko County, locating on section 1, Prairie Township, as early as 1835, the land being still in possession of his son. Here he resided till his death, which occurred in 1854, aged about eighty years. His mother, Margaret Hughes, was born in North Carolina, and died in September, 1886, aged eighty-eight years. William Hughes, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and received his primary education in the common schools. He was married November 29, 1857, to Miss Nancy Guy, who was born in Prairie Township, her father, Hamilton Guy, having settled there in an early day. Four children were born to this union, of whom two are deceased—James, and one who died in infancy. Those yet living are—Jane, wife of George W. Jones, and Ellen, wife of Charles Kinney. Mr. Hughes has been very successful in his farming pursuits, and now has 123 acres of fine land where he resides. He was elected township trustee in 1857, which position he filled till 1880. In 1884 he was elected to the same office, which he yet holds. In

1882 he was nominated for the office of county commissioner by a large majority. His opponent bolted and was taken up by the Democrats, and Mr. Hughes was defeated at the election by 113 votes. He is a member of Leesburgh Lodge, No. 181, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held the office of master for ten years. Politically he is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.



 C. CORY, farmer and stock-raiser, Van Buren Township, and the oldest settler in his vicinity, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 19, 1818. His parents were Jeremiah and Dolly Cory, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. In the fall of 1831 he came with his parents to Elkhart County, this State, where he resided until he settled upon his present farm on section 1, Van Buren Township. He first bought eighty acres of land at the general land sale in La Porte in 1837. He has added by subsequent purchase, until he now has 160 acres of excellent land. He cleared a sufficient space to erect a log cabin, which in after years was replaced by his present commodious residence. His first year's crop was an acre of corn, which, with other cereals and vegetables, constituted their living. Their meat was principally venison and wild game, which was then abundant. He endured many hardships and privations, such as always fall to the lot of the pioneer. He has been a resident here from the time he first settled. He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married February 14, 1839, was Sally A. Mann, by whom he had four children, two only surviving—Almeda, wife of Washington Snyder, of Milford, and Alonzo,

now of Kansas. Mrs. Cory died February 14, 1845. His second wife, whom he married January 4, 1846, was Mrs. Matilda Gunter (née Wood), relict of Charles Gunter, of this county. She was born October 23, 1820, in Logan County, Ohio, and was a daughter of John G. and Anna Wood, who came to this county in 1840 and settled in Van Buren Township; they were pioneers of that township. Mr. and Mrs. Cory have had nine children, five of whom are living—Adoniram J., Elizabeth, Jesse F., Mary M. and Celestine P. Politically Mr. Cory is a Republican. He has served as school director many years. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist church. He was formerly a member of the Kosciusko County Pioneer Association. He has probably done as much toward the development of this county as any other man in the county. He relates an interesting incident of his early life here. The second winter of his residence here he had the misfortune to lose one of his horses. The horse had stepped his foot in a crack of the stable floor and could not extricate himself. He died from exhaustion. Knowing that wolves were plenty in the neighborhood, and that they were very fond of horse-flesh, Mr. Cory yoked his oxen and drew the dead animal out to the forest, intending thereby to entice the wolves to come and get a meal of horse-flesh, and thus fall into the trap set for them. There was a bounty offered for every wolf-scap. As he wanted to make all out of his bad luck that he could he thought he would save the oil of the horse, and before he got through with that he heard the hideous howls of the wolves coming on toward him. Looking through the brush he saw what he supposed to be about forty wolves rushing right on him, with glaring eyes and mouths open. He made for an ironwood pole about six inches in diameter and twenty-five or

thirty feet to the first limb. He got about half way up when his strength gave way, and he came back to the ground like a first-class thunder bolt, with arms and legs tightly clasped around the pole. The wolves were there by this time; some passed on one side, some on the other, while those that came straight up flew upon the bushes. The whole thing proved to be a flock of wild turkeys, followed by an old bellowing hound. He says he thinks he was scared within three-quarters of an inch of his life. He set his tiger traps, and the next morning had nine wild hogs.

JACOB TROUP, Sr., a farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in Welland County, Canada West, August 21, 1834, son of Benjamin and Mary Troup. His mother was a native of Canada, and is now deceased. His father was born in York County, Pennsylvania, and is in his ninety-first year. In the fall of 1852 he came to Elkhart County, Indiana, where for about two years he was engaged in farming and saw-milling. In the spring of 1855 he came to this county, and for about three years resided on William Felkner's farm on Little Turkey Prairie. August 13, 1857, he was married to Catherine Hunter, daughter of Abraham and Eliza Hunter, early settlers of this county. In the spring of 1858 he settled upon his present farm, about two miles south of Milford. There were about twenty acres partly cleared, and a rude log cabin had been built, which in a few years was replaced by his present modern and commodious residence. He owns 160 acres of excellent land, with fine farm buildings. He devotes considerable time to stock-raising of a superior grade. Mr. Troup has served as school

director and road supervisor. He is literally a self-made man. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM BLUE, one of the oldest and most respected of the pioneers now living in Kosciusko County, a native of Ohio, was born August 26, 1804, his parents, Peter and Susan Blue, having been natives of Virginia, both born near Fort Pitt. He grew to manhood in his native State, and was first married in Fayette County, Ohio, to Miss Margaret Johnson, and of the children born to this union the following yet survive—Simeon, Peter, Samuel, Benjamin and Susan. He left Ohio with his wife and family, which then consisted of two children, coming to Kosciusko County, Indiana, being among the first settlers of the county. After living a short time on Turkey Creek Prairie, he located a short distance west of the present site of the flourishing village of Mentone, where he purchased 320 acres of timber land, paying for it \$1.46 per acre. After clearing a place on which to erect a rude log cabin he went bravely to work to clear his farm, and by much hard work and indomitable energy he developed it into a splendid farm. At the time of his settlement here Indians were the principal inhabitants, and game and wild animals roamed at will through the forests. Mr. Blue has perhaps seen as much of pioneer life, and has done as much hard work as any man in Kosciusko County. He is a liberal supporter of all enterprises having for their object the improvement of the county, or the advancement of his township's interests. Mr. Blue has been twice married, taking for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Carson, widow of James Carson. Both he and his

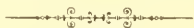
wife have been identified with the Baptist church for many years, being worthy members of that denomination. In 1882 he built his present elegant residence, and is now enjoying that rest which is the just reward of a life spent in toil and usefulness. His children are comfortably settled in life, and are useful members of society. Uncle Billy, as the subject of this sketch is familiarly called, is now in his eighty-third year, and is still residing on the old homestead in Harrison Township on which he settled so many years ago, and none are more worthy of representation in this volume than this old pioneer.

JOSHUA POULSON was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 28, 1833, a son of James and Mary Poulson, the former of whom is deceased, and the latter resides in Harrison Township, this county. In 1837 he came to this county with his parents, who settled for a short time in Clay Township. They subsequently removed to Wayne Township, residing there many years, and later to Harrison Township, where the father died. They had seven children—Newton, James, Joshua, Allen, Andrew, Asenith and Mary. The last four named are deceased. The father was a pioneer of Wayne Township, having settled there, when it was a wilderness, on section 30, and, like all pioneers, endured many trials and hardships, having to go to Milford or to Liberty Mills for grists over very rough roads. While en route for this county, James Poulson, who was a carpenter by trade, assisted in building a steam-mill at Monmouth, near Fort Wayne, being employed there about six months. This was among the first mills built in Northern Indiana. He was a sort of general mechanic and fol-

lowed carpentering for many years. Joshua was reared to manhood in this county, and received a rudimentary education in the early district schools. He married Catherine Pittenger, March 24, 1859, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Pittenger, early settlers of Kosciusko County. Of their six children five are living—Ellsworth, Melville, Edmund, Alba and Bertha. Mr. Poulson served in the Union army during the late civil war, having enlisted in August, 1862, as a member of Company M, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, which was attached to the Army of the West. His regiment was stationed principally in Kentucky and Tennessee, operating against guerrillas. He served until 1865, at which time he was honorably discharged. In the spring of 1869 he settled upon his present farm on section 25, Wayne Township, where he owns forty acres of well-improved land, and an abundance of fruit. He is a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., at Warsaw. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

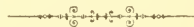
WILLIAM C. BOGGESE, farmer, Plain Township, was born in Monroe County, Virginia, February 8, 1815, son of Enoch and Frances Boggess, natives of that State. In the fall of 1833 he came with his parents to Elkhart County, this State, where he resided ten years. He was married in that county November 3, 1835, to Mary Knox, formerly of Virginia. To this union were born ten children, of whom only two survive—Martha E., wife of Josiah Estep, and Harriet, wife of David Rife, of this county. The deceased are—Eliza S., Isabella, Nancy J., Frances, Sarah A., Enoch W., William A. and Elizabeth. Mr. Boggess

came to this county in 1844, and settled upon his present farm on section 7, Plain Township. He has been an industrious and hard-working farmer, and is the owner of ninety-two acres of well-improved land. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Leesburgh, and has served as trustee. He is a liberal contributor to both church and State. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a Democrat.



JOHN W. MAGEE, an active and enterprising farmer of Clay Township, was born in Allegany County, New York, in the year 1829, a son of John and Ann (Beam) Magee, who left New York State in 1830 and settled in Lake County, Ohio, in which county they reared a family of nine children. John W. Magee, our subject, grew to manhood in Ohio, and there received a fair common-school education. He learned the trade of a ship carpenter, which he followed for several years in Cleveland, Ohio. While in that city he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Abby, of Painesville, Ohio, by whom he had eight children—Nettie (deceased), George, John, Franklin, William W., Myrtie, Dellie (deceased), and Albert. In 1852 Mr. Magee came to Clay Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, and purchased a quarter section of land on section 10, bringing his family to Kosciusko County in 1854. The first year of his residence here he farmed his brother-in-law's place. Of his own land only about eight acres had been cleared, and a small log cabin stood near his present residence. The rest of his land has been cleared by himself and he has made all the improvements on the place, which shows the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer, by its

tasteful surroundings and broad, well-cultivated acres. His first quarter section was paid for before his marriage, and is still owned by him, as well as other lands in Clay and Wayne townships. Mrs. Magee died June 18, 1879, and in 1880 Mr. Magee married Mary E. Danner, of Kosciusko County, a daughter of William and Mary (Brown) Danner, who were natives of Jefferson County, Ohio. In 1866 the Danner family came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, remaining there till the fall of 1885, when they removed to Kansas. Mrs. Magee's mother died when she was but seven days old. Her father subsequently married Elizabeth Montgomery, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Magee was the first of his family to come to Kosciusko County, and has been one of the most prosperous men of Clay Township. He is connected with the Claypool Grange, and is one of the stockholders in the co-operative store in the village of Claypool. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is liberal in his religious views, but a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. By his second marriage Mr. Magee has two children living—Nellie and Blanche. His son George married Alice Ingalls, and is a resident of Ford County, Kansas; John F. and William live in Kosciusko County. The former married Mary Mayer, and the latter is the husband of Jennie Wilttrout. Mr. Magee is the proud grandfather of two grandchildren.



JOHN D. HOOVER, farmer, Van Buren Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, August 25, 1825, son of David and Susanna Hoover, who were natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Stark County. He passed his early life in his native county

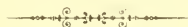
and attended the subscription schools of that day. In 1850 he came to this county and settled in Van Buren Township. He was married January 1, 1857, to Miss Mary Hoover, born April 30, 1841, in Stark County, and daughter of Jacob and Susanna Hoover, who were natives of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born eleven children, only six surviving—Jacob, Henry, Matilda, wife of David Smith; Emma, wife of Leander Tulley, Ada and Dessie. Mr. Hoover has a well-improved farm of eighty acres, and has been a farmer all his life. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist church, and politically he is a Democrat; has served as school director. Mrs. Hoover's father was twice married and had nine children, seven surviving—Elizabeth, Catherine, Enoch, Elias, Anne, Reuben and Mary. He removed to this county in 1853, where he has since resided. The mother is deceased.

unto the perfect day." In the death of Mr. Todd the church lost an earnest supporter, the community an upright citizen, the wife a tender husband, and the family an indulgent father. Mr. Todd was married in Wayne County, Ohio, to Mary A. Fighley, daughter of William and Susanna Fighley. To them were born nine children, seven of whom are living—Leander, Albert, Theodore, Margaret, Susan, Martha and Florence. One son, William, enlisted in the defense of his country during the war of the Rebellion, and after serving faithfully a few months was killed at the siege of Atlanta, and Oscar H. died at home January 28, 1872, aged eighteen years, of typhoid fever. Mrs. Todd still lives on the homestead in Harrison Township, which contains 130 acres of good land.

REV. JOHN S. TODD, a son of Alexander and Sarah Todd, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1817, and died at his home near Warsaw, Indiana, October 3, 1886. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and in 1850 came to Indiana and located on a farm west of Warsaw, where he lived until his death. He united with the United Brethren church at an early age, and entered the ministry when twenty-one years old, continuing in the active work of the church until three years prior to his death. He had much suffering to endure the last three years of his life, but he was perfectly resigned to the Divine will. His life was a "living epistle, known and read of all men," and his death was a demonstration of the truth that "the path of the just is as a light that shineth more and more

WILLIAM B. JONES was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 20, 1816. His father, Samuel Jones, was a native of Virginia, born October 1, 1777. His mother, Elizabeth (Roller) Jones, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born December 16, 1789. The parents were married in Columbiana County November 25, 1811, and lived there until the death of the father, which occurred February 23, 1860, his wife dying August 10, 1859. William B. came to this county in April, 1854. He was married in New Lisbon, Ohio, September 23, 1841, to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of William and Hannah (Shriver) Smith, natives of New York State. Mrs. Jones was born March 26, 1819. To this union were born nine children—Nancy, born March 31, 1843, married Joseph Coar, of Marshall County; Hannah, born May 23, 1845, died September 21, 1846; Samuel II., born February 5, 1847, died December 15, 1852; Job, born July 1, 1849.

died August 25 of the same year; David M., born September 18, 1850, married Miss Mary Lyon, of Marshall County, and now resides in Fulton County; Harriet, born February 16, 1853, died June 12, 1880; Marian, born May 3, 1856; Anson R., born August 1, 1859, and Leander H., born January 6, 1862. When Mr. Jones first came to Scott Township, he was engaged in the mercantile business three years. He then purchased forty acres of unimproved land, where he has built a nice house. He has also been engaged in preaching and school-teaching for a period of eleven years. He is connected with the Eel River conference. In 1855 he was elected justice of the peace; serving one term, and in 1870 was again elected and served twelve years. He refused a third nomination. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church.



ABRAHAM SCOTT, an active and enterprising farmer of Washington Township, was born in Lexington Township, Stark County, Ohio, the date of his birth being June 7, 1830. His parents, Caleb and Mary (Ivans) Scott, were both natives of New Jersey, the father being of Scotch and the mother of English ancestry. The mother of our subject was the second wife of Caleb Scott, whom she married in 1829. They removed from Stark County, Ohio, to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in September, 1850, and settled on a farm in Wayne Township, where they lived till their death, the father dying in 1867, at the age of sixty-eight years, and the mother in 1872, aged over sixty-two years. The father was reared a Quaker, though for many years before their death both were members of the Bible Christian church. Abraham Scott was one of thirteen

children, of whom seven sons survive, and are either farmers or merchants of Kosciusko County. Six of them were soldiers in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. Abraham Scott was reared on the home farm in Stark County, Ohio, till eighteen years of age, and received a German and English education. On leaving home he was apprenticed to learn the trade of stonecutter, stonemason and bricklayer, and he worked on the first brick building erected in Alliance, Ohio. For fifteen years he followed his trade in Stark and Columbiana counties, Ohio, when in 1862 he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana. He was married at Alliance, Ohio, October 28, 1852, to Mrs. Catharine Hoils, relict of Ira Hoils, to whom she was married in the fall of 1841, and he died in the fall of 1846. They had three children—Mrs. Celesta Bibler, deceased, late wife of Jacob Bibler; Joseph, a farmer of Mahoning County, Ohio, and Lavina, deceased. Mrs. Scott was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1825, a daughter of John and Mary (Pence) Hilton, who were both natives of the State of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. This union has been blessed with five children, three of whom are living—Caleb E., a merchant of Packerton, Kosciusko County; Ida M. and Isaac Elgy, both at home. Two sons are deceased—William A. died in Stark County, Ohio, April 18, 1861, in his fifth year, and James Marion died in Washington Township, Kosciusko County, January 20, 1872, aged nearly ten years. In 1863 Mr. Scott settled on his present farm, then wild land, heavily covered with timber. For six years he had no other team but oxen. His present farm now consists of 155 acres of well-improved land, and his primitive log cabin and sheds have been replaced by one of the best residences in the county, his barns and outbuildings being

correspondingly good. In his political views Mr. Scott affiliates with the Republican party. Mrs. Scott was reared in the faith of the German Lutheran church, but with her husband joined the United Brethren church in 1861. Mr. Scott takes an active part in church work, and for many years has acted as class leader, and also as trustee.

served as road supervisor and school director. He is a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises, and is particularly interested in advancing the interests of the community in which he lives. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHAN GAWTHROP, farmer, section 30, Van Buren Township, was born in Kosciusko County March 25, 1848, and was a son of Amos and Sarah S. Gawthrop, who were early settlers of Van Buren Township. He was reared in this county and received a limited education in the district schools. When he was twelve years old he had the misfortune to lose his father by death, and John being the oldest child, the care of the family and farm devolved upon him. He has been engaged in farming from his boyhood. October 1, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Gibson, who was born March 14, 1850, in Noble County, this State. She came to Kosciusko County in 1865, with her parents, who immigrated from Virginia to Noble County about the year 1835, being among the early settlers of that county. They were the parents of eight children—Margaret, wife of Henry Bowser, of Elkhart County, this State; Amanda, wife of Edward Moore, also of Noble County; David, a resident of Warsaw; Henry, living in Van Buren Township; Minnie, Harlan, William C. and Charles E. Mr. and Mrs. Gawthrop have had three children—Mabel, deceased, William G. and Sarah L. In the spring of 1875 Mr. Gawthrop settled on his present farm. He owns 200 acres of land that is well cultivated and well improved. He is engaged in farming and in raising graded stock. He has

JOSEPH PELLETT, one of the enterprising farmers of Harrison Township, residing on section 2, is a native of Ohio, born in Columbiana County March 3, 1810, a son of Francis and Mary Pellett, the father being a native of Ireland, and the mother of the State of Pennsylvania. Joseph Pellett grew to manhood in his native State, and was there married to Miss Sarah Holloway, and of a large family born to this union seven children are living, whose names are as follows—Henry, Eli, Lorenzo D., Levi, Lydia, Adeline and Caroline. Mr. Pellett lived for a short time in Stark County, Ohio, and subsequently came to Indiana, locating in Marshall County in 1842. He lived in Marshall County many years, engaged in the furniture and undertaker's business, he being a cabinet-maker by trade. He was bereaved by the death of his wife May 14, 1857. In September, 1858, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Matilda (Bell) Shirley, she being a daughter of James and Mary Bell. By her first marriage with James Shirley Mrs. Pellett had eight children, all of whom are deceased except one son, named Ephraim. In 1865 Mr. Pellett removed with his family to Kosciusko County, and the following year settled on the farm in Harrison Township, where he has since made his home, his farm containing forty acres of well-improved and highly-cultivated land. In politics Mr. Pellett casts his suffrage with the Republican party. He is an industrious citizen and a man of strict integrity, honorable in all his dealings, and during

his residence in Harrison Township has gained the confidence of all who know him.

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WILLIAM RILEY, an old settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 25, 1827, a son of John and Joanna Riley, the father being born in Ohio, and the mother a native of Kentucky. When he was nine months old his father died, after which the mother removed with her family to Madison County, Indiana. When he was six years of age she returned to Ohio, locating in Fayette County, remaining there until our subject was fourteen years of age. He then came with Isaac Dawson, to Kosciusko County, Indiana, settling on the Tippecanoe River, where Joseph Pellett now resides. Mr. Dawson clearing that farm, and there our subject grew to manhood amid the scenes of pioneer life. He assisted in making the brick and mortar which was used in the first brick house, a county building, erected at Warsaw. February 3, 1850, he was married to Miss Susan Yarnall, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 26, 1826, coming with her parents, Samuel and Rachel (Jones) Yarnall, to Kosciusko County, from Wood County, Ohio, where they had previously resided for two years. On coming to the county Mr. Yarnall settled in the then heavily timbered tract of land two and a half miles west of Warsaw, where the father pre-empted a claim, and cleared and improved his land. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Riley three are living, whose names are—James M., Rachel E. and Joseph T. Mr. Riley has lived in Kosciusko County since his fourteenth year, with the exception of three months spent in South Bend, Indiana, and many were the hardships and privations he experienced

in the early days of the county, but by hard work and persevering energy he has succeeded in life, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He settled on his present farm in Harrison Township in the spring of 1886, where he has seventy acres of well-improved land, beside which he owns some village property in Burkett. In his political views Mr. Riley is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, in which he has served as class leader, steward and trustee.

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EON. JOHN WALTER WILSON is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born in Monroe Township, on the farm which he now owns and occupies, the date of his birth being July 30, 1850. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and received an academical education, and at the age of seventeen years began teaching school. He followed the avocation of a teacher in the schools of Kosciusko, Whitley and Carroll counties, in Indiana, and also in Illinois and Iowa, but devoted his attention to farming during the summer months. From the age of twenty-three years he has devoted the greater part of his time to farming, teaching occasionally. In 1870 he taught as principal of the schools of North English, Iowa, and was subsequently principal of the schools at Collamer, Whitley County, Indiana. November 2, 1871, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage in Keokuk County, Iowa, to Miss Sarah A. Gibbens, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John M. and Christian (Goslin) Gibbens. They have one child—Mabel Olive, born in Monroe Township April 26, 1874. Politically Mr. Wilson affiliates with the Republican party. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace of Monroe Town-

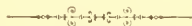


John W. Wilson



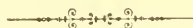
ship, which office he filled satisfactorily for four years, when he resigned. In November, 1882, he was elected to represent Kosciusko County in the Indiana State Legislature, holding that office two terms by re-election. In September, 1886, he was a delegate to the State Republican Convention held at Indianapolis. Both Mr. Wilson and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pierceton, and he is a licensed local preacher of that denomination. He is a Master Mason, belonging to Pierceton Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M., of which he has served as chaplain. His parents, William and Sarah M. (McConnel) Wilson, were both of Irish ancestry, the father born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Wayne County, Ohio, where she was married on the same farm on which she was born. The father was taken by his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, when seven years of age, and there he grew to manhood, being reared to agricultural pursuits. He came to Indiana with his wife in 1841, and located on a tract of unimproved land in Monroe Township, three miles south of Pierceton, on which the subject of this sketch resides. Here they experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, the surrounding country at that time being mainly inhabited by Indians and wild animals. Both parents died on the homestead in Monroe Township, the father September 9, 1877, in his sixty-second year, and the mother April 12, 1886, in her sixty-sixth year. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for over forty years. The father was also an active member of the same church, and for twenty years was a ruling elder. He was an active worker in the cause of education, and for several years followed the teacher's profession in Ohio, and was one of the first teachers of Kosciusko County.

He was quite a prominent man in the community in which he lived, and frequently was called upon to fill township offices. In politics he voted the Democratic ticket.



REV. JOHN W. DUNNUCK, an old settler of Kosciusko County, Indiana, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 21, 1816, a son of Joshua and Dinah Dunnuck, his father a native of Maryland, and his mother of Virginia, and early settlers of Pickaway County. He was reared to manhood in his native county, receiving what at that time was called a good common-school education. His mother died in his eighth year, and in the fall of 1837 he accompanied his father to Indiana and located on Big Turkey Creek Prairie, near Leesburgh, where his father died in March, 1838. By the death of his father he was left with five children younger than himself to care for. He kept the family together until all were provided with good homes. He was married October 14, 1838, to Henrietta Scott, a native of Ross County, Ohio. She was born February 29, 1816, a daughter of Elihu and Mahala Scott, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland. In the spring of 1839 Mr. Dunnuck moved to Franklin Township, Kosciusko County, where he purchased a farm of 268 acres, and immediately engaged in clearing the land and making a home. Since that time Mr. Dunnuck has sold 215 acres, and purchased eighty acres in Harrison Township, near his farm in Franklin. He at present owns 135 acres, fifty-three in Franklin and eighty acres in Harrison Township. In 1850 he built on his farm in Harrison Township, where he resided until the spring of 1887, when he purchased property in Mentone, Kosciusko County, Indiana.

Retiring from the labors of the farm he moved to Mentone to enjoy the comforts of life. In 1841 Mr. Dunnuck and wife united with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was soon after appointed a class-leader, a position he held for twenty-five years. About 1856 he was licensed an exhorter, and nine years later was licensed a local preacher. Mr. Dunnuck and wife have been earnest workers in the church, and very zealous in reference to the laws of the church and its customs. Mr. Dunnuck and wife have had a family of eleven children, of whom eight are living—Mary J., wife of John Romaine; Phœbe E., wife of Peter Everly; Benjamin H.; William E. (dead); Nancy J. (dead); Martha M., wife of Daniel Hardman; John F.; Franklin S. (dead); Marion T.; Amanda A., wife of William Everly, and Lyman D., who has been a teacher in the schools of Kosciusko County since 1880. In politics Mr. Dunnuck is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian stripe, all his children being of the same faith. His oldest son served three years in the Rebellion, being slightly wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, but returned home safe at the close of the war.

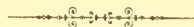


PA. WEAVER, farmer, Tippecanoe Township, has forty-eight acres of land on the northwest quarter of the south-west quarter of section 35. He came from Logan County, Ohio, in September, 1848, with his parents, three brothers and five sisters, two of the sisters being married and living in Kosciusko County. He was born in Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, March 13, 1832, and when a boy his parents removed to Logan County, residing there about thirteen years. The father then exchanged his land for a piece of wild land, upon which the fam-

ily settled and where the father died. The mother still lives on that land. The father built a two-story log house, 20 x 24 feet, and since that time it has received an addition. He died in April, 1858, and is buried in McNeal cemetery. He was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, November 1, 1798. His parents died when he was a small boy, and he was reared by an uncle, who apprenticed him to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. When he was sixteen years old he enlisted in the war of 1812. After he came from the war, he was married to Mary Clark, who was born in 1798, in Pennsylvania. Her father, Horatio Clark, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and of English ancestry. Our subject was in the war of 1861, his father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was in the war of the Revolution. His mother receives a pension for her husband's services. He was reared principally in Logan County, and there received the most of his education, although he attended school three winters after he came to Tippecanoe Township. He was married August 12, 1855, to Miss Catherine Graham, who was born in Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio, July 20, 1838. When she was a year old her parents brought her to this county, settling upon the farm now owned by William Swartz. Her father entered the land in 1844. The country was very new and wild, and they reached their farm by Indian trails. They traveled with two teams and two wagons, bringing with them a yoke of oxen, cows, and a few hogs. They brought five children with them, and five were born after they came to this county. The family lived under the wagon-covers until the father had erected a log cabin. It was one-story, and 16 x 18 feet. Deer were plenty, and wolves howled around their cabin so that they were obliged to house their sheep for protection. Mrs. Weaver is a daughter

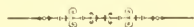
of Hezekiah and Jane (Beezley) Graham. Her father was born in 1801, and when a young man came to Clarke County, Ohio, where he married and lived until five children were born. He died November 18, 1857, and is buried in Beezley cemetery, in Noble County. The mother was born in Clarke County June 11, 1811, and was reared and married in that county. She is still living in Washington Township, with her son, Ernest E. Graham. Both parents were Christians, being members of the Free-will Baptist church. Mr. Weaver's father was a member of the New Light church; his mother a Methodist. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have had four children—William L., born January 17, 1860, died the following April, and is buried in the Beezley cemetery; Emma J., born August 2, 1862, is the wife of George Anderson; Mary E. A., born December 12, 1864, is the wife of Herbert Marks; Lillie B., born December 9, 1873, died October 26, 1885, and is buried in the Minzie cemetery. Mr. Weaver is a Republican in politics, as was his father and his wife's father. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist church. September 30, 1864, Mr. Weaver enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry, and his first service was at Fort Fisher. He was engaged in both efforts to take that place. In February, 1865, he went to Wilmington, thence to Goldsboro, and to General Sherman's army at Raleigh, the right being under General Schofield. The regiment was discharged at Goldsboro, North Carolina, September 5, 1865, but was paid off at Indianapolis. He then returned to his home and family. His youngest child was born during his absence. Hezekiah Graham first came to this county in 1836 or 1837, entered his land and lived here with his wife and children. He remained here a year, when, the crops being poor, he became discouraged and returned

to Clarke County. A year later he returned to his farm in this county. P. A. Weaver owns one of the best medical springs in the State. There are ten springs, which are differently medicated. Some are magnetic, and some are strongly impregnated with sulphur, while others are impregnated with magnesia. It is a specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, kidney difficulties and chronic diseases. He has many certificates from parties who have been cured. For testimonials, address P. A. Weaver, Pierceton, Indiana. The water is safe to be used by all classes, old and young. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver removed to Missonri in 1876, via railroad, to Green Top, Schuyler County. They rented their farm, going in April and returning the following November.



JOHNS SHAFFER, deceased, was a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, born November 5, 1823, a son of George and Elizabeth Shaffer. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and in his earlier years worked at the millwright and carpenter trades. He was married November 17, 1850, to Miss Lydia Hess, a daughter of Bolser and Sarah (Imnell) Hess, her father a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and her mother of Kentucky, of French descent. She was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, January 20, 1832. Her father was a pioneer of Elkhart County, settling on what is known as Elkhart Prairie. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer were born four children—James M., of Marshall County, Indiana; John S., of Van Buren Township, Kosciusko County; Chloe, wife of Hiram Forney, of this county, and Frances D., wife of A. J. Felkner, of Van Buren Township. Mr. Shaffer came to Kosciusko County in 1854, and for a year was

engaged in grist-milling at Milford. He then engaged in farming, and for many years was one of the leading farmers of the township. He died in Milford May 5, 1872. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious faith a German Baptist. He was a kind and loving father and husband, and was respected by all who knew him. He was an influential citizen, and a liberal contributor to all benevolent objects. Mrs. Shaffer still resides in Milford. She has a good farm of eighty acres, all well improved. She is a member of the Progressive church.



JOSEPH EVERLY, deceased, one of the old and honored pioneers of Kosciusko County, Indiana, was a native of Pennsylvania, born March 24, 1813. When quite young he was taken by his parents, Peter and Parmelia (Smith) Everly, to Holmes County, Ohio, and was there reared to manhood. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. He was married in Holmes County, Ohio, August 15, 1834, to Miss Sarah Mackey, who was born in Pennsylvania May 18, 1816, she having been brought to Holmes County by her parents, James and Elizabeth Mackey, when three years old. Seven children were born to this union—Permelia, Washington, James, Elizabeth, deceased, Peter, Margaret M. and William. In 1846 Mr. Everly came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and shortly after his arrival here settled on the farm which is yet occupied by his widow. The farm contains eighty acres of choice land, and is pleasantly located in Harrison Township. The land, when our subject first came here, was covered with a heavy growth of timber, he having to clear a part before erecting his

primitive hewed-log house. He brought his land from a wild state under good cultivation, making all the improvements on the place, and as more prosperous times came, his log cabin was replaced by a more modern frame residence. He was an earnest member of the Christian church, in which he served as a deacon. He was highly esteemed throughout the county, having during his long residence here gained the confidence of all who knew him, and in his death Kosciusko lost one of her best citizens. His son, James Everly, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, October 4, 1839, but reared to manhood in Kosciusko County. He was united in marriage September 11, 1870, to Miss Mary Sarber, a daughter of John and Caroline Sarber, who were early settlers of Kosciusko County, both now deceased. They are the parents of four children—Joseph, John, Lilian and Edwin. James Everly and his family reside on the homestead in Harrison Township. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of land. In politics he is a Democrat. Washington Everly, another son of our subject, served as a soldier about two and a half years in the war of the Rebellion, and died of exposure while in the service. Another son, William Everly, was formerly a teacher in Kosciusko County, and for a time served as trustee of Harrison Township. He is now residing in Marshall County, Indiana. He married Amanda Dunnick, of Kosciusko County, and they are the parents of two living children, named Mertie Bell and Lola Dell. Peter, a farmer of Harrison Township, married Phoebe Borton, and has one child—John Earlston. Permelia married a farmer of this county, and has three children—Mary, Permelia A. and Clayton. Elizabeth married William Andereck, and was the mother of three children—Ida Alice, deceased, Emma Isabella and William Sherman. Mag-

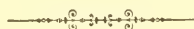
gie M. taught school several years in Kosciusko County, and married M. L. Van Dorn, also a teacher, and has two children—Olive and Effie Bell. In political views the Everly family affiliates with the Democratic party.

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, station agent and telegraph operator at Syracuse, was born in Franklin Township, Adams County, Ohio, March 6, 1861. When he was fourteen years of age his parents removed to Kosciusko County, and settled in Wayne Township, where he passed his early manhood and received his preliminary education in the common schools. He completed his education at the high school in Warsaw. He taught school three winter terms and two spring terms. In 1883 he commenced learning telegraphy, and in the summer of 1885 came to Syracuse and took the position of station agent. His first experience at railroading was as a clerk at Warsaw. He next went to Union Center, La Porte County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, remaining there from April, 1884, until July, 1885, and was then transferred to Syracuse. Mr. Elliott was the son of Marion and Mary (Holliday) Elliott. His father was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1835, and is living in Wayne Township. His occupation is gardening. His mother was born in Ohio November 23, 1841, and died in 1875. Mr. Elliott was married August 23, 1883, to Miss Allie J. Brown, who was born in Fulton County, Ohio, November 5, 1863. They have one child—Bertha E., who was born May 14, 1884. Mrs. Elliott was a daughter of Seymour and Eleanor (Smith) Brown. Mr. Elliott's grandfather, William Holliday, was born in Virginia. His grandmother, Elizabeth (Reed)

Holliday, was also born in Virginia, and both died in Adams County, Ohio. His paternal grandmother, Rachel Elliott, is a native of Pennsylvania, and lives in Anderson County, Kansas. The Elliots and Hollidays are of Irish ancestry, both families coming to America before the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Methodist church, and politically he is a Republican.

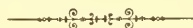
JOHN SLOAN, deceased, a pioneer of Kosciusko County, was born in Richland County, Ohio. His father was one of three brothers who immigrated from Ireland to America, coming together as far as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they separated, and his father going to Ohio. He was married in Richland County and removed to Hancock County, where he remained until 1852, at which time he came to this county, settling in Wayne Township, a short distance northwest of Warsaw. Here he opened up a farm and reared his family. He was the father of six children, five of whom survive—Phebe E., now Mrs. Milice; Cassandra, now Mrs. Kellenger; Mary M., wife of Harvey Ducet, of Dakota Territory; William H. and Oliver. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Warsaw, and for some years officiated as deacon. He contributed liberally to the church, and was always zealous in his labors for the advancement of her interests, and to all worthy enterprises outside of the church. He was noted for his adversity to strife and contention, and was frequently called upon to settle disputes, by arbitration, between parties, which otherwise might have ended in ugly law-suits. He did much toward the development of the resources of Kosciusko County. Politically he affiliated

with the Republican party. His death occurred October 3, 1879. He died as he had lived, an honest man and a Christian, "and his works do follow him." His wife survived until March 11, 1886. Oliver Sloan, a son of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, and came here with his parents in 1852. He was educated in the public schools of this county. His first wife was Mary E. Hively, and they had five children, one of whom is deceased. Those living are—John, Wilbert, Roy and Edna. He contracted a second marriage with Sarah C. Wheeler, his present wife. He owns 110 acres of excellent land on section 6, Wayne Township. Politically he is a Republican.



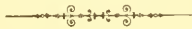
J W. CHRISTIAN was born in New York City June 13, 1860. In 1863 his father, R. Christian, moved to Ohio, and in 1865 to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he erected a large saw-mill and carried on an extensive lumber trade for fifteen years. It was the largest mill in the county, and at the lowest calculation they turned out 15,000,000 feet of lumber each year. J. W. Christian was reared in Kosciusko County, and in his youth was given good educational advantages. When not at school he worked in his father's mill and obtained a practical knowledge of that pursuit. When the Nickel Plate Railroad was surveyed he was employed by Charles McCauley to help grade it from the county line to Bell's Crossing, having several men and teams at work for him. His father bought the old Methodist church, known as Lee's Chapel, or Morris Chapel, before any town had been laid out, and when it was surveyed he found that he was the owner of a house and lot in the new village. After the completion of the railroad

he began to buy wheat, using the old church as a warehouse. He bought the first bushel of wheat sold in Mentone, of Albert Sarber, in September, 1882. He was associated in business with Austin Milburn a few months, when Reece Blue succeeded Mr. Milburn, and the firm of Christian & Blue continued until 1885, when our subject became their successor, and until October, 1885, was associated with E. M. Croll. At the latter date Mr. Christian assumed entire control of the business and continued it alone until March 22, 1886, when the entire building and contents, including a large quantity of grain and machinery, was destroyed by fire, loss \$3,000. Since this disaster Mr. Christian has been engaged in the brokerage business. He is an energetic and enterprising young man, and thus far has been successful in his business operations. He owns a pleasant residence on Broadway, built in 1886, at a cost of \$3,000, which is one of the most attractive homes on the street. He was married June 19, 1886, to Miss Mollie E. Wileman, of Mentone.



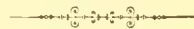
J OHN FOWLEY was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, and was a son of Jacob and Margaret (Price) Fowley, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Crawford County, Ohio, in an early day. They lived in that county ten years, and removed to this county about the year 1844, entering 160 acres of heavily timbered land. He married Miss Margaret Price, and to this union were born twelve children. Eight still survive. Four died within a period of four weeks. Mr. Fowley lived on the old place until his death, which occurred in 1875 at the age of eighty-four years. His wife survived him two years, dying at the age of seventy-four years. John was twenty-three

years old when he came to this county. He married Miss Mary Ann McConnell, daughter of Dennis and Sarah (Cling) McConnell, natives of Wayne County, Ohio, and to this union were born thirteen children, eleven of whom still survive. After his marriage Mr. Fowley moved upon a farm in Harrison Township, where he lived two years, then removed to Jefferson Township, where he purchased eighty acres of heavily timbered land, afterward adding fifty acres of unimproved land. He now has one of the finest farms in Jefferson Township. He is a member of the Dunkard church, and politically is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Baptist church.



JOHN IRVINE WATT, a citizen of Plain Township, was born July 25, 1815, in Derry Township, Montour County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of David and Rosanna (Irvine) Watt, also natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to White Pigeon, Michigan, in 1833, where this worthy couple passed the remainder of their days. The father of the subject of this sketch died in 1840, and the mother in 1850, and they are buried in the White Pigeon cemetery. Five of their children are now living, of whom John I. is the eldest. David A. Watt, his only brother, is now living near Burlington, Kansas; Sarah, wife of George Ketchum, lives in Livingston County, Illinois; Elizabeth, widow of the late Mark Whinery, resides in South Bend, Indiana; Kate R. Watt, the youngest of the family, is in South Africa, being sent there by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, in September, 1878, where she is now engaged as principal of the English schools in Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. John I. Watt was married to Serena Craig, who

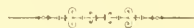
is also a native of Pennsylvania, January 3, 1843. They are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living—Irvine M., David J., Milton A., Irena and Jennie I. By trade Mr. Watt is a blacksmith, having learned his trade in "Sinking Springs," Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. He afterward worked at his trade in Towanda, Pennsylvania, before coming to Michigan. He worked in his shop in White Pigeon, Constantine and Mottville. At the latter place he helped to fit out the first wagon-train which left there in 1849 to cross the plains to California, by making shoes for all the oxen which they drove, and shoeing some of them; also helped to put the bows on the wagons. He did general blacksmithing, such as shoeing, ironing off wagons and buggies, making log-chains, grubbing hoes, and all such work as the early settlers needed; but owning a farm his time was divided between it and his shop, so that in a few years he devoted most of his time to farming; but kept his tools to do his own work and some for his neighbors; and now, although over seventy years of age, he thinks nothing of shoeing a span of horses. He was an honored citizen of St. Joseph County, Michigan, for thirty years, coming to this county in 1868. He owns 282 acres of excellent land on section 17, Plain Township. Politically Mr. Watt affiliates with the Democratic party.



HENRY BERST, Plain Township. Conrad Berst, our subject's father, was born near Strasburg, Germany, in 1779, and immigrated to America in 1798. While living in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, he, in 1807, married Catharine Guntner, who was born in that county in 1785. Her father

was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his death was hastened by wounds received at the battle of Bunker Hill. Henry Berst, the subject of this sketch, is the fourth of thirteen children, and was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1814. In 1822 the family moved to Butler County, and in 1831 to Erie County, Pennsylvania. In the autumn of 1835 Mr. Berst went to St. Joseph County, Michigan, and engaged in milling near Mottville, and the next spring, 1836, he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and purchased a tract of land on Big Turkey Creek Prairie, in Plain Township. Shortly after he visited his home in Erie, and by his glowing accounts of the new country induced his parents, two brothers and two sisters, to return with him to his new home, where he engaged in farming. June 14, 1840, Mr. Berst married Mary A. James, whose ancestors came to America prior to the war for Independence—the Jameses from England and the Wards from Ireland. Her father, James Ross James, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, in 1796, and his wife, née Levina Ward, in the same county in 1797. They were married in 1817, moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1822, and to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Berst are the parents of eleven children; the surviving seven are—Conrad, Henry, Jesse, Catharine, Mary A., Sophia and Lizzie. By industry and good management in farming operations, and careful business transactions, Mr. Berst has added to his first purchase two other farms, making in all 340 acres. His present comfortable residence and well-appointed farm buildings are on section 19, where he and his estimable wife are passing the declining years of a well-spent life, both being zealous adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, and highly respected members of society. Mr. Berst's mother died in

1849, and his father in 1859. Mrs. Berst's mother died in 1864, and her father in 1871.



JOHN W. GRIPE, of Van Buren Township, engaged in farming and dealing in stock, is a native of Carroll County, Indiana, born February 4, 1835, a son of John E. and Barbara Gripe, who were both natives of the State of Pennsylvania. They were among the early settlers of Carroll County, Indiana, removing to that county about the year 1832. Eight children were born to them, seven of whom yet survive—Elizabeth, Esther, Susan, Joseph, David, Magdalena and John W., the subject of this sketch. He grew to manhood in his native county, being reared to agricultural pursuits, and receiving such educational advantages as the schools of his district afforded. He came to Kosciusko County in 1860, and April 10, 1862, was married to Miss Mary Butterbough, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 17, 1836, a daughter of Samuel and Catherine Butterbough. Five of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gripe are living, named as follows—Daniel T., Cassie O., Samuel D., Orville B. and Annie B. Mr. Gripe resided in Lake Township some ten years, when he removed to Wayne Township, where he lived east of Warsaw for four years, and was engaged in dealing in agricultural implements at Warsaw one year. In 1877 he came to Van Buren Township and settled on section 14, where he has since made his home. He is one of the self-made men of the county, he having from a small beginning become possessed of his fine property. His farm contains about 158½ acres of choice land, acquired by his own industry and economy, combined with good business management. He takes an active interest in public affairs and

is a liberal supporter toward all enterprises which tend to benefit his township or county. He is prominently identified with the German Baptist church, and was one of the trustees of the church when Pleasant View Chapel, in Van Buren Township, was erected. Politically he is a Republican.

AFFIN J. SHACKELFORD, M. D., of Warsaw, was born in Clinton County February 12, 1855. His father, Rev. N. D. Shackelford, a native of Ohio, was born in Fayette County October 22, 1826, and emigrated from there to Wabash County, Indiana, in 1845, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1853, and up to this date has spent thirty-four years in the regular work, mostly in the Northern Indiana Conference, where he is very extensively known. His ancestors on his father's side were Virginians, and on his mother's side they were from England. The doctor was reared in different places in Indiana, except about four years which was spent in Southern Illinois, and obtained his education in the schools at the various places where his father was stationed. In 1875 he entered the high school at Logansport, where he graduated in 1876. He then engaged in the grocery business at Logansport until 1878, then came to Warsaw, and in 1879 began the study of medicine under Dr. J. H. Davisson, with whom he studied until the fall of 1880, when he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland. He graduated March 1, 1882, and then, on the merits of proficiency in his studies, he received the appointment of resident physician in the Maryland Woman's Hospital at Baltimore, which is in connection with the city hospital, where he remained

one year in order to perfect his medical and surgical knowledge. In June, 1883, he returned to Warsaw, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, becoming a member of the county, State and American Medical societies. In December following he was appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Kosciusko County, physician in charge of the Kosciusko County Infirmary at Warsaw, a position he still fills by re-appointments. In May, 1886, the City Council of Warsaw appointed him a member of the Board of Health of the city. Politically he is a Republican. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Lake City Lodge, No. 371, at Warsaw, and Warsaw Chapter, No. 48.

FREDERICK RUPP, manufacturer of Rupp & Smith's patent adjustable center spring, at Milford, was born in Carroll County, Maryland, October 14, 1853, son of Christopher (deceased) and Elizabeth Rupp; the mother still resides in Carroll County. He received a limited education. When he was sixteen years old he went to York County, Pennsylvania, and began to learn the blacksmith's trade of Samuel Lippy, in Hanover. He worked there two years, and then returned to his home in Maryland, remaining about three months, then came to Mahoning County, Ohio, where he followed his trade one year. In 1873 he came to New Paris, Indiana, and was there engaged in farming for four months. Subsequently he came to Milford, and soon after his arrival opened a shop of his own. He has been engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies for many years. His adjustable center spring was patented August 25, 1885. The points of superiority over others of a

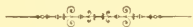
similar kind are as follows: the rolling motion, that is, the forward and backward pitch and side motion is overcome, thus giving it a more steady equilibrium; it adjusts itself to any weight. Mr. Rupp has invented a cart spring, on which he has applied for a patent. The point of superiority of the latter is: the spring is so adjusted as to avoid the rocking motion, given to the ear by the horse. Mr. Rupp was married October 21, 1879, to Miss Sarah Poh of this county. They have three children—Raymond, Wilber and Ralph. He is the leading manufacturer in his line in Milford, and has been very successful in his business. Politically he is a Democrat.

adding forty acres, all of which is well cultivated. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and himself and wife are members of the G. B. church.

JACOB STAHLY, section 6, Jefferson Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, son of John and Barbara (Young) Stahly, natives of Germany, who were the parents of eight children—Catherine, Jacob, Rebecca, John, Christ, Lydia, Susanna, and one deceased. The family immigrated to this county in an early day. Jacob Stahly came to Elkhart County in 1848, removing thence to Jefferson Township March 20, 1875. He was married January 8, 1863, to Miss Sophia Holderman, and to this union eight children were born—Mary Ellen, born October 29, 1863, married John Hartbaugh, of Jefferson Township; William Harrison, born March 14, 1863, married Miss Nancy Alice Reed, whose parents reside in Jefferson Township; Jesse Edward, born February 16, 1867; Lousette Jane, born April 7, 1869; Emma Louisa, born September 28, 1873; Dora Isabel, born April 1, 1878; Rosa Alida, born October 16, 1880 (deceased), and Calvin Orville, born April 25, 1884. Mr. Stahly bought eighty acres of partially improved land, afterward

JOSEPH MORT, a farmer of Wayne Township, was born in Harrison County, Ohio. His parents were George and Mary Mort, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. Of their eight children, only four survive—George, John, Mathias and Joseph. When our subject was about three years of age, his parents emigrated to Tuscarawas County, and resided there until Joseph was fifteen years of age. At that time he went with an uncle, George Craig, to Allen, Ohio, and resided there several years. When in his twentieth year he began to learn the trade of tanner and currier, at Tiffin, which he subsequently followed many years. He afterward lived in Allen County, Ohio, where, November 4, 1849, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Harpster, who was born February 15, 1831, in Fairfield County, Ohio. Her parents were Anthony and Sophia Harpster. Of their eight children, only six survive—John, Reuben, Levi, Jacob, Mary and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Mort have had ten children—Anthony; Mary, wife of John Sprott; George, Emanuel, Hiram; Lydia, wife of Edward Birch; Nancy, wife of Milton Zimmer; John M., Jacob and Emma. In 1871 Mr. Mort came with his family to Kosciusko County, and for a time resided at Warsaw, where he worked at his trade. In July, 1882, he settled upon his present farm, which is situated one and one-half miles northwest of Warsaw. Himself and wife are members of the Christian church. While living in Allen County, Ohio, Mr. Mort served as trustee of Monroe

Township. He is a member of the society of Grangers, and politically affiliates with the Democratic party. He has a good farm of eighty acres, which is well cultivated. He is a liberal contributor to all enterprises which tend to the improvement of society.

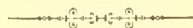


OLIVER T. JOHNSON is a prominent citizen of Oswego, and a son of one of Kosciusko County's pioneers. His father, Zenas Crossman Johnson, was born in Peacham, Vermont, July 4, 1800, the third son of Ziba and Sally (Lincon) Johnson, the parents being of Pilgrim stock, the father born in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, April 10, 1770, and the mother in Taunton, also in the Old Colony. The oldest of the father's ancestors of whom anything is known was Isaac Johnson, Esq., who immigrated from England near the close of the seventeenth century and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, and removed in 1700 to West Bridgewater. He was born in 1668 and died in 1735. He held the offices of captain, representative in the general court, and magistrate. Captain David Johnson, son of Isaac, had a son named David, who was the father of Ziba and grandfather of Zenas Crossman. Ziba's mother, Parnella (Packard) Johnson, was his father's second wife, to whom he was married in 1751. They afterward moved to West Brookfield, Massachusetts, and later still (before the Revolution) to West Moreland, New Hampshire, where the father died in 1787. Ziba, the youngest son, was then seventeen years old. He went to live with a family named Albee, remaining with them during his minority. About 1794 he married Sally Lincon, and one year later they moved to the State of Vermont, which, at that time, was almost a wilderness. They

had no fortune save their own stout arms and a courage and perseverance that nothing could daunt, and in spite of many discouragements they became, not wealthy, but "forehanded," to use an expression current in those days. Nothing but the hardest toil could win support from a thin, stony soil in a climate where the summers are short and the winters long and cold. Children at a very early age were obliged to work to assist in the maintenance of the family. Five of Ziba Johnson's children grew to maturity—Sally, Leonard, Allen, Zenas and Oliver. The daughter married Dr. Jesse Merrill, an eminent physician of Franklin, New Hampshire. The eldest son, a farmer, now ninety years old, lives in his native place, Peacham, Vermont. The second son was an invalid during his life. Oliver gave his life to the anti-slavery movement, under the leadership of Garrison, and still survives at the age of seventy-seven years. Zenas Crossman, the third son, remained at home until near his maturity, when he began the study of medicine under the direction of his brother-in-law, Dr. Merrill, and afterward attended lectures at Castleton, Vermont, where a flourishing medical school then existed, from which he graduated with honor. After his graduation he went to Canada, where he spent several years and gained a most creditable professional reputation. But he was an American in every fibre of his being, and about the year 1828 returned to the United States and located at Port Clinton, Ottawa County, Ohio, where he married Juliet Lamson, daughter of Joel Lamson, of Licking County, Ohio. In addition to practicing medicine he was postmaster and carried on a mercantile business. The place, however, did not flourish as he anticipated, and in August, 1836, he moved to Kosciusko County, Indiana, first locating in Prairie Township, where he remained a

short time and then moved to Leesburgh. While in Prairie Township he erected what was known in the early days as the dry-land saw-mill. In 1840 he moved from Leesburgh to Oswego, where he died May 10, 1848. He was a pioneer physician of Kosciusko County, and the first to settle in Oswego. He was considered very skillful in the discharge of his professional duties, and had a lucrative practice. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Kosciusko County Medical Society, and assisted materially in the development of the county. He was a man universally respected. His family consisted of three children—Oliver T., Henry H. and Sarah M. Oliver T. Johnson, the eldest son of Zenas C. and Juliet Johnson, is the subject of our notice. He was born at Port Clinton, Ottawa County, Ohio, March 10, 1831. He had no educational advantages save what could be obtained at the common schools of that early day. When seventeen years old he was apprenticed to John L. Huggins, of Granville, Ohio, to learn the carriage and wagon-maker's trade, and served four years, becoming a skillful workman. He followed his trade about twelve years, but recently has devoted his time more especially to agricultural pursuits. He has been successful in a financial point of view, and is the owner of 120 acres of land and of some village property. He has been twice married. First, August 8, 1854, to Sarah A. Horton, daughter of Hon. Elijah Horton. She died January 28, 1856, leaving one son—Alfred Augustus, who died October 20, 1856, aged ten months. February 7, 1858, Mr. Johnson married Phoebe A. Cowan, widow of William W. Cowan, and a sister of his first wife. Mr. Johnson was elected justice of the peace in 1854, and has affiliated in that capacity until the present time. He is fearless in the discharge of his official duties, rendering his

decisions upon the principles of right and justice. The fact of his having held the office so long is sufficient evidence of the unbounded confidence his constituents feel in his ability. He also held the position of postmaster a number of years, in order to retain the office in the place, to the general satisfaction of all. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Leesburgh, having become a member of that order in the early part of 1857. He was reared in the Abolition school of politics, and cast his first vote in 1852 for John P. Hale, the Abolition candidate for President, and since its organization has affiliated with the Republican party.

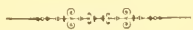


HON. WILLIAM MORRIS O'BRIEN is a native of Ohio, born in Circleville, December 1, 1819, a son of Michael and Charlotte (Messick) O'Brien, his father a native of Ireland, and his mother of Delaware. His father was educated for a Catholic priest, but preferring to be a teacher, he came to America about 1814. His mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church the greater part of her life, and for several years before his death the father professed faith in Protestantism. The father died in 1830, and the mother in 1842. Our subject was left fatherless when but ten years of age, and from that time worked for his own maintenance. He lived on a farm until he was sixteen years old, when he commenced to work at the hatter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years. He then worked as a journeyman in various places in Ohio about a year, and in 1841 came to Indiana, and located on a tract of unimproved land in Washington Township, Kosciusko County. In politics Mr. O'Brien was a Democrat until the breaking out of the war of the Rebell-



A. Homstock

ion, and since then has affiliated with the Republican party. He has held various township and county offices, and in October, 1879, was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature. November 10, 1842, Mr. O'Brien married Eliza Ann Waggoner, a native of Ohio, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wicks) Waggoner. They have two children—Samuel E. and Sarah E., wife of David French. One child died in infancy, and a son, James Nelson, died February 17, 1860, aged eleven years. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.



HENRY P. COMSTOCK, the present efficient treasurer of Kosciusko County, and an active and enterprising citizen of Warsaw, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born in Wayne Township, near Warsaw, November 11, 1844. He was reared to the avocation of a farmer on the home farm, and in his boyhood attended the district school, completing his education at the Warsaw high school. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, to serve three years, and on the organization of his company he was made Corporal, and later promoted to Duty Sergeant. His company served on detached duty in the Army of the Mississippi, at Thirteenth Army Corps headquarters, and was in the engagements at Vicksburg when Sherman was defeated, Arkansas Post, Haines Bluff, Port Gibson, Black Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, and Fort Asperanza in the Gulf of Mexico. His regiment was also in the Red River expedition, and in the engagements at Sabine Cross Roads, Alexandria, and numerous skirmishes, after which the company rejoined the regiment at Nash-

ville, Tennessee, and was under General Wilson's command on the right of General Sherman's army in his march to the sea, when he participated in the battles of Selma, Montgomery and West Point, and was present at the capture of Jefferson Davis. He was discharged with his regiment at Edgefield, Tennessee, in July, 1865, at the expiration of his term of service. He then returned to Warsaw, Indiana, where he attended the high school for one school year. In the spring of 1866 he went West, and was in the employ of the Government, freighting across the plains from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, for two years. In 1868 he returned to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he followed farming during the summer months, and in the winter taught school, teaching in all throughout the country fifteen terms. He was married at Warsaw, September 15, 1873, to Miss Rose A. Botkin, a daughter of John and Magdalene Botkin, who were among the early settlers of the southern part of Kosciusko County. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Comstock—Charles H., Mattie M. and Cora Blanch. In politics Mr. Comstock affiliates with the Republican party. In June, 1883, he was appointed a county commissioner to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Henry P. Kelly, of the Middle District of the county. In the fall of 1884 he was elected treasurer of Kosciusko County for a term of two years, and at this writing is the nominee of his party for re-election to the same office. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order and the Knights of Pythias, and has taken the subordinate and encampment degrees in the former, and the subordinate and uniform rank in the latter. He is also a comrade of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R. James C. Comstock, the father of our subject, was a native of Ohio, and of English ancestry. He came to Kosciusko

County, Indiana, in 1834, locating on Government land two and a half miles south of Warsaw, which he entered and improved, living there till his death, which occurred in 1881, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in Kosciusko County in 1835 to Miss Elizabeth Pittenger, who was born in Ohio, of Irish ancestry. She came with her parents to Kosciusko County in 1834, they settling in Wayne Township at what is now known as the Pittenger saw-mill. She still survives her husband, and is living at Warsaw, aged seventy years. She is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of the seven children born to the parents, four are living—Mrs. Rebecca J. Park, James W., Mrs. Anna E. Baker, and Henry P., the subject of this sketch.

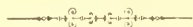
DAVID K. MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Darke County, Ohio.

His father, John C. Miller, was a native of that State, and was a son of Michael Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1832 he married Gertrude Krider, and they had fourteen children, ten of whom are still living—Michael, Aaron, David, Sarah, Mary, Moses, Noah, Daniel, Fanny and Catherine. Four died in infancy. The great-grandfather of our subject, David Miller, was a native of Germany. November 18, 1860, David K. Miller married Miss Magdalene Wise, daughter of Jacob and Christiana (Shofe) Wise, natives of Darke County, Ohio. To this union were born twelve children—Isaac, Catherine, Jacob, John, Jane, Noah, Daniel, Henry, Andrew, Sarah, Ida and Mary. All are living at home except Isaac, who is married and living in Jefferson Township. Mr. Miller removed to Jefferson Township March 7,

1861, and purchased 160 acres of land, which he has cleared, and it is now in a good state of cultivation. He has built a fine brick house and good farm buildings, and his farm will rival any in the county. Politically he affiliates with the Prohibition party. Himself and wife are members of the G. B. church.

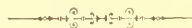
BENJAMIN HOOVER, a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of Van Buren Township, residing on section 22, was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 17, 1830, a son of David and Susan Hoover. He grew to manhood in his native county, and received such education as the district schools of that early day afforded. He learned the trade of a millwright in his youth, which he followed until his marriage, when he engaged in farming. His marriage occurred January 16, 1857, to Miss Anne Hoover, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 29, 1837, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Hoover, of Stark County. To this union were born four children, three of whom are living—Jacob, Wilson and Perry F. In 1863 Mr. Hoover removed with his family to Kosciusko County, and has since resided on his farm on section 22, Van Buren Township. He began life without means, but by hard work and persevering energy he has prospered in all his undertakings, and is now the owner of his fine farm, which contains 240 acres. His present fine, commodious residence was erected in 1886. In connection with his general farming he is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, in which he is meeting with gratifying success. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the German Baptist church, belonging to Pleasant View Chapel, Bethel District, of which he is a trustee. He takes an active

Emma and Lorenzo live in Kosciusko County, Indiana. Mrs. Eckert died April 11, 1886. In 1882 Mr. Eckert came to Indiana, and settled on the farm where he now lives in Harrison Township. He owns 320 acres of choice land, and his building improvements are among the best in the township. In politics he is a Republican.



CHARLES D. THOMPSON, a prominent citizen of Kosciusko County, engaged in farming in Van Buren Township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, August 30, 1825, his parents, Abraham and Mary Thompson, being natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, and his maternal grandfather, James McCalvey, being a native of Ireland. When very young he was taken by his parents to Fayette County, Ohio, and soon after to Marion County, Ohio. In 1834 he removed with his parents to Kosciusko County, where he has since lived. His educational advantages were limited, receiving such education as could be obtained in the rude log-cabin schools of that early day. August 27, 1852, he was married to Miss Sarah Grindle, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Grindle, of Stark County, Ohio. Mrs. Thompson died December 4, 1856, leaving one daughter, Cynthia A., who is now the wife of Herbert Huffman of Plain Township. Mr. Thompson was again married December 28, 1865, to Miss Mary Reed, a native of Ohio, born in Butler County, March 8, 1842, a daughter of Sannuel and Mary Reed, of Butler County. Mr. Thompson settled on his present farm in Van Buren Township in the spring of 1861, which now contains 160 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land. He has seen much of pioneer life, and has experi-

enced many of the privations and hardships which usually fall to the lot of settlers in a new country. He has been successful through life, having by his own efforts acquired his present valuable farm, and is now classed among the representative pioneers of Kosciusko County. He takes an active interest in all enterprises for the advancement of his township or county, and has served his township as assessor for two years. He also served a short time as school director. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Leesburgh lodge.



JAMES W. HEARN was born in this county February 23, 1842. His parents, John and Lovisa Hearn, were among the first settlers of Kosciusko County. They were the parents of two children—Francis M. and James W. They are both deceased. James W. was reared to manhood in his native county, and assisted his father in clearing land, and in other work that falls to the lot of the pioneer, such as the young men of that day and age were well inured to. Although reared to hard work, and the life of a pioneer, he had many pleasures that the boys of to-day know nothing about. Before he was large enough to hold a gun without a rest, he learned to shoot, and many deer, squirrels, turkeys and other game were brought down by his trusty rifle. As a man he has not lost his love for hunting, and is now a member of the Indiana Hunting Club, and takes his annual hunt in Northern Michigan or Wisconsin, and generally gets a deer or two. He took his first hunt in Michigan twenty years ago. He was educated in the district schools of that day, and has always

been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Catherine Horning, of DeKalb County, this State. She was a teacher in the public and select schools before her marriage, and taught one year after she was married. They have two children—Emery I. and Lizzie E. Mr. Hearn is the owner of 220 acres of excellent land, and is recognized as one of the most prosperous farmers of the township. In connection with his farming he ran a steam-thresher three years, and a saw-mill one year. Politically he is a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Christian church, and are respected members of society.

HENRY GIBSON, a son of William K. and Nancy Gibson, is a native of Indiana, born in Noble County, March 9, 1848. He was reared in his native county, receiving a fair common-school education. He subsequently engaged in teaching school, following that vocation about twelve terms. In 1865 he came with his parents to Kosciusko County, where he has since made his home. He is now classed among the well-to-do farmers of Van Buren Township, where he has a well-improved farm containing 120 acres. He was united in marriage October 15, 1872, to Miss Florence Gawthrop, who was born December 6, 1849, a daughter of Amos and Sarah Gawthrop, who were among the pioneers of Van Buren Township, the father now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are the parents of two children—Lena B., born August 21, 1874, and Mabel, born February 28, 1885. In politics Mr. Gibson affiliates with the Democratic party. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and has served his township efficiently as trustee one term, and as assessor for the same length of

time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee, and both are highly respected citizens of Van Buren Township.

JAMES NORRIS, section 14, Monroe Township, was born near Crooked Lake, New York, April 19, 1814, a son of Stephen and Mary (Clay) Norris, natives of New Jersey. His father died in 1843, aged sixty-three years, and his mother in 1867, aged about eighty-three years. When our subject was six years old his parents moved to Holmes County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was married November 7, 1833, to Miss Emmorilla Bird, who was a native of Holmes County, Ohio, born June 26, 1818. In 1841 he came to Kosciusko County, and settled on the farm where he now lives, which at that time was an unbroken tract of timber land. This farm he has improved, and now has one of the pleasantest homes in the county. His wife died October 7, 1870. To them were born eleven children—Nelson D., born January 30, 1835; Mary A., born April 28, 1837, married Abner Abbott, and died February 13, 1871; Susan M., born July 1, 1839, was the wife of Nathan G. Sellers, and died March 16, 1864; Stephen V., born October 24, 1841, is living in Holt County, Missouri; Letitia, born March 16, 1844, married Joseph McClery, and died January 10, 1867; George, born November 21, 1846, died March 30, 1864; Huldah, born July 24, 1849, married E. M. Idle, and died May 17, 1874; James M., born April 30, 1852, is living in Faulk County, Dakota; Lucinda, born September 2, 1854, is the wife of E. M. Idle; Otto, born December 29, 1856, and one that died in infancy. January 9, 1872, Mr. Norris married Hortentia

McCloughan, daughter of Joseph H. and Elizabeth (McBride) McCloughan. In politics Mr. Norris is a Republican.

SAMUEL ANDERSON HASTINGS, a farmer of Washington Township, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1819. He was reared a farmer in his native county, receiving only a common-school education. When he was but ten years of age he was left fatherless, and from that age he supported himself, working for farmers until twenty years of age, when he began teaching school during the winter. In 1850 he went to Morrow County, Ohio, where he worked at farming and carpentering, and also taught school during the winter. In 1858 he came to Indiana and settled in Washington Township, Kosciusko County, where he has since lived. He was married in 1855 to Mary Fluke, daughter of Philip and Catherine (Keith) Fluke. They have three children—Marshall L. of Central City, Nebraska, and John and Sarah Emma at home. In politics Mr. Hastings is a Republican.

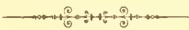
DAVID S. DAWSON, one of the prosperous farmers of Prairie Township, residing on section 28, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born in Harrison Township July 13, 1851, a son of David and Nancy (Losure) Dawson, the mother being a daughter of Jacob Losure. They were the parents of seven children—Ruhama, wife of Henry Harter, of Marion County, Kansas; Priscilla, wife of Andrew Rarick, of Prairie Township, Kosciusko County; Jacob L., deceased; Mary S., deceased, wife of Frederick Tinkey, a resident of Harrison Town-

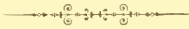
ship; Peter, deceased; Isaac, and David, the subject of this sketch. He resided at home with his parents till his marriage with Miss Alice M. Wallace, which occurred March 26, 1874. She was a daughter of Alexander and Rachel Wallace, her father being a native of Virginia, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, as follows—Mirtie L., born July 18, 1875, died April 29, 1883; Ida V., born August 7, 1877; Trella A., born February 8, 1879; Elsie, born October 17, 1880, and died December 1, 1880, and George, born September 25, 1883. Mr. Dawson has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 167 acres of well-cultivated land. He has lately erected a fine residence on his farm, and his farm buildings are noticeably good. He is a man of strict integrity and honorable in all his dealings, and is a much respected citizen. In his political views he is a Republican.

GEORGE DUBBS, an active and enterprising farmer of Van Buren Township, is a native of Ohio, born in Stark County, July 11, 1833, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Dubbs, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of six children, all of whom are living at the present time, our subject being the third child. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving the rudiments of an education in a district school. His father being a farmer, he was reared to the same avocation, which he has followed through life. He was married April 20, 1856, to Lucinda Freed, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 26, 1833, her parents, Henry and Rebecca (Chrowl) Freed, being natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, and among the early settlers of Stark

County. Mr. and Mrs. Dubbs have had two children born to them—Emanuel, who married Miss Lizzie Harlan, and Elvira, wife of Charles Thompson. Mr. Dubbs resided in Stark County until 1869, when he removed with his family to Indiana, and after living one year in Elkhart County, came to Kosciusko County, settling on his present farm in Van Buren Township in 1870. He began life entirely without means, but by a life of industry and perseverance he has acquired his fine farm in Van Buren Township, which contains 240 acres of valuable land, and by his fair and honorable dealings he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. Both he and his wife are members of the Progressive Brethren church. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

was a kind and indulgent husband and father, and left many warm friends. His wife is a highly respected member of society.

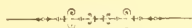
 **W** C. ZINN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 32, Scott Township, was born in Preston County, West Virginia, September 6, 1835. His mother died when he was quite young, leaving a brother and sister older than himself. He was taken into the family of John Anglin, who then lived in Barbour County, sixty miles away, near Phillippi. In the fall of 1836 the Anglins, with a number of other families, started for this county, and secretly brought him with them. They first stopped in Prairie Township. In the fall of 1839 they entered forty acres of wild land from the Government; afterward adding eighty acres more. He was but four years old when brought to this farm, right in the woods. The family moved into a small log cabin, in which they lived for many years. There were but three families living within a radius of two miles, their names being Martin, Anglin and Biggs. This was then a wild country, full of all kinds of wild game, and the Indians were yet here in the county. Mr. Zinn was reared in Anglin's family as one of their own children, and for many years he knew no difference, but was treated as their own child. The first school was taught in the neighborhood in a log cabin, the half of one end cut out and fixed for a fireplace to burn big logs in. It was a three months subscription school, and it was a number of years before they had any better. The people had hard times to get along. Their grain market was Michigan City and Fort Wayne, some sixty or seventy miles away. For their wheat they got from 60 to 65 cents per bushel. He attended a short term of

 **J**AMES GAWTHROP, deceased, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a son of Richard and Catherine Gawthrop. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and married Elizabeth Miller, who was born in 1810, daughter of Felix and Elizabeth Miller, of Pennsylvania. Two of their six children are living—Emily, wife of John Smith, of Plain Township, and Julia, who resides at home. Mr. Gawthrop was one of the first settlers of Plain Township, having located in the northern portion of section 3, where his widow still resides. At the time of their settlement there Mrs. Gawthrop states that she could walk a long distance on fallen logs which lay in the marshes which then comprised their farm. Mr. Gawthrop purchased 160 acres of land, which he improved and cultivated. In 1848, when the California gold fever broke out, he went, as did thousands of others, and died there in 1850. He was buried in California. He

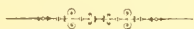
school each winter until he was eighteen years old. During this time he learned that he was not legally one of Anglin's children, but could not learn how it was, and in the latter part of December, 1860, he started, in company with J. W. Anglin, of Galveston, for West Virginia, his object being to learn something about his former history, and if he had any relatives on this earth. They first landed at Phillippi, Barbour County. Here they witnessed the scene of a number of colored men, women and children sold on the block to the highest bidder. Here the first battle of our late war was fought. He remained two weeks in this county, but learned but little about his history. He only had distant relatives there, but learned he had near relatives in Preston County, some sixty miles away, and leaving Mr. Anglin with his friends he started alone on a horse for Preston County, and on the second day, late in the evening, he arrived at his grandmother Weaver's. She was then eighty-five years old. After refusing to let him stay over night with them, he asked her what she remembered about a child being taken away from that neighborhood many years ago. She knew all about it. Mr. Anglin had taken the child West, and it had died when quite small, and they never expected to see him. He continued the conversation with her until she was convinced that he was the lost child, and had returned to the home in which he was born. He remained two weeks in this county with his friends. He was informed there that his father, brother and sister were yet living. His brother was living in Weston, Lewis County, about eighty miles from there. His sister lived in Richie County, sixty miles from Weston. His father had married again, and in 1852 moved with his family to Hancock County, Illinois. He returned the horse he had borrowed in Barbour County, and went

on foot to Weston. His brother was away on business, and he did not see him, but he continued his journey on foot sixty miles farther to Richie County, through a wild, rough and mountainous country, alone. There he met his sister, grandmother Zinn, and a large number of relatives, all of whom had been informed that he had died when young. He was then twenty-five years of age. He stopped with them two weeks, and then returned home. He had always gone by the name of Anglin, but had now learned that that was not his proper name, and at once changed his name to Zinn. He was married January 2, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Lucas, daughter of James and Catherine Lucas. To this union were born eight children. One died in infancy, and seven are living, whose names are—Hiram C., James F., Morris D., Eva A., Charles C., Ruth E. and Robert W. His wife was born in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 4, 1841, and moved with her parents and grandparents to this county in 1855. Her father enlisted in the late war, and returned home on a sick furlough, and died in 1863. James Lucas Atwood Post was named in his honor. In 1863 John Anglin and wife, Mr. Zinn's foster-parents, were left alone and unable to take care of themselves and the farm. By a mutual request of them and their children, Mr. Zinn came to take care of them. In 1864 they both died, leaving the farm by will to him. Fourteen years of hard work and care have added to and made great improvements over 100 acres of cultivated land and good farm buildings. He was elected township assessor, and held the office three terms in succession. Afterward he was elected township trustee, and served two years with satisfaction. His former politics were Democratic, but the last two years he has been a Prohibitionist, and had the honor of being a candidate for county

treasurer on that ticket in the fall of 1886. Mr. Zinn's grandparents were all Pennsylvanians, and lived to a good old age. His father is yet living, in his eighty-first year. Mr. Zinn has been in the West four different times. He has seen the Niagara Falls, and was at the Centennial. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

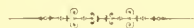


HERBERT HUFFMAN, a prominent farmer of Plain Township, was born in Elkhart County, this State, December 25, 1842. His parents were Elkanah and Mary J. Huffman, of whom mention is made in another portion of this volume. He was reared a farmer, and like most young men of his time received but a limited education. January 6, 1864, he was married to Mary E. Thompson, of Southern Indiana, who died in March, 1867, leaving one child—Frank M. October 12, 1876, he married Cynthia A. Thompson, daughter of Charles Thompson, of this county. Mr. Huffman owns a well-improved farm of 110 acres. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Leesburgh, and in politics he is a Democrat.



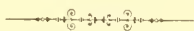
JACOB ROSBRUGH, a prominent pioneer of Plain Township, was born in Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, December 30, 1813, son of Hilkiiah and Susan Rosbrugh. Twelve children were born to his parents, all of whom grew to maturity, and six of whom survive—Henry, Jacob, Nancy, Thomas, Michael and Peter. Jacob was reared in his native State, and when in his twenty-first year, in 1834, went to Cass County, Michigan, over rough roads and

stony paths, on horseback. He remained there a year and nine months. In 1837 he pre-empted land in this county, upon which he settled in April of that year, "in the woods," enduring, like others, all the hardships of pioneer life. January 1, 1837, he was married, in Cass County, to Melissa Grubb, formerly of Logan County, Ohio. They have had eleven children, eight of whom survive—Benajah, Andrew W., Susan, Julia, Jane, Stephen V., Eliza and Melissa. William, Cornelia and Olive M. are deceased. Mr. Rosbrugh has probably seen as much of pioneer life as any one in Plain Township. He owns valuable real estate, and has served as road supervisor. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises. Mrs. Rosbrugh died March 21, 1880.



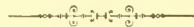
BENJAMIN A. THOMAS, farmer, section 34, Scott Township, was born in that township December 9, 1851. His father, Samuel S. Thomas, is a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Eliza (Beckner) Thomas, is a native of Ohio. Samuel S. Thomas removed with his parents from North Carolina to Union County, Indiana, about 1833; thence to Elkhart County about 1836. Jacob Beckner removed to Elkhart County from Ohio about 1834, remaining there until 1847. Samuel S. Thomas and Eliza Beckner were married June 10, 1847, and removed to Scott Township, Kosciusko County, where he purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, which he has since cleared, and it is now in a good state of cultivation. They had twelve children, five dying in infancy. Those living are—William, Benjamin A., Chaney H., Dovey E., who married Adam C. Gearhart; Samuel F., Solomon

P., and Sally E., who married John Yarian. Our subject worked at the carpenter's trade until 1882, when he began farming. He was married April 29, 1880, to Miss Mary C. Phares, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Minnis) Phares, both natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have one child—Ghad-dis G. Mr. Thomas purchased twenty acres of unimproved land, which he has cleared. He has built a nice residence and good farm buildings. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Thomas was elected township assessor, and in the spring of 1886 was re-elected. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. His wife is a member of the Christian church.



MOSSES WALLACE, deceased, was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, March 31, 1820, son of Robert and Mary Wallace. He came to this county in 1844, and remained a resident until his decease, April 12, 1885. He endured the hardships that usually attended the life of the early pioneer, having settled in the forest and spent many years of earnest toil and industry, the fruits of which developed a comfortable home for his family. He left each surviving member in good circumstances. His life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and of him it can truly be said that he was an honest man, the noblest work of God. Like all young men of the olden time he was early inured to hardships, and his educational advantages were limited, but by his own efforts in after life he became a well-informed man, displaying excellent judgment in business affairs. He left a large estate, the accumulation of which required that shrewd sagacity and management to an extent which few men possess. Strictly honorable in his

dealings with his fellow-man, the wrong-doer could expect no sympathy from him. In his domestic relation he was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and socially his many manly qualities were recognized by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Stevenson, of this county, by whom he had one child—Mate E., deceased. In February, 1851, he was married to Mrs. Nancy, widow of Samuel Davis, formerly of Ohio. She was a sister of Milton Jeffries, of Plain Township. To this union have been born three children—Mary, now Mrs. William J. Banks, of this county; Sammel, and Sarah E., now Mrs. James S. Black, of Clarke County, Ohio. By her first marriage Mrs. Wallace had one child—John L., deceased. Politically Mr. Wallace was a Republican. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, who, at his death, did him honor. His wife still resides at the old homestead, on section 31, Plain Township, and is a highly respected member of society.



ANDREW J. BAIR, merchant, of Warsaw, Indiana, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 21, 1816, a son of George and Mary Ann Bair, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio, both of German ancestry. He was reared a farmer, but when twenty years of age obtained employment in a store in Wooster, Ohio, where he remained until 1841, and in the meantime during his leisure hours studied law. On leaving Wooster he went to Marion, Marion County, Ohio, where he engaged in the practice of law, and edited the *Marion County Whig*, remaining there eighteen months. In 1843 he came to Kosciusko County and located at Warsaw, practicing

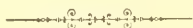
three or four years, and in the meantime was elected and served one year as prosecuting attorney of Kosciusko County. In 1846 he abandoned the practice of law and founded the *Kosciusko County Republican*, the first paper printed and published in Warsaw. In 1852 he sold his printing establishment, and was variously engaged until 1857, and from that year until 1868 was in the drug business. In the fall of 1868 he was elected treasurer of Kosciusko County, for a term of two years, and in 1870 was re-elected. Since 1875 he has been in the boot and shoe business, and is now one of the prominent merchants of Warsaw. He was married in March, 1849, to Eliza J. Hazzard, daughter of David Hazzard, of Marshall, Indiana. She died at Warsaw in 1854, leaving three children—Jerome, Henry and Mary E. The sons are deceased, and the daughter is the wife of Dr. H. W. West, of Yates Center, Kansas. In 1858 Mr. Bair married Mary E. Boulton, of Bourbon, Indiana. They have two children—Frank L., who is clerking for his father, and Louis L., of Wichita, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Bair are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, both lodge and encampment.

JOHN F. POUND, farmer and teacher, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, March 22, 1852. His father, Philip Pound, is a resident of Plain Township. His mother, Rosanna Pound, is deceased. In 1859 Mr. Pound removed to Elkhart County with his parents, and in 1870 came to this county. He received his early education in the public schools of Elkhart County. In the spring of 1874 he entered the Normal school at Valparaiso, graduating in the scientific

course in 1876. For fifteen years he has been a successful teacher in Elkhart and Kosciusko counties. In September, 1884, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Denman, daughter of Rev. Abner Denman, formerly a pastor of the Baptist church at Oswego, this county. Mr. Pound settled upon his present farm, on section 34, in 1880. He is identified with the Republican party, and himself and wife are leading members of society.

WILLIAM DEWART, one of the successful farmers of Van Buren Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Northumberland County, June 4, 1836, a son of Samuel and Margaret Dewart, who were also born in the State of Pennsylvania. They were among the early pioneers of Kosciusko County, settling on section 24, Van Buren Township, when our subject was a boy. The principal inhabitants at that early day were Indians. The father first erected a log cabin for his family, building it in the woods, and then went to work to clear up his heavily timbered land, and the first year had a small crop of buckwheat. With the help of his sons the old pioneer cleared his farm, converting it from a natural state into one of the best farms in Van Buren Township, living on it till his death, which occurred in 1853. His widow survived him till 1877. They were the parents of nine children, of whom only three are now living—Lewis, Simon and William. The names of those deceased are—Gilbert, Samuel, Jemima, Amos, Reuben and John. William Dewart, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Kosciusko County, being reared to the avocation of a farmer, and receiving in his youth such educational advantages as the district schools of that day afforded. He was

married May 24, 1863, to Miss Caroline Sharp, who was born in Fulton County, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1842. Her parents, David and Sarah Sharp, came from Pennsylvania to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in an early day, and settled on a heavily timbered farm in Turkey Creek Township, which they cleared and improved, and are still living there. They had born to them eleven children, of whom ten are living—George, Caroline, Joab, Susan, Mary, John, James, William P., Matthew and Eliza. Sarah E. is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Dewart have been born five children—Mary E., David, Martha A., Norman and Chloe. Mr. Dewart has met with excellent success in his farming operations, and now owns a well-improved farm, containing 105 acres, which he has acquired by years of persevering toil and industry. In politics he is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, of which he is at present serving as trustee and steward.



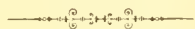
WILLIAM BENFORD was born November 5, 1810, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, where he was reared until his majority, when he went to Ohio and served an apprenticeship with Mr. Bucy, a miller at Yellow Springs. After this term of service he went to Elkhart County, Indiana, where he took charge of a grist-mill erected by Mr. Baker at Waterford, one of the first mills in the county. He followed milling up to near the time of his marriage. He was married to Mary M. Rhorer November 28, 1843. After this event he bought, cleared and improved several farms in the county, disposing of them when they advanced in value. In the spring of 1856 he moved to New Paris, where he engaged in the

mercantile trade until April, 1865, when he moved to Milford, Kosciusko County, where he continued in the mercantile business until a short time before his death. In May, 1868, he purchased an interest in the Milford Mills, which he retained until his death. When he moved to Milford, in 1865, there was not a meeting-house in the village; nowhere for Christians to meet and worship in save an old school-house, where the Methodist Episcopal class (then few in number) met occasionally to worship. Mr. Benford and the minister in charge soon saw the necessity of having a better place of worship, and by putting thought into action they succeeded in building a comfortable house, which is still in use by that denomination. To the building of this house Mr. Benford paid \$1,500, besides much labor. Previous to this he had helped with means to build the first meeting-house in New Paris, Elkhart County. He was a Methodist in the true sense of the term, always ready to bear his share of church burden. He served the church in various capacities, as Sabbath-school superintendent, steward and class-leader. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over thirty years, and was respected by all who knew him. He paid over \$1,000 to the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. He also built one or more business houses in Milford, thus contributing of his means to the improvement and advancement of his adopted county and State. He was a true Republican, but not an aspirant for office. He did what he could for the party of his choice in a quiet, unassuming way. He began work for himself poor, but by habits of industry and economy he acquired considerable property. He was honest in business, noble in purpose and generous at heart. Thus ends a short history of one of Indiana's best men. He died



Henry E. Stephenson

August 16, 1877, and was buried in the New Paris cemetery, there to await his Master's call. His wife (Mary M.) survives him, and is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. She is now the wife of James Skelley, to whom she was married December 13, 1885.



TERRY E. STEPHENSON, sheriff of Koscisko County, was born in Van Buren Township, this county, February 9, 1842. He was reared a farmer, and received as good an education as the times afforded. The school-house was a long distance from his home, and he could only attend when not busy with farm work. His father, Samuel Stephenson, was one of the earliest pioneers of Koscisko County. He purchased land at the Government land sales in 1834, and improved a farm of 160 acres in Van Buren Township. He came from Jackson County, Ohio, in 1834. He died at Leesburgh in 1874, having retired from farming, at the age of seventy years. He was a native of Virginia, and of Irish origin. He was a member of the Baptist church, and politically an enthusiastic Republican. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and was buried with the rites of their order. The mother of our subject, Doreas (Groves) Stephenson, was a native of Ohio, and of German ancestry. She married Mr. Stephenson in Ohio, and soon afterward came with him to the timbered wilds of Koscisko County. Indians were then numerous, and for a time their only neighbors. She died at Leesburgh in 1871, at the age of sixty-three years. She was an efficient member of the Baptist church. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the seventh. Mr. Stephenson remained on the homestead until

February 17, 1864, when he enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company I, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry. He remained in the service until the close of the war. He was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Virginia, and was not absent from his regiment or off duty while out. He was discharged at Indianapolis August 5, 1865, after being mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky. He then engaged in farming in Plain Township, but his health being impaired in consequence of his exposure while in the service, he was obliged to abandon farm life. He was next engaged in the drug business at Leesburgh, being associated with his father, as Stephenson & Son. They continued this business about two years, when William D. Wood became his father's successor, changing the firm name to Stephenson & Wood. This firm continued ten years, the business relation being very pleasant. He was postmaster at Leesburgh from 1869 until 1880. He then retired from the drug business and became associated with Henry Berst in the live-stock and grain business at Leesburgh, in the firm name of Berst & Stephenson. They built the present steam elevator at Leesburgh. During the time Mr. Stephenson was associated with Mr. Berst, he was also engaged in the dry goods business at Leesburgh, with William Zimmerman for a partner, as Zimmerman & Stephenson. He retired from this firm in 1882, and engaged in farming. In 1884 he was elected sheriff of this county on the Republican ticket, and came to Warsaw to assume the duties of that office, and was re-elected in 1886 by an increased majority. February 25, 1864, after his enlistment, he was married in Plain Township to Mary M. Thomas, daughter of Antipass and Nancy (Johnson) Thomas. They have five children—Charles H., Berton L.,

George, Cora and Ollie. All are at home, and students of the Warsaw high school. Mr. Stephenson and wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Stephenson is a Master Mason, and member of Leesburgh Lodge, No. 181. He is also an encampment Odd Fellow, and belongs to the lodge and encampment at Leesburgh. He has passed the chairs of both, and was the first noble grand of the lodge, and first chief patriarch of the encampment of Leesburgh. He is also a comrade of J. A. Canfield Post, G. A. R., at Leesburgh. He sustained the reputation of an efficient officer, an honorable and upright citizen, ever ready to lend aid to the needy, and always a hearty supporter of public enterprise. He gained a host of friends and maintained their love and confidence.

SAMUEL D. ANGLIN, superintendent of schools of Kosciusko County, was born in Prairie Township, this county, May 9, 1843. His father, James Anglin, was a native of West Virginia and of Irish ancestry. His mother, Matilda M. (Hall) Anglin, was also a native of West Virginia, and of Scottish ancestry. Both parents are deceased. Samuel D. was reared a farmer, and obtained his early education in the common district school. At the age of eighteen he entered the M. E. College at Valparaiso, this State, taking an irregular course, and attending a part of each year for three years. He then attended the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, where he graduated in the spring of 1865. From that time until 1881 he taught school during the winter season and worked on a farm during the summer. In June of that year he was elected county superintendent of schools, and re-elected in June, 1883, and in June, 1885, the

term being two years. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. November 22, 1866, he was married at Warsaw to Miss Axsa S. Boggs, daughter of Andrew H. and Martha A. (Thomas) Boggs, pioneers of Kosciusko County. They have four children—Etta Estella, James Hamilton, Thomas Wayne and Rolla Ancil. Mr. and Mrs. Anglin are members of the Christian church at Warsaw.

THEODORE L. HAMMOND, a prosperous farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in Lancaster County, Ohio, November 12, 1850, a son of David M. and Susan Hammond, his father a native of Maryland, and his mother of Virginia. When he was eighteen months old his parents moved to Whitley County, Indiana, and there he was reared and educated. When he was fourteen years old his parents died, leaving six children, all of whom are living—William, Joseph, David, Theodore L., Charles and Mary. After the death of his parents he was thrown on his own resources, and from that time has taken care of himself. He came to Kosciusko County in 1877, and located on section 36, Van Buren Township, where he lived nearly eight years, moving to his present home on section 35 in the fall of 1884. He owns a well-improved farm of ninety-eight acres, and his farm buildings are among the best in the township. His property has been gained by industry and good management, and although a poor boy when he started for himself he is now numbered among the prosperous farmers of the township. Mr. Hammond was married October 6, 1872, in Elkhart County, Indiana, to Mary M. Linderman, a native of that county, born September 22, 1851, a daughter of John and

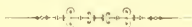
Hannah Linderman, her father a native of Germany, and her mother of Ohio. Of eleven children in her father's family, eight are living—Jacob F., Jesse C., Mary M., Sarah E., Annie C., Christena R., Sabina H. and Joanna E. To Mr. and Mrs. Hammond has been born one daughter—Sabina, born December 8, 1886. In politics Mr. Hammond is neutral. He and his wife are members of the Dunkard church. He is a liberal supporter of all enterprises of public benefit, and is an honored member of society.

GOTTLOB GUGELER, farmer, section 1, Tippecanoe Township, owns sixty-two acres of land on section 1, and 100 acres on section 36, Turkey Creek Township, making a total of 162 acres of the old farm, and he also owns 105 acres on section 27, Turkey Creek Township. He came here with his parents in 1847 and settled in his present home, where he has lived ever since. There were eight children in his father's family, and all came to the county at the same time except his sister, Rosina, who married in Pennsylvania, and came the following year. There was a small log cabin on the place when the family came, and four or five acres had been cleared. Mr. Gugeler's father, Gottlob Gugeler, was born in Germany in 1793, and was reared and married there. All their children were born in Germany. The father died March 14, 1873, on the old farm, and was buried in Webster cemetery. The mother, Eberhardyna (Othlieb) Gugeler, was born in Germany September 14, 1793, and is still living on the old farm where the family first settled, at the age of ninety-three years. The father and his family came to America in 1846, landing in New York in September, and settled in Erie, Pennsylvania,

where they lived till the next spring, then they came to Kosciusko County, Indiana. The mother is supposed to be the oldest person in the county, and Benjamin Johnson is the next oldest. She is around the house and does all the work except the washing. Her son Gottlob helps her by carrying in the wood and water, and she does the rest. Gottlob was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 22, 1820, where he was reared and attended the common schools of his native city. His brothers and sisters are still living, except his sister Louisa, who died in Ligonier, Indiana. Their names are as follows—Henrietta, Gottlieb, Rosina, Jacob, Christian, Louisa and William. All except Gottlob and Henrietta are living in Dickinson County, Kansas. Mr. Gugeler is a Republican in politics, and himself and mother are members of the Albright church.

GALEB HUGHES, Esq., Warsaw, was born in Union County, Indiana, January 5, 1816, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Byford) Hughes, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of North Carolina. They were married in Indiana, while it was yet a Territory, probably in 1814. They reared a family of ten children—Caleb, Mary, Elizabeth, Sabitha, Levica, William, John, David, Hester and Martha. The two latter were born in this county after the family settled here, in 1835. A permanent location was made on section 1, Prairie Township. Caleb received a liberal education before coming to this county, and was quite a mathematician. Being desirous of completing his education, he attended a school in his district, but the teacher was incapable of further instruction in mathematics, consequently Caleb prosecuted his

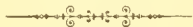
studies alone. He mastered civil engineering in this way, and in 1864 he was elected surveyor of Kosciusko County, serving from that date, with the exception of one year, until 1884. In 1841 he was married to Rebecca Baker, of this county. Four children have been born to them—Joanna, deceased; John married Prudie Wallace; Jemima, the wife of Nathaniel Sleeper, and Ira, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have been residents of Warsaw for twenty-two years, and none know them except to do them honor. Perhaps there is no man better known in this county than Mr. Hughes, his long service, which has been so satisfactory to the people of this county, endearing him to both old and young. He has passed his seventy-first birthday, and his wife is in her sixty-eighth year. Both are well-preserved and enjoy life, from the fact of their freedom from physical infirmities, and the knowledge of having lived blameless lives.



JACOB SMITH, a prosperous farmer of Prairie Township, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1806, a son of Peter and Rachel (Reynolds) Smith, natives of the same State. They grew to maturity in that State and were married about the year 1799, eight children being born to them—Jane, wife of James Bishop, of Pennsylvania; Abby, deceased; Jacob, our subject; Mary, wife of Nehemiah Turner, of Minnesota; Nancy, deceased; Ruth, wife of John Laughtery, both now deceased; Isabel, wife of Eli Turner, both of whom are deceased, and James H., deceased, lost on Lake Erie on Brandy Wine. The father died in Pennsylvania at the age of sixty-three years. The mother died in Minnesota at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Jacob Smith,

whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in his native State. In the fall of 1829 he came to Indiana, locating in Logansport, Cass County, where he resided till 1833. In that year he came to Prairie Township, Kosciusko County, being one of the early settlers of the township. In 1834 he purchased 320 acres of land which was entirely unimproved, from Edward McCartney, Government agent and Indian interpreter. He soon sold 160 acres of his land, and afterward added 183 acres, all of his land being now under a fine state of cultivation. He was married November 16, 1832, to Miss Jernsha Thomas, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Lumbeck) Thomas, who were natives of Kentucky, and of Swedish descent. To this union were born eleven children—Edward, born August 31, 1834, died in infancy, he being the first white child born on Turkey Creek Prairie; Edward McC., born September 28, 1836; Alwilda, born January 28, 1839, wife of Robert E. McBride; Hiram, born March 18, 1841, living in Prairie Township; Isaac T., born August 1, 1843; Oliver H. P., born August 1, 1846, living in Marshall County; Henry O., born July 9, 1848, died June 7, 1855; Mary I., born November 9, 1850, wife of William H. Webster, of Prairie Township; Elizabeth A. born January 11, 1852, died in November, 1860; Dange, born January 7, 1854, died in November, 1860, and one born August 27, 1860, who died unnamed. In politics Mr. Smith affiliates with the Democratic party. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist church. Their fifth child, Isaac T. Smith, was reared on the home farm in Kosciusko County, receiving his education in the common schools, which he attended till twenty years of age, when he began teaching school, following that vocation for fourteen winter terms. He was married September 26, 1867, to Miss Mary J. Rose,

a daughter of John P. and Melinda J. (Cary) Rose, who were natives of New York and Vermont respectively. They have three children—Edward T., born June 20, 1869; Claude M., November 6, 1874, and Goldie E., April 5, 1886. In the fall of 1876 Isaac Smith bought eighty acres of land which was partially improved, to which he added forty-seven acres of improved land. His farm is now under a high state of cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious, he being numbered among the active and progressive farmers of Prairie Township. He was elected township trustee in the spring of 1880, serving two terms with satisfaction to his constituents. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



JOHNS STOCKMYER, a farmer in Tippecanoe Township, owns the east half of the northwest quarter of section 36. He came here in the spring of 1866, and buying twenty-nine acres of land on section 26, he lived on that place eight years, then sold it and purchased his present farm. There were some improvements on it, and he has added more until his farm is very well improved. Mr. Stockmyer was born in Allen County, Ohio, August 31, 1836, and when he was thirteen years of age his parents removed to Henry County, where they lived until 1855, when they removed to the State of Iowa. Here our subject learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for five years. He then went to Logan County, Ohio, and August 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, first serving in Kentucky; thence to Memphis, Tennessee, where the regiment was placed in the Thirteenth Army Corps. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and was present at its surrender.

He had the honor of being on the skirmish line at the time the flag of truce came in to surrender. The regiment then went to New Orleans; thence to the Red River expedition with General Banks, acting a prominent part in the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads. The following winter the regiment did guard duty up and down the Mississippi River until spring, when they operated against Mobile under General Canby, and was at Mobile at the time the war closed. He was mustered out July 7, 1865, and returned to Logan County, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1866, then came to Kosciusko County. March 16, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Martha M. Kaylor, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, March 12, 1838, where she lived until she was twelve years of age. Her parents then removed to this county, and settled in Washington Township on section 2, where she grew to womanhood. Her first marriage was with Daniel H. Kaylor, who died in the hospital in 1864 while in the Union service. Her maiden name was Weaver. Mr. Stockmyer's father, George Stockmyer, was born in Germany in 1798, and when two years of age was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He was married in Ohio. The mother, Mary (Kaylor) Stockmyer, was born in Virginia in 1808, and when a girl her parents brought her to Logan County, Ohio. The father died in 1844 in Allen County, Ohio, and the mother died in Carthage, Missouri, in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Stockmyer have two children—George L. and Charles S. Mr. Kaylor left one child—Daniel H., who is living with Mr. Stockmyer. Mrs. Stockmyer's parents were George and Mary (Clark) Weaver. The father was born in Virginia, and served in the war of 1812. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, and died February 22, 1887.

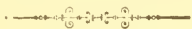
aged eighty-nine years. She received a pension for her husband's services in the army. Politically Mr. Stockmyer is a Prohibitionist, and himself and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist church.

JAMES PARKS, engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 16, Prairie Township, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born September 17, 1846, a son of William C. and Mary (Hughes) Parks, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and was educated in the common schools, he attending school during the winter months till twenty years of age. He was united in marriage August 30, 1867, to Miss Annie Siets, a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Siets, of Prairie Township, who were born in the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Parks still resides on the old homestead entered by his father, which he has improved till it is now one of the best farms in Prairie Township. He has a fine residence and good farm buildings, and is considered one of the best farmers of the township. In politics Mr. Parks affiliates with the Republican party. To Mr. and Mrs. Parks have been born four children—Rosalie, born January 6, 1869; John W., born January 26, 1871; Elizabeth, born February 19, 1873, and Walter C., born August 16, 1875. William C. Parks, the father of our subject, came from Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Marshall County, Indiana, in an early day, and from Marshall County to Prairie Township, Kosciusko County, about the year 1835, when he entered eighty acres of unimproved land, afterward purchasing 200 acres of land which was also in a state of nature. He afterward disposed of eighty acres, and the 200 acres he cleared and put under high cul-

tivation. He was married May 10, 1838, his wife being a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hughes, natives of North Carolina. They were the parents of seven children—Elizabeth, born February 19, 1839, died August 10, 1864, she having been the wife of Philip Orent, of Randolph County; Margaret, born June 19, 1842, married Peter Edler, of Prairie Township; Esther, born May 31, 1844, died December 27, 1882; James, the subject of this sketch; Thomas, born January 7, 1849, died August 29, 1860; Mary, born December 13, 1851, wife of Frank P. Gearhart, of Scott Township, Kosciusko County, and Tabitha, wife of August Long, of Marshall County. In politics the father affiliated with the Republican party till his death, which occurred February 17, 1879, at the age of fifty-nine years. His widow survived him till January 25, 1884, dying at the age of sixty-six years.

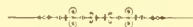
GEORGE SHROYER, deceased, was born in Virginia June 5, 1808, and when a boy removed with his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio. He was married in that county to Miss Sarah Wolf. They had seven children, of whom five survive—Susan, wife of Michael Akers, of Elkhart County; John W., of Logan, Illinois; Daniel, a resident of this county; Lewis, of Logan County, Illinois, and Hiram, of Elkhart County. Mr. Shroyer came to Elkhart County, this State, in an early day, and resided there several years. He subsequently removed to this county, where he passed the remainder of his days. His wife died August 28, 1861. His second wife was Mrs. Phoebe (Counts) Bennett, a daughter of James and Sallie Counts, who settled in this county about 1839. By this union there were two

children—Oliver J. and Clara A. Mrs. Shroyer's first husband was Charles E. Bennett. They had four children, of whom two are living—Mary L. and Amanda Q. Mr. Bennett was a soldier in the late civil war, having entered the service in September, 1862. He died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in January, 1864. He was a member of Company I, Twelfth Indiana Infantry. Mr. Shroyer settled upon the farm now occupied by his wife in the spring of 1878. He died June 11, 1880, lamented by numerous neighbors and friends. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and an honest and upright citizen. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics was a Democrat. He left a comfortable home and 217 acres of valuable land. He followed cooping for a few years when a young man, and was a farmer the rest of his natural life.



HARVEY MILLER, farmer, Wayne Township, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, August 25, 1828. His parents were James and Lorinda Miller, the former a native of West Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. His maternal grandparents, William and Martha Poore, were among the first settlers of Jackson County, having located there in the wilds, among the Indians. Seven of the children born to his parents are now living—Harvey, Griffith G., Jacob, John, William, Richard and Courtney. In 1844 the family came to this county, settling in Prairie Township, where the father died in 1852. In 1855 the mother, with her youngest children, removed to Iowa, and settled in Marion County, where she died two years later. Harvey Miller received a rudimentary education in the district schools of his time, and has always been engaged in agriculture.

August 3, 1853, he was married to Margaret Stinson, born in Ohio, October 25, 1833. Her parents, Jacob and Sarah Stinson, were early settlers of Pike County, that State, and came to this county in 1838, settling in Washington Township, where the father died in 1870, and the mother in 1872. Eight children were born to these parents—Mary, John, Margaret, Sarah, James, Samuel, Huldah, and one deceased. Jacob Stinson was one of the pioneers of Washington Township. Settling in the wild forest it became necessary to cut brush and timber, in order to erect a log cabin, to make a home for his family. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, eight of whom survive—Charles, James, Olive, Mary, Lulu, Effie, John and Maggie. Mr. Miller owns 317 acres of well-improved land, with modern buildings, and resides on section 21. Himself and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active interest in church and Sabbath-school work.



GEORGE WILBER McCARTER, county surveyor of Kosciusko County, was born in Leesburgh, this county, July 26, 1859. His father was an itinerant Methodist Episcopal minister, hence young McCarter was reared at the various places in this State where his father was stationed—Columbus City, Warsaw, Bourbon and Muncie being among them. During the years of 1871, '72-'73, while his father was located and lived on the farm in Washington Township, young McCarter worked as a farm hand. His father again moved to the farm in the year 1878, and George spent the greater part of the time there also, from that time up to the fall of 1884. His elementary education was

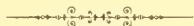
obtained in the common schools. In the year 1876 he attended the high school at Muncie, Indiana, and in the years 1879-'81-'82 he attended the Fort Wayne College, where he graduated in the academic course with the class of '82. In 1883 he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, attending the school year of 1883-'84. In 1877 he began to teach school, and taught one term in Jay County, this State, and four terms in this county. In 1884 he was elected county surveyor of this county on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. He is unmarried, and at this writing makes his home with his parents in Washington Township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Morris Chapel of the North Webster Circuit. His parents are the Rev. A. G. McCarter (whose biography may be seen elsewhere in this volume) and Sarah A. (Stinson) McCarter. The latter was a native of Ohio, of German ancestry. She settled on the farm where she now resides with her father, Jacob Stinson, in the year 1838.

JONATHAN NINE, deceased, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, January 16, 1798, a son of John and Magdalena Nine, with whom he removed to Ohio when a boy, and was there reared to manhood. He was married in Ohio in August, 1822, to Catherine Chrowl, a native of Virginia, born May 2, 1803, but reared to maturity in Miami County, Ohio, she having been brought there by her parents, Dewalt and Salome Chrowl, when but a year old. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nine, of whom only five are living—Rachel, Lucinda, Catherine, John and Jacob. About the year 1835 Mr. Nine immigrated with his family

to Indiana, spending the first winter in Elkhart County. The following spring he came to Kosciusko County, when he settled in Van Buren Township, on the farm which is still occupied by his widow. He settled in the woods, and after erecting his humble log cabin he went to work to clear up his land, out of which he made one of the best farms in Van Buren Township. Here he and his family endured many hardships and privations in their pioneer home, but through hard work and frugality he lived to see his family surrounded by all the necessary comforts of life, and to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil. His death, which occurred January 27, 1883, was a source of universal regret throughout the community where he lived, he being a much respected neighbor and citizen, as well as an affectionate husband and father. In politics he was a Democrat. He left to his widow his farm of 160 acres, where she still resides. She is a member of the Dunkard church.

FRANKLIN LONG, proprietor of saloon and billiard room at Claypool, is a native of Ohio, born in Portage County, March 22, 1850. He came to South Whitley, Indiana, in 1867 and for several years was engaged in various occupations. He was married in Columbia City to Miss Susan Bentz, May 19, 1873, her parents, George and Lydia Bentz, being natives of Stark County, Ohio, and early settlers of Whitley County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Long have two children, Lydia and John F., both natives of Whitley County, the former born February 15, 1874, and the latter September 5, 1875. Mr. Long came with his family to Claypool, Kosciusko County, in 1884, and purchased his fine residence property of Thomas Seaman, and his business house, which is located at the junction of the

Nickel Plate and Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway, was formerly carried on by Mr. Hoppis. Mr. Long has since fitted it up in good style, and enjoys a good patronage. This is the only saloon, billiard and pool-room in the village, and is conducted in the most orderly manner. Mr. Long has also added an amusement hall, which is the first public hall built in the village. The hall is neatly furnished, has a good stage, comfortable chairs, with a seating capacity of 250 spectators. It is a credit to the genial proprietor, who has shown his enterprise in this instance, and should for his investment receive the liberal patronage of the public. Mr. Long takes a deep interest in the Odd Fellows' order, and has served as noble grand of Claypool Lodge, No. 515. He is also a member of Stanfier Encampment, No. 166, of Silver Lake, Indiana, and his hand is ever open to help a brother in distress.



WILLIAM L. VANCUREN, farmer, resides on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 6, Washington Township, where he was born November 23, 1848, and where he was reared and educated in the common schools. His father, Benjamin Vancuren, was born in Genesee County, New York, April 17, 1823, and died March 1, 1886. He is buried in Morris Chapel cemetery. He was an old settler of Washington Township, having settled there in the fall of 1840. When he was a small boy he removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, remaining there a few months, then loaded their worldly possessions upon a wagon, and started for the wilderness in Ohio. They lived there a few years, then removed to Kosciusko County. Benjamin was then seventeen years old. The country was then

a wilderness, and the soil was mostly in possession of the Indians. The family first rented land for a few years. Benjamin married Eliza Cronch, and soon after purchased the farm opposite Mr. Alexander's, on section 8. He made his first start by working out by the month and by the day. Even after his marriage he worked by the month. He bought his first forty acres by clearing land for Jacob Stinson, and paying at the rate of \$1.50 per acre. His second forty acres he bought in the same way. At his death he left an estate worth several thousand dollars. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics a Republican. Many friends and relatives mourn his loss. The mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1824 and came to this county about the same time that Mr. Vancuren came. The Cronches were of Irish descent. The grandfather of our subject, James Vancuren, died in Illinois, at the home of one of his sons, and is buried in that State. The Grandmother Vancuren died at the home of her son Benjamin and is buried in Morris Chapel cemetery. William L. was married November 15, 1871, to Miss Rachel C. Roath, who was born in Noble County, Indiana, March 12, 1850, and died November 6, 1883, and is buried in Morris cemetery. She left five children—Wilson, born August 22, 1872; James B., born November 22, 1873; Arthur M., born September 1, 1875; Homer E., born February 10, 1878, and Jennie M., August 19, 1880. April 19, 1883, Mr. Vancuren was married to Mrs. Delilah Gillespie, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 9, 1846. When a child she was brought to this county by her parents, who settled near Warsaw, where she grew to womanhood, and received her education in the common schools. Her father, Aaron Bohlenbaugh, was born in Ohio, October 8, 1820.

and is living in Harrison Township, this county. The mother, Catherine (Walters) Bohlendbaugh, was also born in Ohio, March 8, 1822, and is still living. Mrs. Vancuren has been twice married. Her first marriage was with Benjamin Gillespie, who was born in Ohio June 10, 1846. They had three children—Charles A., born May 6, 1867; Evalena, born January 22, 1870, and Lotta, born September 15, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Vancuren have two children—Alice, born June 19, 1884, and William Grant, born August 19, 1886. Mr. Vancuren is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Vancuren is of German ancestry. Her grandparents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Moore) Walters, were born in Germany, and were early settlers in Ohio.

GEORGE ALLSPAUGH, an old settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1825. His father, George Allspaugh, was a native of Germany, and his mother, Catherine Allspaugh, was a native of Switzerland. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, where they remained two and a half years, then removed to Stark County, where he was reared to manhood, receiving a common-school education. He has been married four times. His first wife was Ann Gaskill, and they had ten children, four of whom are living—Catherine, Benjamin F., Harriet J. and Silas T. His second wife was Matilda A. Lutes, by whom he had three children; two are living—Carrie A. and Jacob G. For his third wife he married Mrs. Nancy E. (Sanders) Hamlin, and his present wife was formerly Sarah (Gaskill) Carey. Mr. Allspaugh came

to Kosciusko County in the spring of 1851, settling in Harrison Township. He resides on section 17, and owns 140 acres of land. He has served four times as trustee and justice of the peace in Harrison Township; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican.

CHARLES W. THOMAS, merchant of Warsaw, was born at Goshen, Indiana, February 20, 1849. When six years of age he came with his father to Warsaw, where he was reared and educated in the public schools. He also took a commercial course at Hillsdale, Michigan. At the age of sixteen he began to clerk in his father's store at Warsaw. In 1868 he went to Goshen and clerked in the store of his brother until 1871, when he returned to Warsaw and engaged in business with his brother Andrew W., as A. W. Thomas & Brother. This partnership was dissolved in 1880, since which time he has carried on his business alone. In 1883 he built the Thomas block on Center street opposite the court-house. Politically he is a Republican. April 20, 1886, he was married at Warsaw to Miss Lizzie I. Cook, daughter of Wesley and Menervia Cook, pioneers of this county. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father, Thomas Thomas, was born in Delaware, in December, 1792, and was of Welsh ancestry, his forefathers having come to America before the Revolution, and settled in Virginia. He was reared a farmer, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. In 1815 he was married to Mary Kelley, of Monroe County, Virginia. In 1827 he removed to Indiana, and located in Richmond, where he lived one year, then removed to Elkhart County, where he followed farming about twenty years.

Upon the organization of Elkhart County he was elected county clerk, and served as such for fourteen years, and during that time he was also engaged in the mercantile business at Goshen. In 1855 he came to Warsaw, where he continued in the mercantile business until 1872.

DANIEL JERMAN, a carpenter of Warsaw, was born in Philadelphia, October 20, 1821. When he was very young his parents removed to Catawissa, of that State, where he lived until he was fourteen years of age, when they removed to Urbana, Ohio. In 1838 he went to Mechanicsburg to learn the trade of millwright, and he followed that trade fourteen years. In 1854 he came to Warsaw and followed his trade, in connection with carpentering. In 1847 he was married at Mechanicsburg to Rebecca C. Finley, a native of Pennsylvania. They had two children—Mrs. Mary Frances Roe, of Chicago, Illinois, and Mrs. Jeannette Bentley, of Warsaw. Mr. Jerman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES BARTLETT BENTLEY, manufacturer of cigars and dealer in cigars and tobacco, at Warsaw, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 24, 1856. His father, Richard Phillip Bentley, is a native of Liverpool, England. He came to America in 1846, and located in Boston, and followed his trade of manufacturing cigars, where he still resides and continues his business. During the late war he was a volunteer soldier and served two years in the Army of the Potomac. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, and was held until exchanged.

He was in the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, and several others. The mother of our subject, Ann (McInnis) Bentley, was a native of Ireland, and came to America during her girlhood. She was married to Mr. Bentley in October, 1855. Mr. Bentley was reared in Boston, and between the age of twelve and fourteen he was a boot-black and newsboy on the streets of that city. He obtained his education by attending the night schools. At the age of fourteen he commenced to learn cigar-making at Dover, Massachusetts, working there seven months, then returned to Boston and served an apprenticeship of a year and a half. When sixteen he went to Westfield, where he received regular wages. He then worked at various places as a journeyman, but mostly in Boston, until 1880, when he came to Warsaw and worked a year as a journeyman. The following year he established himself in business. October 1, 1883, he was married at Warsaw to Miss Jeannette Jerman, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Findley) Jerman, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. They have one child—Phillip Jerman. Mr. Bentley is an attendant and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warsaw. Mr. Bentley is a member of Lake City Lodge, No. 430, I. O. O. F.

REV. WILLIAM B. NEFF, a prominent and influential citizen of Van Buren Township, where he resides on section 10, was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, January 20, 1856, his parents, Daniel and Lydia Neff, being natives of Virginia and Canada respectively, and among the early settlers of Elkhart County. William B. was the eldest in a family of ten children. He was reared to manhood in his native county,

where he prepared for teaching, and has been engaged in this profession for some time. He was married in Elkhart County, Indiana, December 24, 1876, to Miss Eva C. Miller, a daughter of Samuel R. and Mary A. Miller, her father being a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Ohio, they having settled in Elkhart County in an early day. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Neff, their son, James D., is the only one living. A child named Mand Berry also finds a home with them. Mr. Neff devotes considerable time to his farm in Van Buren Township, and in his agricultural pursuits has been very successful. In the year 1870 he united with the German Baptist church, and has since taken an active interest in Sabbath-school work. March 13, 1884, the Bethel District of the German Baptist church was organized with about 120 members, when Elder W. R. Deeter was selected as pastor. In the fall of 1885 Rev. W. B. Neff was elected to the ministry in the first degree. The deacons are M. Treesh, John Robinson, Cyrus Lentz, John Weybright, Theodore Hammond and A. Cripe. The present trustees of the church are Rev. Neff, Benjamin Hoover and Enoch Hoover. Meetings have been held every fortnight in Pleasant View Chapel in Bethel District since its organization, and revival meetings are held once a year. Mr. Neff is not radical in his political views.

NOAH TINKEY, an early settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1813, son of Frederick and Mary Tinkey, of German ancestry. He was reared in his native State, and when in his twenty-fourth year went with his parents to Richland

County, Ohio, where they lived two or three years. He was married in Ohio, June 15, 1838, to Eliza Easterley, born in Pennsylvania, June 14, 1819, and a daughter of Lawrence and Catherine Easterley, natives also of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born eleven children—George, Frederick, Jonathan, Mahala, wife of Philip Maish, Catherine, wife of A. Guy; Susan, wife of John Lehman; Louisa, now Mrs. George Lehman; Artimencia, wife of Frank Epler. The deceased are Mathias, Mary and one who died in infancy. In 1842 Mr. Tinkey came to this county, spending the first night after his arrival under a beech tree. He had very little to start with, and has done a great deal of hard work. His real estate is extensive and valuable, and he resides on section 15. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren church. Politically he is a Democrat.

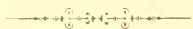
CHRISTIAN HARMAN, a prominent citizen of Prairie Township, engaged in farming and stock raising on section 27, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1834, a son of Jonathan and Susannah (Schaffstall) Harman, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, their ancestors coming from Germany, the mother being a daughter of Solomon and Catherine (Hawk) Schaffstall, who were also natives of the same State, the father being a soldier in the war of 1812. The parents of our subject were married about the year 1830, and to them were born eleven children—Abraham W.; Christian, our subject; John, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of William Siets, of Wisconsin; Catherine, wife of J. J. Rapp, of Scott Township; Emma, deceased; Washington P.; Emanuel, deceased; Susanna, wife of

George W. Wyman, of Kansas; Sarah, wife of John Dinderman, of Ogle County, Illinois, and Oliver. The father removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Crawford County, Ohio, about 1835, and in 1863 came to Prairie Township, Kosciusko County, where he bought 128 acres of improved land, which he subsequently sold, and is now making his home in Wisconsin. His wife died in October, 1883, at the age of seventy-one years. Christian Harman, our subject, was married in Crawford County, September 6, 1860, to Miss Magdalen Phleiderer, a daughter of David and Mary (Heckenlively) Phleiderer, of Ohio, who were of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Harman are the parents of three children—Mary S., wife of Leonard Rarick, of Prairie Township, Ada and Jonathan D. Mr. Harman came with his family from Ohio to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in the fall of 1864, when he purchased eighty acres of partially improved land in Prairie Township, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. He was elected to the office of township assessor in the fall of 1867, and was re-elected to the same office in 1868, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

PHILIP W. SNOKE, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Seward Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Perry County, June 2, 1833, a son of John and Catharine (Wachs) Snoke. Three years after the birth of our subject they removed to Seneca County, Ohio, and nine years later settled in Clay, now Lake Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana. John

Snoko built the first cabin on the land on which he settled on coming to the county in 1845, and cleared and improved the land on which he resided till his death, which occurred May 1, 1873. His widow survived till 1878. They were the parents of five children, of whom the eldest died in infancy. Philip was the second child, and is the only surviving member of the family, Mary M., Susannah and John being deceased. Philip W. Snoko received as good an education as could be obtained in the schools of that early day, and at the age of nineteen began his career as a teacher, teaching his first term in the Hays School near Silver Lake in the winter of 1853-'54. He has taught in the county for thirty consecutive years, having followed his profession continuously longer than any man in the county. Among the popular and successful teachers who have been his pupils may be mentioned, Porter Jamison, Nellie Kinsey, Henry Kinsey, William Hanes, beside many others. Mr. Snoko was married in 1854 to Miss Catherine Kurtz, of Kosciusko County. Her parents, Philip and Margaret (Gall) Kurtz, were natives of Germany, coming to America before their marriage. They were united in marriage in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and afterward moved to Stark County, Ohio, in which county and State Mrs. Snoko was born. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Snoko have resided on their present farm with the exception of one year. Nine children have been born to them—Delilah, wife of Rev. J. T. Keesey, a son of John Keesey, who is well known throughout this and adjoining counties; Isabella, wife of Algernon S. Davis, of Claypool, Indiana; William W., Sylvester K., Charles H., Susannah, Lorenzo D., Edward M. and one who died in infancy. All have received the benefit of a common-school education, and with the exception of the two married daughters reside at home with their parents.

In 1881 Mr. Snoke began the cultivation of small fruits on a very limited scale, commencing with a few strawberry plants, and the results were so satisfactory that he rapidly extended the business, and now has twelve acres devoted to small fruits, which during the summer of 1886 gave employment to forty hands, and his shipment in that year amounted to 706 bushels. He has given up his profession and intends to devote his entire attention to his business. He is a practical man in every respect. He has conducted his farm on a thoroughly scientific basis, and the large returns have been amply satisfactory. His land is admirably adapted to fruit growing. Mr. Snoke is the first man in the county to pack his winter fruits in sand, his crop of 1886 being stored in that manner. Mr. Snoke has been clerk of elections as often perhaps as any man in Seward Township, and in every enterprise for the advancement of his township or county he takes an active interest.



JOHN BANKS, one of the representative pioneers of Kosciusko County, residing on section 22, Prairie Township, was born in Westmoreland County, England, August 10, 1809, a son of John and Agnes (Booth) Banks, who were born and reared in the same country. They were married in England about the year 1805, and lived in their native country till their death. They were the parents of eight children—Eden, John, Jane, Richard, Isaac, Ellen, Thomas and James. John Banks immigrated to America in 1832, settling in New York City, where he remained two years. He then went to Niles, Michigan, coming thence to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1834, when he entered eighty acres of unimproved land, add-

ing to his original purchase forty acres, all of which he cleared and put under fine cultivation. On first coming to the county he built himself a log house, in which he lived for a number of years, when he erected his present fine frame residence and his commodious farm buildings. He was married May 10, 1836, to Mary Rippy, a daughter of Joseph Rippy, a native of Virginia. Eight children were born to this union—Jane, born August 23, 1837, died August 28, 1864; Joseph R., born September 11, 1839, died May 12, 1860; Elizabeth, born November 18, 1841, died September 12, 1843; John D., born March 29, 1844, enlisted in the service of his country in Company K, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, August 14, 1862, and died at Nashville, Tennessee, September 11, 1863; Matthew T., born November 20, 1846, died October 21, 1847; William, born July 11, 1849; Isaac N., born July 25, 1852, died January 16, 1878, and Mary Ellen, born August 27, 1855, married Andrew Ulmer, of Prairie Township, and died September 10, 1877. Mrs. Banks died April 1, 1881, at the age of sixty-nine years, at Leesburgh, Mr. Banks having purchased property there, where he resided nine months before his wife's death. He is living with his son William, and still owns the old homestead where he settled so many years ago. He is now seventy-seven years of age, and has always lived an upright and honorable life, and is a highly-esteemed citizen of the county. William Banks, his son, is considered one of the best farmers in Prairie Township. He is the only surviving child of his father's family, and was reared to manhood on the old homestead, remaining with his parents till twenty-one years of age. He then went to Kansas, returning to Kosciusko County two years later, where he has since made his home. He was married February 26, 1874, to Mary Wallace, of Plain

Township, her parents, Moses and Nancy (Jeffries) Wallace, being natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. They have had three children—Washington, born September 3, 1875; Nancy J., born October 29, 1877, and died April 29, 1878, and John W., born January 30, 1883. William Banks purchased eighty acres of unimproved land in Huntington County, Indiana, to which he subsequently added 120 acres, all of this land being now under a high state of cultivation. In August, 1885, he bought 223 acres of partially improved land in Prairie Township, Kosciusko County, where he now makes his home. His residence is comfortable and convenient, and his farm buildings are noticeably good. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church. His father, in his religious faith, is a Methodist. Both father and son, in their political views, are Republicans.

NDREW HAMILTON BOGGS, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Prairie Township, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, March 7, 1821, his parents, Andrew and Susannah (Bowen) Boggs, being natives of Greenbrier County, Virginia. They came to Indiana in 1825, locating in Wayne County, and subsequently removed to Henry County, where the mother died May 4, 1834. Soon after her death the father settled in Blackford County, Indiana, where he was married a second time. He served as justice while living in Delaware and Blackford counties, and also held the office of associate judge of the courts of the latter county. He was one of the proprietors of Hartford City, the county seat of Blackford County. After a long and useful life he died January 27, 1854. A. H. Boggs, the subject of this sketch, had very limited educational advantages in child-

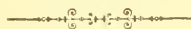
hood, but in later life, by his own persistent efforts, he obtained an education which has been a source of value to him in later life. At the age of fourteen he was practically thrown upon his own resources. In the spring of 1835, in company with two of his brothers, he left Wayne County for La Porte County, making the journey on foot, and there found employment as farm laborers at \$10 per month. After accumulating sufficient money to pay their expenses, they pursued their journey, passing through the Miami Reserve, walking from Marion to the present site of Peru, the country at that time being very sparsely settled. In the fall of 1835 our subject came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and for a time made his home with his brother-in-law, Joel Long, Sr., re-siding near Leesburgh. His earliest ambition was to be a farmer and become the owner of an estate where he could engage in his chosen avocation in an independent way, and to this end every effort in life was put forth, and by strict economy while a farm laborer he saved from his earnings sufficient to purchase a farm, upon which he spent years of toil in improving and cultivating till the dream of his youth was realized, he being now the owner of a fine tract of land, well improved and well stocked, and is classed among the substantial farmers of Kosciusko County. He was united in marriage December 14, 1843, to Miss Martha Ann Thomas, a daughter of Antepas and Axxa Thomas, who were born in Tennessee, coming from that State to Union County, and in the fall of 1835 became residents of Kosciusko County. To Mr. and Mrs. Boggs were born nine children—Axxa S., wife of S. D. Anglin, who is now serving his third term as county superintendent of schools, residing on a farm two miles southwest of Warsaw; Thomas W. married Matilda Hildenbrand, and lives on a farm four



William Boggs

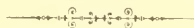
she was nineteen, in 1830, she was married to Isaac Frank, and to them were born five children, of whom two (twins) died in infancy. Those yet living are—Thornton, whose name heads this sketch; Ann Eliza, wife of Samuel Billingsley, of Wood County, Ohio, and Sarah Jane, wife of William Badger, of Ionia, Michigan. In 1839 the parents removed with their family to Perry County, Ohio, and in 1843 settled in Wood County, Ohio, where the father followed farming, being a farmer by occupation. He lived on his farm in Wood County until 1880, when on account of his advanced age he sold it, and is spending his last days with his son Thornton in Kosciusko County, Indiana, being now eighty-four years old. The mother died on the homestead in Wood County, in 1880, at the age of seventy-two years. Thornton Frank, our subject, was reared to the avocation of a farmer, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He remained on his father's homestead in Wood County, Ohio, long after attaining his majority. He was united in marriage December 20, 1861, to Miss Catherine Wiley, a daughter of James M. and Sarah (Wright) Wiley, the former a native of Virginia, born September 17, 1809, of Irish parentage, and the latter born in Franklin County, Ohio, of German parentage. Mr. Wiley moved from Virginia to Franklin County, Ohio, where he married Miss Sarah Wright, and in 1834 moved to Woods County, Ohio, when he bought a farm near Rockford, where he lived until his death, which occurred January 22, 1879, aged sixty-nine years, four months and five days. He left a widow and five children, four children having preceded him to the better land. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank—Everella, who was married to James Devenny, of Washington Township, Kosciusko County, March 16, 1882, by Rev. McCeg, of Warsaw;

Alma Susan and Sarah Ann, both living at home with their parents, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Frank farmed his father's homestead in Wood County until 1874, when he came to Kosciusko County and has since followed farming on his present farm in Washington Township. Mr. Frank was a soldier during the late war, enlisting in 1864 as a private for six months. He was assigned to Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, and at the expiration of his term of service was discharged at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio.



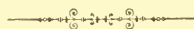
WILLIAM BOGGS, a representative pioneer of Kosciusko County, and one of her self-made men, is a native of the State of Ohio, born December 25, 1812, a son of Andrew and Susan Boggs, who were of Irish ancestry. From his fifth to his sixteenth year he lived in Jackson County, Ohio, when he came with his parents to Indiana, who first located in Henry County. In the fall of 1835 he came to Kosciusko County, when he bought a quarter section of land in Wayne Township, paying for the same \$1.25 per acre, his land at that time being heavily covered with timber. He settled on this farm, on section 24, in 1840, which he cleared and improved, converting it into a splendid farm, the entire surroundings proving the owner to be a thorough, practical farmer. Mr. Boggs received in his youth only limited advantages for obtaining an education, he being obliged to assist with the work of the farm from an early age, but the lessons of industry and persevering energy he learned in the days of his boyhood have been of lasting benefit to him, and from comparatively nothing he has by his own efforts become one of the prosperous agriculturists

of Kosciusko County. Mr. Boggs has been twice married, taking for his first wife Lydia Groves, by whom he had four children, of whom two are deceased. Two are yet living, whose names are Mary E. and James S. For his second wife Mr. Boggs married Mrs. Sarah (Yisley) Mingle, widow of John Mingle, who came from Pennsylvania to Kosciusko County among the early settlers. Of the eight children born to this union, four are yet living—John H., William A., Alma and Axie S. Mr. Boggs is an active member of the Christian church at Palestine, and is at present serving as trustee. He is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and gives liberally of his means for the support of his church, or toward enterprises which have for their object the development of his township or county. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Democratic party.



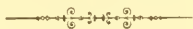
BARTLETT Y. BEESON, one of the old settlers of Kosciusko County, and an active and enterprising farmer of Harrison Township, is a native of North Carolina, born in Randolph County, October 25, 1825, a son of William and Martha Beeson, natives of North Carolina, the father of English descent, and the mother of French origin. When our subject was nine years old his parents left their native State, removing to Wayne County, Indiana, they having left the South on account of their hatred of slavery, they being Quakers. Their ancestors were at one time slave-holders, but afterward liberated their slaves. B. Y. Beeson, the subject of this sketch, remained in Wayne County until attaining his nineteenth year, when he removed with his parents to Henry County, Indiana. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, his youth being spent in

assisting on the home farm, his educational advantages being limited. He was married in Henry County, Indiana, February 20, 1845, to Miss Lydia Smith, a native of Ohio, born in May, 1827, a daughter of Amos and Margaret Smith, who were of Quaker origin, the father being a native of Ohio, and the mother of North Carolina. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beeson, of whom four are living—Margaret J., wife of Absalom Burkett, of Kansas; Melinda, wife of George Creekbaum, of Franklin Township; Marquis de La Fayette, living in Harrison Township; and Isaac M., in Nebraska. A grandchild named Daniel E., a son of their son John R., is living with them. The names of the children who are deceased are—John R., Martha A., Maria E., William C., George and Alpharetta. Mr. Beeson left Henry County in 1855, coming to Kosciusko County, when he settled in what is now Seward Township, and there resided for many years, and with the exception of a short time spent in Marshall County, he has made his home in Kosciusko County. In the spring of 1880 he removed to his present farm in Harrison Township, where he has eighty acres of choice land, well improved, and under cultivation. Owing to his industrious habits and persevering energy, he has met with success in his farming operations, he having commenced life without means, his fine property having been acquired by his own efforts. In his political views Mr. Beeson casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



JOHAN F. BAER, one of the active and enterprising citizens of Wayne Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 3, 1855, a son of William C. and

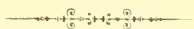
Christiana Baer. The father was a native of Stark County, Ohio, and a son of Aaron and Rachel (Ellison) Baer, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. The father of our subject came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1865, where his death occurred one year later, at the age of thirty-three years. After the death of his father, John F. was obliged to do his part toward maintaining the family, he being then a lad of eleven years. He received a thorough, practical education, which he acquired by close application to study in the district school and at home. At the age of twenty years he received a teacher's certificate, and began his career as a teacher in Kosciusko County. Since then he has spent most of the winter months as a teacher, managing the farm in the summer season, and has become a popular instructor. He commenced life almost entirely without means, but by his persevering industry and good management, he has become classed among the well-to-do men of Wayne Township, where he has a finely improved farm of eighty acres, which he purchased in 1882. Mr. Baer was married April 8, 1878, to Miss Lizzie Uleh, a daughter of John Uleh, of Wabash County, Indiana. This union has been blessed with two children—William E. and Estella C. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baer are members of the German Baptist church. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.



TOLIVER G. PARKS, one of the active and enterprising citizens of Prairie Township, residing on section 15, is a native of Kentucky, born in Bourbon County, June 6, 1822, a son of James and Elizabeth (Hughes) Parks, the father being a native of Maryland, and the mother of Virginia, and

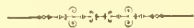
of Irish and Scotch ancestry respectively. They were united in marriage about the year 1807, and to them were born twelve children—Polly F., wife of Solomon Linn, both now deceased; George W., now deceased, was a prominent physician of South Bend, Indiana; William C., deceased; James O., an attorney and farmer of Marshall County; Edward R. was a prominent physician of Kosciusko County, now deceased; Penelope M., wife of John Greer, of Bourbon, Marshall County; John F., a prominent physician of Bourbon, Marshall County; Grason H., deceased; Toliver G., our subject; Isaac, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, and a child who died in infancy, unnamed. The father removed with his family from Kentucky to Rush County, Indiana, in 1828, and in 1836 settled in Marshall County, being one of the oldest settlers of that county, where he lived till his death, September 29, 1839, at the age of sixty-three years. The mother died in December, 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Toliver G. Parks, the subject of this sketch, received his primary education in the common schools which he attended till twelve years of age. He then entered the academy at Indianapolis, where he spent four years. December 27, 1842, he was married to Miss Lucinda Wood, a daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Carr) Wood, who were natives of Ohio. Nine children were born to this union—Joel H. and Hezekiah, both deceased; Artemesia, wife of Jackson Thomas, of Prairie Township; Alice A., wife of Jacob Harland, of Marshall County; Flavius J., living in Marshall County; Palatha A., wife of W. H. Robinson, of Kosciusko County; Dovie J., wife of Joseph Lavender, of Scott Township, Kosciusko County, and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Parks died April 20, 1875, and October 24, 1886, Mr. Parks was married to a widow whose maiden name was Ada E.

Cowen. Mr. Parks came to Kosciusko County in 1853, when he purchased 200 acres of partially improved land, sixty acres of it being under a high state of cultivation. In connection with his agricultural pursuits he is engaged in the practice of law, in which he is meeting with fair success. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Since 1840 he has been an anti-slavery lecturer, and ever since the organization of the Republican party has voted with that party.



CONSTANT M. SMITH, an active and enterprising citizen of Mentone, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born January 17, 1850, a son of Mark and Louisa (Shaw) Smith, both of whom were natives of New York. They removed to Ohio with their respective parents in an early day, and were married in that county. In 1840 they removed with their family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and settled in Franklin, now Seward, Township. Mark Smith, the father, was a teacher in Ohio, and after getting his family settled in Kosciusko County, he began teaching in the old Franklin church, he being the first teacher in Franklin Township. This was the first house of worship erected in the township, and although owned by the Presbyterians, was used by all religious denominations. To the parents of our subject were born nine children, four in Ohio, and five in Kosciusko County, as follows—Abigail, wife of Henry Hines; Jane, wife of John Paxton, LaFayette enlisted in the late war in Company F, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, and died in the hospital during his term of service; Samuel married Hannah Seibert, and after her death married Lilly Vanhonten; the first child born to them in Kosciusko County died in in-

fancy; Seymour married Matilda Carr; Lydia, wife of Henry Long; Richmond married Martha Hossman, and Constant M., the subject of this sketch, who was married in 1881 to Miss Arabelle Leonard. C. M. Smith received a good common-school education in his youth, and afterward graduated in the teachers' course at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and both before and after marriage taught school in Kosciusko, Miami and DeKalb counties, this State, making it the business of his life for ten years. His first experience in journalism was in 1883, when he leased the office of the *Times* at Silver Lake. In 1885 he bought an interest in the *Herald*, of Warsaw, and three months later was induced to remove to Mentone and take charge of the *Gazette*, which he has since edited. The *Gazette* is not only a well-edited paper, but is a permanent fixture in the village, and the patronage it receives proves it to be a fine investment. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Mabel, who was born in 1882.

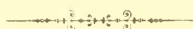


DR. LEWIS H. TENNANT, physician and farmer, section 10, Monroe Township, came to Kosciusko County with his father in 1854, and settled on the farm where he now lives. His father, Lewis B. Tennant, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in the spring of 1800, and when eighteen years of age went to New York State and engaged in the new method of distilling liquors. He subsequently went to many places in the South, where he followed the same business. He was married in 1824 to Miss Elizabeth Dewitt, who was a native of New Jersey and about five years his junior. She was reared at her birthplace, but was married at Hamilton, Canada, where her par-

ents settled a few years before. She died in 1845, in Lake County, Indiana. In 1854 Lewis H. and his father came from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, to Kosciusko County, and settled at Warsaw, and moved from there the same year to Monroe Township, and settled on section 10, where about three acres had been cleared and a log house built. Here in the wilderness they set up a still for distilling the medical properties of shrubs, barks, roots and berries, and the father resumed the practice of medicine, using the eclectic system. His father was twice married, and had by his first wife ten children, born as follows — Louvicy, in 1825; Earlyam, in 1827; Rachel, in 1829; Eliza Jane, in 1831; Whitman, in 1833; Demerious, in 1835; Lewis H., in 1837; Johnnie, in 1840; James D., in 1842, and Philip, in 1844. Seven were born in Canada, and the three youngest in Lake County, Indiana. James D. enlisted August 10, 1862, in Company I, Tenth Minnesota Regiment, and died at Le Sueur, Minnesota, April 23, 1863. Lewis H. enlisted August 11, 1862, at Warsaw, in Company C, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, commanded by Captain J. P. Leslie, and was discharged in July, 1865. His company was detached for headquarters body-guard duty, and served as body-guard for Generals Q. A. Gilmore, A. J. Smith and Granger. In 1863 our subject was appointed detective, with his headquarters at Indianapolis and La Fayette, and while in the detective service he read and practiced medicine with Dr. P. Jamerson, of Indianapolis. When discharged from the United States service he returned to the farm. His father died the 10th of the following September, and he took up the forty acres he left, to which he has added until he now owns 114 acres. In 1876 he built a new house, at a cost of \$1,100, and in 1885 built a barn, costing \$1,000. For the past twenty

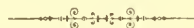
years he has carried on farming in connection with his practice, confining his practice mostly to chronic cases, and making a specialty of treating diseases of the eye. He was married at Logansport, Indiana, while in the service of the United States, in August, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Barron, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hauman) Barron. Dr. and Mrs. Tennant have had eleven children — John D., born June 19, 1865; Charley B., born December 11, 1867; Demerious M., November 8, 1869; Lewis W., August 2, 1871; Walter M., September 12, 1873; Frank A., September 30, 1875; Frederick T., March 2, 1878; Elroy E., born June 2, 1880, died May 22, 1885; Alma L., born September 12, 1882; James E., April 17, 1884; Otis B., April 22, 1886. Mrs. Tennant's father, John Barron, was born in Germany April 9, 1809, and immigrated to America when a young man, landing in Philadelphia. He settled in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm, although prior to coming to America he learned the weaver's trade. He was married in Dauphin County, in 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Hauman, a native of that county, born July 24, 1813. They had a family of seven children — Susanna, born December 8, 1832; John C., born December 28, 1834, died February 18, 1873; Louisa, born October 26, 1837, died November 23, 1874; Jacob M., born June 17, 1840; Elizabeth, born June 16, 1844; Sarah, born July 27, 1847; Catherine, born September 17, 1851. In 1855 Mr. and Mrs. Barron sold their farm in Dauphin and moved to Cass County, Indiana, near Logansport, and in 1856 bought the farm where he died June 27, 1883. Mrs. Barron still lives on the homestead with her daughter Sarah. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Tennant died in Germany, and her maternal grandparents in Dauphin County.

Pennsylvania. Dr. Tennant's paternal grandparents, Whitman and Demerious Tennant, were natives of Scotland, and died in Connecticut, aged nearly one hundred years. His maternal grandfather, John Devitt, died in Cass County, Michigan, and his grandmother in Canada. In politics Dr. Tennant is a Republican.



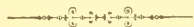
BENJAMIN S. BOYDSTON, physician, Clunette, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, a son of George and Barbara (Smith) Boydston, their ancestry coming from England and Germany in an early day. They were married about the year 1801, and to them were born eight children, as follows—Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Daniel Burgon, of Wayne County, Ohio; Mary, deceased, wife of George Armstrong, of Ohio; Thomas, deceased; Benjamin S., our subject; Eunice, wife of Rev. William McGinley, now living in Johnston County, Kansas; Hester Ann, residing in Warsaw, is the widow of Nelson Nutt, and William and James, both deceased. The father removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Wayne County, Ohio, about the year 1811, and in 1842 settled in Wayne Township, Kosciusko County, where he entered 160 acres of unimproved land, which he partially cleared before his death in 1845. His widow survived some ten years, dying in 1855. Benjamin S., whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in Ohio, being reared on the home farm. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of seventeen years he entered the high school at Wooster, Ohio, which he attended for three terms. He was married October 25, 1832, to Miss Jane Galbraith, a daughter of James and Sarah Galbraith, the former a native of Ireland and

the latter of New Jersey. To this union were born two daughters, who, with the mother, died at birth. For his second wife Dr. Boydston married Harriet Davis, who died five years after her marriage, leaving two children—Major N. N. Boydston, of Warsaw, and Hattie J. Egner, of David City, Nebraska. He subsequently married Mrs. Ora Beswick Carter, of Medina County, Ohio, and to them were born two children, a son, H. G., and a daughter, Ora E. Pepper, of David City, Nebraska. Dr. Boydston married his fourth and present wife, Mrs. H. J. Thayer, in Iowa, April 23, 1874. He commenced the study of medicine under Professor John Kost in 1841, and has followed the practice of his chosen profession over forty years. He is at present located at Clunette, Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he has a good practice.



JOHAN RAFTER, a farmer of Washington Township, is a native of Ireland, born in County Mayo in 1817, remaining in his native country with his parents, Thomas and Mary (Ago) Rafter, until nineteen years of age. He then embarked upon the sailing vessel Sarah Thomas, and landed in Quebec, Canada, in the month of June, 1840. He at once proceeded to Buffalo, New York, remaining there but a short time when, in November, 1840, he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and located on land in Washington Township, entered by his brother Thomas, which he afterward purchased and cleared, making the finely cultivated farm of 240 acres on which he still resides. He was united in marriage in Milford, Kosciusko County, in June, 1847, to Miss Eliza McGarity, who is also a native of Ireland, born in 1826. In 1829 she was brought by her parents, David and Catherine (McCagg) Mc-

Garity, to America, they first locating in Canada. In 1839 they removed to Miami County, Ohio; thence to Indiana in 1840, when they settled on a farm in Van Buren Township, Kosciusko County, where Mr. McGarity died in 1879 at the age of seventy-three years. The mother still lives near Milford at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Rafter have seven children living—Thomas; Mrs. Mary Froehly, of Plymouth, Indiana; John; Mrs. Nancy Stoner, living near Warsaw; David, William and James, all the sons being still at home with their parents. Mrs. Rafter was reared a Presbyterian, but after her marriage she attended the Methodist Episcopal church, that being the only church in her neighborhood at that time. Mr. Rafter is a member of the Roman Catholic church at Pierceton.



YRUS M. MAXWELL, farmer, resides on section 14, Monroe Township, where he owns 120 acres of land. He was born in Portage County, Ohio, March 25, 1836. He lived in his native State until 1864, when he moved to Whitley County, Indiana, and in 1876 settled on his present farm, where he has made many valuable improvements. His parents, Thomas and Sarah A. (Bloomfield) Maxwell, were natives of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, the father born in 1812, and the mother in 1813. Both are now living in Stark County, Ohio. Our subject's grandfather, William Maxwell, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and died in Stark County, Ohio, about 1825. His grandmother, Hannah (Price) Maxwell, was born in Pennsylvania, of Quaker parentage, and died in Portage County, Ohio, between 1865 and 1870. His maternal grandparents, Lewis M. and Susan (Kirk) Bloomfield, were

natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively, the former moving to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he was married, and thence to Stark County, Ohio, where he died in 1862, aged eighty-three years. The Maxwells are of Scotch-Irish and the Bloomfields of Scotch descent, the ancestors coming to America in the colonial days. The following narrative gives briefly an account of the privations and hardships experienced by our forefathers, trials that made them content with any life that was one of freedom from the iron rule of kings, and where they were allowed to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. James I. of England had enforced upon his Scotch subjects a liturgy which they abhorred as they would the worship of Baal. Under the leadership of one Richard Cameron, many rebelled and were known as the Cameronians. They were mercilessly persecuted, hunted in fields and forests, and many were executed and others banished. During the times of this persecution a large number of the Cameronians were placed upon an old vessel called the *Caledonia*, and threatened with immediate execution if they returned. The *Caledonia* was an old unseaworthy craft, and it was undoubtedly supposed that she would founder at sea and all on board would perish. They were given neither chart nor compass, and it was supposed there was no one among their number who understood the art of navigation. When they were well out at sea and all hope of deliverance had died within them, there came from the hold of the ship a man with a compass and a quadrant, and assured the little band of persecuted Christians if they would trust in his guidance he would endeavor to pilot them across the Atlantic to America. They submitted to him as one sent by God. As their stock of provisions was small, he put them on small allowances, and

steered for New York. He failed to make New York, but made the shore of New Jersey, near Amboy, where he ran the vessel ashore and saved every soul alive. As late as 1867 the wreck of the *Caledonia* was still lying off Amboy. One of this little band of banished Christian patriots was Marion Renwie, a lineal descendant of the Bruces. She was born in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1661. Some time after her arrival in this country she was married to Adam Hude. Her death occurred November 20, 1732, about forty years after her landing. Adam Hude died June 27, 1746. Anna, a daughter of Adam and Marion Hude, married Andrew Bloomfield, the grandfather of Lewis Bloomfield. Thomas Bloomfield, a son of Andrew and Anna Bloomfield, and father of Lewis, married Elizabeth Morris. This Elizabeth Morris was of the same family from which came Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, to whose efforts and financial credit the country was indebted for the means of carrying on the war. Thus it will be seen that in the veins of the family of C. M. Maxwell flows the royal blood of the Scottish Bruces and of the renowned patriot Morris. The fifth son of Lewis, as above stated, settled in Stark County, Ohio, in 1829. Sarah Ann, a daughter of Lewis Bloomfield, married Thomas Maxwell, October 16, 1834. By this union were born seven children—Cyrus M., Emily M., Lewis B., William J., Sophah L., Erastus W. and Susan A. Maxwell, all of whom are living. Cyrus M. Maxwell was married June 3, 1858, in Stark County, Ohio, to Sarah A. Crockett, who was born near Winchester, Virginia, daughter of James and Sarah (Farmer) Crockett, also born near Winchester, Virginia, the father in 1790, and the mother in 1800. Her grandparents all died in Virginia. Her paternal grandfather, Robert Crockett, was a native of Ireland. When

she was about nine months old her parents moved to Portage County, Ohio, and thence to Stark County, where she was reared, and where her parents died, her mother's death occurring in 1849. Their family consisted of ten children who grew to maturity—Hannah, Rebecca, Susan, Margaret, John, Mary, Lydia, Eliza, Robert and Sarah A. Of these, Rebecca, Susan, Margaret, Eliza, Robert and Sarah A. are living. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have had seven children, six of whom are living—Frank L., born July 29, 1860; Ada, September 30, 1862; Riley, January 25, 1866; Eva A., October 25, 1867; Thomas, December 29, 1869; Bird, July 30, 1871. and Grace E., September 1, 1873. Mr. Maxwell has served as justice of the peace for eight years, and in the spring of 1886 was elected for the third term. Politically he is a Republican. Mrs. Maxwell is a member of the Christian church.

EDMOND A. KETRING, a representative citizen of Van Buren Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 16, 1842, a son of Adam and Rebecca Ketring, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Ohio. When about nine years of age he came with his parents to the above-mentioned township, who settled on section 1, on the farm now known as the John Alexander place. At that time only a log cabin was on the place, all around being wild woods. The rude dwelling he afterward replaced by a better log cabin, and subsequently by the fine residence which now adorns the place. Of his parents' five children, the following survive—Silas L., Rebecca J. and John A., besides himself. His father was very unassuming in his manner, and would not accept the many local offices which

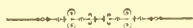
were tendered him. He died December 29, 1879, his wife having died in 1854. Mr. Ketring, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on a farm, received a fair English education, entered business for himself in his twenty-third year, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, with the exception of a short time spent in insurance and merchandising. He was married December 29, 1864, to Nancy Dixon, who was born April 24, 1842, a daughter of Hezekiah and Melinda Dixon, of St. Joseph County, this State. Of their three children, Willard D. and Clarence E. survive. At present Mr. Ketring occupies section 12, and owns 150 acres of well-improved land, and also makes a specialty of stock-raising. In politics he is a Republican.

JONATHAN BUSHONG, farmer, Van Buren Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 14, 1819, son of John and Barbara Bushong, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared in his native county, and received a very limited education. He was married in Ohio, April 17, 1845, to Miss Melinda Slaybaugh, born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1824, and daughter of George and Elizabeth Slaybaugh, natives also of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Bushong have had seven children, only two of whom survive—Hezekiah, and Zilpha, wife of Charles Smith, of Elkhart County. Mr. Bushong left Ohio in 1855, and settled upon his present farm on section 11, Van Buren Township. There were but about six acres cleared at that time. His farm contains 120 acres of excellent land, the fruits of his hard labor. He and his wife are consistent members of the Church of God, of which he has officiated as deacon and elder.

Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as road supervisor and school director.

JACOB S. BERKEY, one of the prosperous agriculturists of Kosciusko County, residing on section 25, Prairie Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Somerset County, December 26, 1832, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Surdoris) Berkey, who were natives of the same State, and of German descent, their ancestors coming from Germany in an early day. The parents were married about the year 1817, and to them were born nine children—Daniel; Susanna, wife of Benjamin Bowman, of Somerset County, Pennsylvania; William; Mary, wife of John Splicher, of Somerset County, Pennsylvania; Jonathan was a soldier in the Mexican war, and while in the service died at New Orleans in 1848; Louisa, wife of Gideon Burkeypile, also a resident of Somerset County; Jacob S.; Oliver, who died at Nashville, Tennessee, during the war of the Rebellion; and Henry S. The father lived in Pennsylvania till his death, which occurred in 1872, at the advanced age of eighty years. The mother is still living at the age of eighty-six years. Jacob S., our subject, was reared in his native State, remaining there till attaining the age of twenty years. In 1852 he came to Indiana, and worked in a grist-mill in Logansport for one winter, returning in the spring to Pennsylvania, where he remained during the summer, and in the fall of 1853 came again to Indiana, locating in Elkhart County, where he remained until the spring of 1855. He was married March 27, 1856, to Miss Margaret M. Phillips, a daughter of David and Martha (Wilson) Phillips, who were natives of Ohio, her father's ancestors coming from Massachusetts,

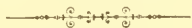
and her mother being of Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Berkey have been born three children—Martin S., born December 27, 1856, married Charlotte Cook, and now resides in Plain Township, Kosciusko County; Hiram A., born June 9, 1858; and Oliver P., born July 15, 1864, was married January 27, 1887, to Stella M. Andrew. Mr. Berkey came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in the spring of 1855, when he purchased eighty acres in Prairie Township, which was partially improved. To his original purchase he has added, until he now owns 336 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. He began life for himself entirely without capital, but by persevering industry, strict frugality and good management, he has acquired his fine property, and has on his land a fine residence and substantial farm buildings. He devotes his time to farming and raising a high grade of stock, making a specialty of sheep, of which he has the finest flock in the county. In his political views he is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.



JASPER W. GREEN, farmer, section 24, Turkey Creek Township, is the owner of 140 acres of land, sixty of which are in Noble County. When he was three years old his parents removed to Noble County, and settled one-half mile south of Bromwell, on the farm where the father now lives. The father, Porter Green, was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 22, 1822, and was married in Delaware County. His mother, Nancy (Kreager) Green, was born in Licking County, May 18, 1821, and died May 2, 1884. For his second wife the father married Clarissa Sarber, who was born in Ohio in 1843. Jasper was born in Licking County,

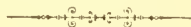
Ohio, January 16, 1847. He married Miss Melissa Hutchinson, who was born February 3, 1847, and died February 20, 1863. December 25, 1864, Mr. Green was married to Miss Harriet Archer, who was born in Noble County in 1850. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Connett) Archer. March 25, 1877, Mr. Green married Miss Mary S. Knight, who was born in Elkhart County, this State, May 8, 1851. Her parents removed to Noble County when she was six years of age, where she passed her early life. Her father, Joseph C. Knight, was born in Licking County, Ohio, May 26, 1819. After reaching manhood he moved to Holmes County, Ohio, where he was married September 4, 1843, then came to Noble County, where he lived six years, thence to Elkhart County seven years, then back to Noble County, and resided there until his death, which occurred April 25, 1864, and is buried near Leesburgh. Her mother, Lucy A. (Hall) Knight, was born in Sugar Creek Township, Stark County, Ohio, October 8, 1819, where she grew to womanhood, and where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Green have five children—Jesse W., Mona L., Nellie F., Anson C. and Anna B. Mr. Green's paternal grandparents, Hezekiah and Esther (Willisin) Green, were natives of Ohio, and died in Noble County. His maternal grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania; the grandfather died in Delaware County, Ohio, and the grandmother died in Noble County, Indiana. Her grandfather, John Hall, was born in Shire County, England, and died in Stark County, Ohio. Her grandmother, Judith (Hastings) Hall, was also born in England, and died in Stark County. Her grandfather, William Hall, was born in old Philadelphia in 1794, and died in Polk County, Iowa, May 4, 1883. Her grandmother, Lucy (Wood) Hall, was

born in Connecticut, and died in Noble County, this State, January 4, 1850, at the age of fifty-eight years. Politically Mr. Green affiliates with the Republican party.



SILAS HUBER, a farmer of Tippecanoe Township, owns 309 acres of land in different parts of the township. He came to Kosciusko County in 1856, and remained about five months, and then returned to Ohio, and in February, 1857, came again to Indiana, and lived in Noble County a year. He then again returned to Ohio, and remained two years. May 31, 1860, he was married to Elizabeth S. Kensinger, and the following August they came to Kosciusko County. His wife died March 28, 1861. They had one child, born March 26, 1861, which also died, and with its mother is buried in Salem cemetery, Noble County. Mr. Huber was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, June 1, 1829, and when he was three years old his parents moved to Logan County, Ohio, where he was reared and first married. March 18, 1866, he married Elizabeth Yeager, a native of Haldeman County, Ontario, Canada, born March 12, 1841, a daughter of Matthias and Mary (Hoover) Yeager. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, March 23, 1790, and her mother was born in York County, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1800. When Mrs. Huber was eleven years old her parents came to Kosciusko County, and settled in Tippecanoe Township, across the street from the Huber homestead. Five years later the father sold out, with a view of settling in Michigan, but owing to forest fires then prevailing, abandoned the idea, and again bought in Kosciusko County. He died December 10, 1857, and is buried in the Mock cemetery. The mother is now

living with Mrs. Huber. Mr. Huber's parents, Emanuel and Barbara (Sellers) Huber, were natives of Virginia, the former born January 31, 1796, and the latter October 31, 1795. They moved to Logan County, Ohio, in 1832, settling on the farm where they spent the rest of their lives, and where they are now buried. The father died in 1852, and the mother in 1875. Mr. Huber's paternal grandfather, John Huber, was born in Germany, and was brought by his parents to America in an early day. They settled in Pennsylvania. He was by trade a miller. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His maternal grandfather was also a native of Germany, and came with his parents to America, locating in Virginia. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and also in the war of 1812. He was by trade a blacksmith. The father of our subject also served a short time in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Huber have two children—Mary A., born February 9, 1868, and Emanuel, born February 13, 1873. In politics Mr. Huber is a Democrat. He served as assessor of his township while living in Noble County. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.



WILLIAM GUNTER, an old settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 8, 1826. His parents were James and Judah Gunter, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. When eight years old he was taken by his parents to Shelby County, Ohio, where they remained until 1837, when they removed to this county, settling in Plain Township, where the parents lived until their decease. Four of their children are living—John, William, Joseph

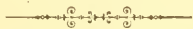
and Jonah. James Gunter was one of those sturdy pioneers who, with a strong arm and brave heart, entered the then "western wilds," and amid many discouragements established a home for his family. William Gunter received a rudimentary education in the early schools of his time, and has always been engaged in farming. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Mason, of this county. They had one child—Frances. He subsequently married Harriet Demmon, also of this county. They have three children—Ina Z., William W. and Ralph E. Mr. Gunter settled upon his present farm on section 26 about 1859, and has resided there ever since. He owns 240 acres of good land and a fine residence. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1848, and has officiated as deacon for many years. He has served as school director in his district. Politically he is a Prohibitionist. In 1852 he went to California, and upon his arrival there he had just 25 cents in cash, and was \$350 in debt. He worked in the mines about fifteen months, netting about \$1,500. He is a man of good business capacity, and a judicious financier. His success in life is due entirely to his good management and industrious habits. He is a respectable member of society, and one of Kosciusko's leading agriculturists.

Fuller married Miss Charlotte Fitzgerald, and they had seven children—Cyrus, Eliza (deceased), Preston, Emma (deceased), Henry, Andrew (deceased) and James. Mr. Fuller came to Van Buren Township, this county, October 20, 1852. He was married September 8, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Isaac and Prudence (Huff) Hall, natives of Virginia. To this union were born eight children—Oden Preston, Mary Emily, Charlotte Prudence, Henry Alton, Andrew Clend, Perry James, Olive Mabel and Bertie May. Mr. Fuller removed to Jefferson Township April 1, 1866, and rented a farm eight years. He then purchased ninety acres of partially improved land, and subsequently added eighty acres. He now has 170 acres of good land, all well cultivated. He is considered one of the best farmers in the township. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He and his two eldest daughters are members of the Brethren church. His wife is a member of the G. B. church.

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 AMUEL P. ELDER, deceased, was born in Ohio, May 22, 1833, and died in Kosciusko County, Indiana, November 25, 1878. He was brought to Kosciusko County when very young, by his parents, John and Catherine Elder. His father died in Kosciusko County, March 4, 1887, at a ripe old age. Mr. Elder was reared and educated in Kosciusko County, and was identified with its interests all his mature life. He was married April 19, 1855, to Martha A. Hiner, a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born May 28, 1836. To them were born ten children—John W., born February 24, 1856; Charles E., born August 7, 1858; Catherine E., born April 17, 1861, died September 22, 1873; Amanda Jane, born Octo-

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 YRUS FULLER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 10, Jefferson Township, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. His father, Benajah Fuller, was a native of the same State, and was a son of William Fuller, a native of Massachusetts, his ancestors coming from England. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, was an uncle of the grandmother of our subject. Benajah

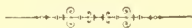
ber 6, 1863, died March 20, 1886, leaving a husband and one child; Margaret A., born November 12, 1866; Samuel L., born August 17, 1870; twin sons, born June 5, 1873, one died the day of its birth and the other when ten days old; Sherman M., born August 8, 1874; Albert C., born August 16, 1878. Mr. Elder was a kind husband and indulgent father and a man highly respected in his community. He left his family a comfortable home and eighty acres of well-cultivated land. His widow with her family resides on the homestead in Wayne Township. The parents of Mrs. Elder, William and Catherine (Miller) Hiner, were natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and were there married in 1832, and in 1839 moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and thence in 1850 to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where they became prominent and influential citizens. Mr. Hiner bought 160 acres of land, which he improved and made a good home. He was born in 1812, and died June 20, 1881. He was a faithful husband and obliging neighbor and his friends were legion. His widow still lives in Kosciusko County, making her home at Warsaw. They had a family of five children, but two of whom are living—a son, William, and Mrs. Elder.



PROFESSOR JOHN POOL MATHER, superintendent of the city schools at Warsaw, was born on the banks of the Little Miami River, at Mather's Mills, Warren County, Ohio, March 5, 1846. His father, Phineas R. Mather, was a native of the same county and of Welsh parentage. His ancestors came to America immediately after the arrival of William Penn in Pennsylvania, and settled near where Philadelphia now stands. The father came to Ohio in 1817,

and settled on the Miami River, where he built the flouring-mills that gave to the place the name of "Mather's Mills." He came from Ohio to Indiana in 1849, and located on a farm near Richmond, Wayne County, where he lived until 1876, when, retiring from the farm, he settled in Richmond to spend his declining years; but he died at Plainfield, Hendricks County, March 29, 1886, while visiting a daughter there. The mother of our subject, Ruth Ann (Pool) Mather, was born near Richmond, Indiana, and was of Anglo-Saxon origin. She died at the homestead in 1875, aged forty-eight years. Both were born of Quaker parents whose ancestors were Quakers as far back as any known record. Professor Mather was reared in Wayne County, and educated in the common and private schools of that county, until he entered Earlham College at Richmond (after taking a preparatory course), where he graduated with the class of '67. With the exception of a few years spent in lumbering and farming in Wayne County, and being employed as bookkeeper in a packing-house at Leavenworth, Kansas, and in the French academy at Richmond, and traveling in the interest of the Eclectic Publishing House of Wilson, Hinkle & Co., of Cincinnati, his life has been spent almost exclusively in school work. During the year 1869 he made his first effort in teaching. He taught in the schools of Economy, Wayne County, and during 1873-'74 he taught the same schools as principal. In 1879 he taught school at Hagerstown, as principal. He was then employed for three years as principal of the schools at Fountain City. He was next employed as superintendent of schools at Dublin, Indiana, for two years, when, in 1880, he was elected by the school board of Warsaw as superintendent of the schools of that city, which, under his management, have attained

the reputation of being among the best in the State. Professor Mather's ancestors were Whigs. He is a zealous supporter of Republican men and measures. He has been an active member of the State Association of Teachers for many years, and has a personal acquaintance with all the prominent educators in the State. Being an educator himself, his name was brought before the Republican State Convention, held in Indianapolis in 1886, for the nomination of Superintendent of Public Instruction. His defeat was owing to locality, or the geographical distribution of offices, nominated before that of superintendent was reached by the convention. On Thanksgiving day, in 1879, he was married at Fountain City to Miss Eva Huff, one of the most widely known educators in the State of Indiana. She was reared a Friend, or Quaker. She died at Dublin, this State, January 23, 1881. March 27, 1882, he was married at Richmond to Miss Emma R. Mendenhall, daughter of Stephen C. and Rachel (Johnson) Mendenhall, of Richmond. Her father is prominently known as an inventor, who has probably issued more patents from the office at Washington for useful inventions than any other one person. Mr. and Mrs. Mather have two children—Richard J. and Eva H. Both are members of the Presbyterian church at Warsaw.



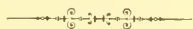
DR. FRANCIS M. PEARMAN, of Palestine, who ranks among the leading physicians of Kosciusko County, is a native of Indiana, born in Elkhart County, May 19, 1836, a son of William M. and Chloe (Riggs) Pearman. His paternal ancestors were originally from England, and on coming to America settled in the State of Virginia. His grandfather, James Pearman,

was a soldier in the war of 1812. Several of his mother's brothers also participated in the same war. His parents immigrated to Indiana from East Tennessee in 1820 and located in Union County, where they remained till 1829, removing thence to Elkhart County, Indiana. They were among the first settlers of Elkhart, and made their home in that county until their death, the mother's death occurring in 1871, and the father dying in 1880. Six of their children are yet living—Elizabeth, wife of Samuel McDowell, of Elkhart County, Indiana; Solomon, of Marshall County; Benjamin F., of Noble County; Rev. Elias E., a member of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church; Francis M., the subject of this sketch, and William A., living in Nebraska. Our subject was reared in Elkhart County, receiving a fair education in the public schools of that county. When about twenty-one years of age he began the study of medicine at home, continuing about three years, when he entered the office of Dr. R. Parks, of Warsaw, Indiana, who is now deceased, under whose preceptorship he studied for two years, and subsequently took a course of lectures at Louisville Medical College. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Union army, and was detailed as Assistant Surgeon in the Thirtieth Indiana Regiment, and subsequently was on duty in the general hospitals at Munfordville, Kentucky, and Henderson and Evansville, Indiana. In November, 1862, he was made Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, with which he was connected in that capacity until August, 1863. He was then promoted to Surgeon and continued with the same regiment during his entire service. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service with the non-veterans in September, 1864. In February, 1865, he was again commissioned Surgeon of his old regiment,



H. P. Kelly

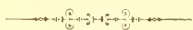
which had been reorganized. He did service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Texas and Louisiana, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga and in the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out of the service in Texas in November, 1865, having been in that State with his regiment from the July preceding. Dr. Pearman was united in marriage January 25, 1866, to Miss Margaret McCarter, of Dayton, Ohio, and to them have been born two children—Arvilla C. and Hattie S. After the war the doctor settled in Kosciusko County, Indiana, and for almost four years practiced medicine at Warsaw. He subsequently graduated from the medical college at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in August, 1869, located in Palestine, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice, being unusually skilled in the knowledge of his profession. He is a member of the Kosciusko County Medical Society, Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and has served as president and vice-president of the County Medical Society. He was formerly a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.



HENRY P. KELLEY was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in October, 1823, and died at his home in Plain Township June 22, 1883. In 1833 he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, with his parents, William and Rebecca Kelley, they with Peter Warner and John Knowles, being the first settlers of Wayne Township. Henry P. grew to manhood in his adopted county, being reared to agricultural pursuits. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisting

in the Fourth Indiana Regiment, when he went to Mexico and served about one and a half years. He participated in a number of engagements, including the memorable fight at the retaking at Pueblo, and during his entire term of service he proved himself to be a true and gallant soldier. At the close of the Mexican war he returned to his home in Kosciusko County. In March, 1850, he with a number of others went to California to make his fortune, arriving at Sacramento in August of that year. He immediately began working in the mines, and during his two years' stay there was very successful, returning in 1853 to Kosciusko County with considerable wealth. He then purchased a fine farm in the southern part of Plain Township, where he spent the rest of his life. He converted his land into a model farm, which at his death contained over 400 acres, well improved and under high cultivation, good buildings and orchard, making it one of the most desirable farms to be found in the county. Mr. Kelley was twice married, the first time in 1853 to Miss Sultana Summey, who died in 1860, leaving three children—William O., a prosperous farmer of Jackson Township; Nancy M., wife of John Stevens, residing on a part of the old homestead, and Martha A., who died at the age of six years. For his second wife he married Miss Eliza M. Stevenson, a daughter of James and Mary Stevenson, early settlers of Kosciusko County, and to them were born six children, five sons and one daughter—Winfield S. died when but four years of age; John C. F., a farmer four miles east of Warsaw, in Wayne Township; Rosa M., wife of James M. Hearn, a farmer, living on a part of the home place; Henry C. and James G., both unmarried, and residing with their mother on the homestead; Arthur P., the youngest, died at the age of three years. In 1875 Mr. Kelley was

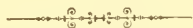
elected land appraiser, the duties of which office were later performed by the township assessor. In 1880 he was elected county commissioner, re-elected in 1882, holding that office till his death in a very acceptable and efficient manner, working always for the best interests of his county. He was a man of the strictest integrity, having a clear sense of right and justice, and when convinced that he was in the right, displayed a steadfastness of purpose which commanded the approbation of all. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and always did what he could to advance the interests of his chosen party. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1877, and was a consistent member of that denomination to the time of his death, and was one of its liberal supporters. Several years ago a reunion of the Mexican war veterans was held at Indianapolis, Mr. Kelley being appointed to represent his comrades from this locality. He was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, and was interred by that body with their usual rites and ceremonies. As a husband and father he was kind and affectionate, and as a citizen he gained the confidence and respect of all who knew him by his many manly qualities. His widow still occupies the old homestead in Plain Township, and she and her family are comfortably settled in life, and are respected members of society.



SYLVESTER MURDICK, a farmer of Wayne Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 14, 1814, son of Daniel and Mehitable Murdick, of English ancestry. When very young he was taken by his parents to Rutland County, Ohio, where the father died when our subject was

three years of age. Soon after this event the mother moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and there reared her family. She died in Seneca County in September, 1849. Twelve children were born to these parents, only two of whom are living—Sylvester, and Mary, now Mrs. Blake, of Warren County, Ohio. When fourteen years of age Mr. Murdick came to Wayne County, this State, and remained there until the spring of 1833, then went to Grant County, where he entered eighty acres of land. He cleared a portion of this land, chopped some rails and put in fifteen acres of corn. He then returned to Wayne County, where he resided until the fall of 1853. August 22, 1833, he was married to Miss Mary Wright, native of North Carolina. They had six children, of whom two survive—Rosaline, wife of A. H. Elwood, of this county, and James M. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Murdick came with his family to Kosciusko County, and after residing in Monroe Township until 1856, he removed to his present farm in Wayne Township. He has been a member of the Kosciusko County Agricultural Society, and politically is a Republican. James M. Murdick, the only surviving son of our subject, was a soldier in the late civil war. He enlisted in July, 1862, as a member of Company C, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, which became a part of the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Red River expedition and in numerous other engagements. He served principally on detached duty, and was stationed in various Southern States. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, having served nearly three years. He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, February 8, 1842, and came with his parents to this county in 1853. January 2, 1879, he was married to Isabella Weirick, daughter of Jacob Weirick, of this county. Four children have been born to this union—

Alta, Frank, Fred and Annie. He is a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., at Warsaw. In politics he is a Republican.

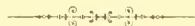


ELIAS McCCLURE, one of the old and respected pioneers of Kosciusko County, and among the most prosperous farmers of Seward Township, is a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being January 18, 1813, a son of Samuel and Eliza (Edwards) McClure, his father being of English and his mother of German ancestry. When he was a mere lad his father died in Pennsylvania, and his mother, with her two sons, Elias and Robert E., moved to Ontario County, New York. She subsequently married Owen Johnson, of Ontario County, and of the children born to this union only two are living—Alonzo and Lyman. Elias began working by the month in New York State for \$3 per month, which was increased as he grew older till he received \$14, which was the highest wages paid in his township at that time. In his boyhood days his educational advantages were limited. For two winters he did chores for his board while he attended the district schools, the chores consisting of milking twelve cows, feeding 150 head of cattle and attending to several teams night and morning. By working almost day and night he had saved some money, and when fourteen years old had loaned his employer \$102. Shortly after this he met with an accident, breaking both his legs, and he was made a town charge, his employer forgetting to repay the loan. He so far recovered the next year as to go to work, and gradually accumulated several hundred dollars. In 1837 he came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and entered 440 acres of land, then returned to

New York and entered Canandaigua Academy, where he pursued his studies one year, after which he taught school seven winter terms and worked on farms during the summer months. In 1840 he was married to Miss Mary Freeman, of Rochester, New York, who was born in that now prosperous city when it contained but three houses. After his marriage Mr. McClure rented a farm and followed agricultural pursuits for four years, but not meeting with the success he anticipated he determined to try his fortune in the then new West, and in 1844 he came with his wife and two sons, Andrew E. and Gideon C., to Kosciusko County. In going from Wabash, Indiana, to their new home they experienced many difficulties. Mr. McClure hired a team to make the journey, in which he intended to take his family and a few articles of bedding, but the roads were in such a condition that the family were obliged to walk, both Mr. and Mrs. McClure carrying a child on their back, and wading continuously through swamps, being in mud and water to their knees. While on the road, as night came on, the impassable condition of the roads made it necessary to stop for the night. A settler named Smith had built his cabin near the trail, and here Mr. McClure halted his oxen and asked if they might graze in his pasture while his wife and children slept in the house, to which assent was given. The next morning Mr. McClure asked what was to pay, to which his host replied, "Twenty-five cents." Then Mr. McClure said that it was cheap enough, but he had only one penny, and promised him the first quarter that he could get. Several months passed, when one day a neighbor had a log-rolling, and Mr. McClure and all the men for miles around were there. Among them Elias espied Smith, who, however, did not recognize him. Stepping forward and slapping him on the shoul-

der, Mr. McClure said: "I owe you a quarter, and here it is. It is the first and only one I have had since I staid all night with you, and I have kept it to pay that debt." Smith would hardly accept the coin, but McClure insisted, and it was finally transferred to his pocket. This is but one of the many cases showing the proverbial honesty of the men who first settled this county, and the difficulty of securing money in that early day. The first residence of our subject in the county was a log cabin located on section 3, Seward Township, in which he and his family lived and prospered for twenty-three years. It was built without doors or windows, and quilts were used to close these apertures. The first night spent in the house a tree blew down, and some of the limbs crashed through the windows, but fortunately no harm was done to the occupants. Mr. McClure then felled each morning the tree nearest the house, till all danger from that source was averted. Some of the neighbors had said that they were sorry that some good, honest Dutchman had not come to the county instead of a lazy Yankee, but Mr. McClure soon turned the tide in his favor, frequently working all night, and his broad acres rapidly grew ready for cultivation. He purchased a yoke of cattle, and for a long time oxen made his only team. One of them having died, and on account of the prejudice the people had against Yankees, he found it hard to get credit for another steer, but this was the last time he had any trouble in securing credit. In 1867 he moved with his family into their new house across the road from the old log cabin in which their parents had lived twenty-three years to a day, and where the following children were born to them—Phoebe E., Emma A., Mary, Gain, Alma, and a son who died in infancy. His eldest sons, Andrew and Gideon, were soldiers in the war of the

Rebellion, and both were taken prisoners, of whom the former was exchanged and returned. Gideon was captured at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was starved to death in Andersonville prison. Mr. McClure is yet an active farmer, and although advanced in years, works on his land every day. After buying his first ox team, he had but one penny left, but by his persevering energy and excellent management he has gained a competency. He has now 1,645 acres of land, every acre being gained by honest toil, and he owes no man a dollar. He and his wife are the second oldest married couple in Seward Township, and are respected and esteemed by all who know them. Mr. McClure has served many terms as trustee of Seward Township, and has also held other official positions, but of late years he has refused to accept office, preferring to devote his time to his agricultural pursuits.



WILLIAM S. CHARLES is a native of Ohio, born in Richland County. He was reared in Ohio, and in 1875 he was married to Miss Alta M. Tucker, whom he met while she was on a visit to friends in that State in 1874. She was a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, her father, Albert Tucker, being one of the most prominent men of the county, and the founder of the village of Mentone. After his marriage, Mr. Charles returned with his wife to Ohio, and in that State their two children, Osea M. and A. Earl, were born. He engaged in the mercantile business at Lucas, Ohio, where he was associated with his brother, Iva C. Charles, for three years. He sold his interest in the business to his brother in 1883, and the same year came to the new village of Mentone, in Kosciusko County, Indiana. He purchased

the stock of general merchandise of M. M. Forst & Co., in the fall of that year, and being a merchant of practical experience, made him a valuable acquisition to the town. He subsequently disposed of his interest in the mercantile business, and has since had charge of the elevator owned by Mr. Tucker, and is engaged in handling coal, lumber, shingles, lath, wood, and all kinds of grain. In 1884 Mr. Charles purchased his present residence, which he has since improved, making it one of the most commodious and comfortable residences in the village. Mr. Charles is classed among the active pioneers of the new village, and is always ready to aid in any enterprise which he deems for the good of the public or the advancement of his town or county.

AUGUSTUS F. BIERCE, a prominent citizen of Wayne Township, was born in Portage County, Ohio, October 9, 1832. His parents, Marcus A. and Laura (Sherwood) Bierce, were natives of Connecticut, the former of Scotch and the latter of English ancestry. The family came to Kosciusko County in 1846, settling on eighty acres of land on section 25, Wayne Township. The father died in February, 1877, and the mother in May, 1878. Of their thirteen children, nine survive—Abigail, Amelia, Ann, Addison B., Almeda, Augustus F., Andrew J., Albert S. and Ambrose G. At one time the father was one of three overseers of the poor for Wayne Township, and had served as assessor. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. Bierce came to this county with his parents in 1846. December 19, 1867, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Pittinger, daughter of Daniel and

Nancy Pittinger, early settlers of this county. Of a large family of children born to these parents, six survive—Mary, Ann, Agnes, John, Rebecca and Catherine. Our subject owns eighty acres of land, with good improvements and buildings. Politically he is a Republican. For the past nine years he has been dealing in and raising fine stock, making a specialty of Clydesdale horses and Holstein cattle.

NEIL FELKNER is a son of one of the prominent pioneers of Kosciusko County, Indiana, and a member of the mercantile firm of M. & N. Felkner, of Milford, which began business in 1881, and carry a general stock of merchandise, such as usually is carried in a country store. Martin F. commenced the business in 1861, and is one of the pioneer business men. The firm carries a stock of goods valued at between \$7,000, and \$8,000, consisting of dry goods, boots and shoes and groceries. They have an elevator, built in 1886, having a capacity of 6,000 bushels, and are carrying on the grain business quite extensively. Their store building is 44 x 60 feet, and their sales amount to \$15,000 annually. Neil Felkner was born November 7, 1849, in Kosciusko County, and was here reared, and educated in the district schools of the county. He began business for himself in 1871, and has followed the mercantile trade ever since. He was married October 10, 1872, to Miss Laura C. Givens, at Iowa City, by the Rev. Augusta Chapin, a Universalist minister, now of Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago. They have two children—Ida and Fred. Mr. Felkner is a member of the Kosciusko Lodge, No. 418, A. F. & A. M., and has officiated as Master Mason since 1871. He also belongs

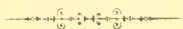
to the Warsaw chapter and commandery. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the school board at Milford.

THOMAS W. McDONALD was born in Berkeley County, West Virginia, July 8, 1833. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Lee) McDonald, the former of Scotch and the latter of English ancestry. His mother was of Quaker faith. When he was but a few months old his parents moved from Virginia to Ohio, where he remained a short time, then removed to Elkhart County, Indiana, and remained three years. In March, 1838, he removed to Jefferson Township, this county, settling on section 2, where Thomas now resides with his family. He purchased 160 acres of land from the Government, receiving the deed from the patent office. At that time the land was part of an unbroken forest, only enough being cleared for the site of a log cabin and the material for its erection. The woods were full of Indians and wild animals, and the roads were cut through the timber in the most convenient manner, just wide enough for a wagon. The first school-house built in the township was erected on the southeast corner of the land owned by Mr. McDonald's father, and was finally replaced by another just across the line on the next farm. In these two houses Thomas received all his school education. Many of his early companions received their education in the same cabins. With only foot-paths through the woods from their homes to the school-house, floor and benches made of split logs, the open fire-place made of sticks and clay mortar, howling wolves in their paths at nightfall, with very few books, it may readily be imagined that the student of education was not so attracted to the

school-room as is the student of the present day. Thomas had one sister, Sarah Eleanor, who died at the age of nine days, and one brother, John Lee, who died in December, 1873, aged thirty-five years. The latter had been twice married. His first wife died leaving two children, a son and a daughter. He was married a second time, and at his death left a widow and one son, who died in a few months. The mother of Thomas died in 1865, and for his second wife the father married Thursy Self, who died in 1872. The father remained on the farm with his son until his death, which occurred in March, 1884, at the age of eighty-two years. In January, 1865, Thomas was married to Miss Mary L. Baker, and they have had four children—Sarah J., Harriet A., Charles O., and John F., who died at the age of eighteen months. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the United Brethren church, and at present he is superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

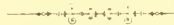
DAVID R. BROWN, proprietor of the Leesburgh harness and saddle manufactory, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 21, 1845, son of Timothy and Elizabeth Brown, now of Grand Rapids, Michigan. When seven years of age he came with his parents to Wabash County, this State, where he was reared and educated. He began to learn the harness-maker's trade when he was in his eighteenth year. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and was attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Cumberland Gap, Strawberry Plains, Walker's Ford and several others. He re-enlisted

in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, as a Sergeant, and was principally employed in guarding railroads, bridges, etc., and thereby enrolled his name with thousands of the brave boys in blue on the pages of military history, an honor to his country and to his posterity. February 27, 1871, he was married to Lucy A. Howser, of Wabash County, and to this union have been born two children—Webster and Elsie. Mr. Brown enjoys a flourishing trade. He is quartermaster of the J. A. Campfield Post, No. 333, at Leesburgh, being one of the charter members of that order. He came to Leesburgh in 1883. Politically he is a Republican.



JOSEPH A. KINDIG, engaged in farming in Turkey Creek Township, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1846, a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Austine) Kindig, who were both born, reared and married in York County, Pennsylvania. The father died in Syracuse, Indiana, when between fifty and sixty years of age. The mother still survives, living in Syracuse at the age of seventy years. Our subject was ten years of age when he came with his parents to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and here he was reared to manhood, his education being obtained in the district schools of Syracuse. Before coming to Kosciusko County he lived with his parents at Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, one year, from the spring of 1856 until the spring of 1857. He was married August 27, 1866, to Miss Catherine Miles, who was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, in 1851, where she was reared and married. Her parents, Eben and Catherine (Myers) Miles, were natives of Ohio, and were among the first settlers of Clinton

Township, Elkhart County, Indiana. Her father is now living in Syracuse at the age of seventy-five years. Her mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kindig are the parents of four children—Jennie, William W., Mary and Ida. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Kindig engaged in the mercantile business in Syracuse on a small scale, each year adding to his stock of goods as his trade increased, continuing in the business until 1883, and during this time had several partners. In the spring of 1883 he built his present fine hotel on the banks of Cedar Lake, which was opened in the summer of the same year. His hotel has proved a successful enterprise, every year since its opening increasing in patronage. His success in life has been due to his own efforts, he having commenced life without capital. In politics Mr. Kindig affiliates with the Republican party. He has served efficiently and acceptably as township trustee for eight years. In their religious faith his wife and his mother are Lutherans.



ISAAC RAYMOND SHANTON, senior member of the hardware firm of Shanton, Humphreys & Snyder, of Pierceton, is a native of Stark County, Ohio, born near Waynesburg, May 14, 1834. He is one of eight children of Abraham and Catherine (Woy) Shanton, the father being a native of Virginia, and of Irish ancestry, and the mother born in Ohio, of German parentage. The father was a farmer by occupation. He came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1868, and located in Washington Township, where he still resides. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was a member of the same denomination till her death, which occurred in Knox County, Ohio. Isaac R., our subject, was reared principally

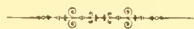
in Kosciusko County, where he attended the district schools, completing his education in the Pierceton school under Professor I. M. Gross, he having to defray his own expenses. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching in the schools of Kosciusko County, which avocation he followed nine winter terms, and during the summer months he was employed as a clerk in Pierceton, and in 1882 he formed a partnership with R. M. Humphreys, and engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of Shanton & Humphreys. January 1, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Eva L. Guy, a daughter of Norman and Mary (Heagy) Guy, old residents of Pierceton. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is the director of the choir, his wife being the organist. He is a member of the Old Fellows' order, belonging to Pierceton Lodge, No. 257, and Pierceton Encampment, No. 103, and has held several offices in each. He is also in the Canton Patriarch Militant, I. O. O. F., at Warsaw.

GEORGE STANLEY SHEFFIELD, salesman for a wholesale paper house in Chicago, is the oldest of four sons of Eugene and Sarah (Rhodes) Sheffield, born in Turkey Creek Township, this county, July 27, 1859. He was brought to Warsaw by his parents when he was six years of age, where he was reared and educated in the Warsaw high school. When twelve years of age he began to learn the trade of painting and paper-hanging with his father, with whom he worked until 1884, when he received the appointment of postal clerk in the railway mail service on the fast mail of the New York and Chicago line, and held the position one year, when he was relieved by President Cleve-

land, he (Sheffield) being a Republican. He then traveled as salesman for the paint house of Heath & Milligan one year, and was then employed by his father as superintendent of his paint and wall-paper establishment at Warsaw. In 1886 he accepted his present position. February 17, 1878, he was married at Warsaw to Miss Clara E. Eachbach, of Huntington, Indiana, daughter of Aaron F. and Agnes (Knox) Eachbach. They have two children—Hazel and Harry E. Mr. Sheffield is a member of Forest Lodge, K. of P.

GRASTUS LITTLE, farmer, owns 120 acres on section 12, Washington Township. He was born in Erie County, New York, January 28, 1831, and when he was seven years old his parents brought him to Kosciusko County and settled on section 36, Washington Township, where the father is now living. There were four other children besides himself. The father entered the land from the Government in 1838. He built a one-story log cabin of round logs, with puncheon floor, and a clapboard roof fastened on with weight-poles. The cabin was about twenty feet square, and only one room. The back of the mud and stick chimney was made of clay pounded with a maul. The family lived in that house nine years, when the father built a hewed-log house one and a half stories in height, which is still standing, but is now weather boarded. In 1877 he built a frame house in front of the hewed-log house, in which he now lives, over eighty-five years of age. He was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1802, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age, when he removed to Erie County, same State. He was married in that county to Elizabeth

Bingham, who was born in Vermont in 1801, where she lived until she removed with her parents to Erie County. Our subject has always been a farmer. He was married May 15, 1859, to Achsah M. Perin, who was born in Oakland County, Michigan, July 25, 1835. When she was a year old her parents removed to Whitley County, this State, where she grew to womanhood, and where she was married. Her father, Jesse Perin, was born in New York, and died in August, 1863, at the age of seventy years. Her mother, Laura (Bird) Perin, was born in Massachusetts, and died in 1857, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Little have six children—Hosea B., Ada D., Morton E., Perin B., Ira C. and Emma D. Phebe M. died at the age of eight weeks, and is buried in Minzie cemetery. Mr. Little's grandfather, Henry Little, served in the Revolutionary war four years and eight months, and died in Crawford County, Pennsylvania. His grandmother Little died in Erie County, New York. His maternal grandfather, Erastus Bingham, was born in Vermont, and died in Wabash County, Indiana, near Liberty Mills. His grandmother, Anna Bingham, was also born in Vermont, and died at Liberty Mills. Mrs. Little's grandfather was Jesse Perin. She has no knowledge of her maternal grandparents.



WILLIAM L. SARBER, an active and enterprising business man of Claypool, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born in the year 1849, a son of Christian and Mary A. (Lee) Sarber, both of whom were born in Putnam County, Ohio. They lived in their native State till after the birth of their daughter Susan, and in 1838 came to Indiana, locating in Harrison Town-

ship, Clay County. To them were born the following children—Susan, Catherine, William L., Harriet E., Martha, Mary (deceased) and H. O., the latter being a prominent physician of Rockford, Michigan. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving his education principally in the schools of Warsaw, Indiana. He was married May 22, 1870, to Miss Matt Dulany, a daughter of David and Barbara (Dougherty) Dulany, of Ohio, and commenced married life on a part of his father's farm, which was then located on part of the present site of Mentone. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sarber—Charles M., Wallace C., Myrtle and Ernest, of whom the latter is deceased. At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Sarber engaged in the general mercantile business at Palestine, Indiana, which resulted disastrously, the building and entire contents being destroyed by fire, leaving him comparatively nothing to commence business again. He immediately went to Silver Lake, purchased a stock of goods, and carried on business there for one year when he removed to Sebastopol, Kosciusko County, and five years later came to Claypool and established one of the first stores in the village. His success since coming to Claypool has in a financial way been almost phenomenal, and he now owns his own building, where he does a large trade, his business amounting annually to about \$15,000. He has also dealt largely in lumber, and furnished over a half million feet to the Nickel Plate Railroad Company. In politics Mr. Sarber has always been Democratic, but when the issue comes is ready to affiliate with the Prohibition party. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace, and served efficiently in that office for four years, and is classed among the public-spirited citizens of Claypool. In his business he is ably assisted by his wife who is perfectly familiar with the mercantile business.

Both are well known and highly respected throughout their village, and have built up a splendid trade, which is steadily increasing.

DR. P. E. TERRY, one of the leading physicians of Kosciusko County, residing at Silver Lake, is a son of Dr. Daniel E. Terry, who came to this county from Huron County, Ohio, in 1851 and settled at Palestine, which at that time was a promising town. Dr. Dan Terry was one of the pioneer doctors of Kosciusko County, a graduate of the Western Reserve Department of the Cleveland Medical University in 1849. Shortly before locating at Palestine he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Osgood, and to this union were born four children—Mary, Percy E. (our subject), Dora and Charles. The father remained a few years at Palestine, and in 1862 removed with his family to Silver Lake, from which time till he retired from the active duties of life and removed to Rochester, Indiana, he had a large and lucrative practice and was considered the leading physician of the village. His children have all received a good classical education, and Charles is now studying the medical profession and intends to take his degree. The daughters are good musicians, having been students at the Fort Wayne Musical Conservatory. Dr. P. E. Terry, whose name heads this sketch, has taken a liberal course in medicine, matriculating first at the Chicago Medical College, and a second time at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and in February, 1886, graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago, Illinois. He has lived many years at Silver Lake, and has formed the acquaintance of the people, whose confidence and respect he has won by his genial manners and upright and honorable

dealings. With the advantages of a good classical education, and a thorough training in the profession of medicine and surgery, he has had a remarkably successful start in life. He succeeded his father in his medical practice, commencing with a practice that is unexcelled by any physician of his years in the county, and bids fair to rank among the highest physicians in this part of the State. The doctor was united in marriage in September, 1882, to Miss Jessie Bailey, a daughter of Dr. Allen Bailey, of Akron, Indiana, at that time a resident of Silver Lake. They are the parents of two children whose names are Roxie and Benlah.

JAMES PLUMMER, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, Prairie Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Union County August 9, 1826, a son of Eldridge and Isabel (Harvey) Plummer, who were natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married about 1810, the mother being a daughter of Henderson Harvey, a native of England. Eight children were born to this union—Mary, born July 14, 1812, widow of Benjamin Sutton; Henderson, born November 25, 1813; Daniel, born March 17, 1815; John, born March 17, 1817; Frederick died in infancy; Samuel, born December 4, 1822; Eli, born August 29, 1824, and James, born August 9, 1826. They located in Union County, Indiana, in an early day, where the father entered eighty acres of wild land, to which he afterward added 160 acres of partially improved land, all of which he cleared and put under good cultivation. He removed to Kosciusko County with his family, locating in Prairie Township in February, 1836, where he bought 182 acres of land, part of which was improved,

and at the time of his death the entire tract was well improved and under good cultivation. He died in 1846, aged fifty-seven years. His widow survived till 1873, dying at the advanced age of eighty years. James Plummer, our subject, has never been married. He lives on the old homestead with his brother Eli, who was married January 11, 1849, to Miss Mary Luttrell, whose parents were natives of Ohio. They have had three children—Samuel J., John F. and Dorothea, the latter being deceased. James Plummer was elected to the office of county commissioner in 1864, serving as such two terms with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In politics both brothers affiliate with the Republican party.

NDREW STICKLER, farmer, section 25, Wayne Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 11, 1828, son of Jacob and Rachel Stickler, natives of Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age he came to this county with his parents, who resided here about ten years, then removed to Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Of their seven children, three survive—Emanuel, Andrew and John. In early life Andrew learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, who was a practical mechanic, which he has followed more or less up to the present time, in connection with farming. For his first wife he married Margaret Warden, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. They had five children—Parnelia, wife of William Shirey, of Harrison Township, Edward, Henry, Mary, wife of A. K. Sellers, of Wayne Township, and Zachariah. Mr. Stickler's second wife was Mrs. Mary (Regenos) Shoemaker, relict of the late John Shoemaker, of this county, and daughter of

Jacob and Julia Regenos. They have one child—Frank L. Mr. Stickler settled upon his present farm about 1865, where he owns 120 acres of land. He has served as school director, and affiliates with the Republican party.

RANKLIN H. STEPHENSON, an early settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, February 1, 1822, son of Alexander and Rhoda Stephenson, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. They were early settlers of Jackson County. In 1834 our subject removed to this county with his parents, and for about three weeks after their arrival here they camped out in the woods in Van Buren Township, on the farm now owned by John L. Gregg. While in camp they attended the celebrated wedding of Frederick Sumney and Adaline Trimble, which was the most noteworthy wedding that occurred in those pioneer days. The parents resided there two years, then removed to Bone Prairie and lived there until 1852, during which time the father died. The mother died in 1838. Four of their nine children—Franklin H., Hampton, Elisha and Melinda—are now living. During the gold excitement of 1850 our subject went to California, where he remained nearly six years, a part of the time in the mines, and a part of the time engaged in a hotel. He returned to this county in 1865, and has been a resident here ever since. February 14, 1861, he was married to Sarah J. Miller, daughter of Elijah and Mary Miller, early settlers of Kosciusko County. The father is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have had seven children, six of whom survive—Acsah A., wife of Elliot Clayton, of this county, Elisha, Jessie, Mary, Jephtha

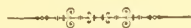
and Rhoda. In 1861 he settled on a farm near Webster, and in 1863 located on section 20, Van Buren Township. He has seen much of pioneer life, and has done a great deal of hard work. He owns 160 acres of good land, and is enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. Politically he is a Democrat. He has served as school director, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Milford. He began in life a poor man, but by his good management and industrious habits has been able to provide for his old age.

WASHINGTON S. VANATOR, contractor and builder, and city treasurer of Warsaw, was born near Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, in 1837. His parents, David and Nancy (Sharp) Vanator, died of cholera in 1849, thus leaving him an orphan at the early age of twelve years. In 1850 he came to Indiana, and lived with John Orndorf, in Allen County, until he was fifteen, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade in the same county, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked at journey work in Ohio and Indiana until 1860, when he came to Kosciusko County. In 1863 he located at Warsaw, and engaged in contracting and building. During 1883-'84 he superintended the erection of the Kosciusko County court-house at Warsaw, and in 1886 he built the Warsaw water-works building. A greater part of the city contract work has been done by him since he located there. Politically he is a Republican. In 1885 he was appointed city treasurer by the council of Warsaw, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. B. Clark, and was elected to the same office in 1886, for a term of two years. January 13, 1863, he was married near Warsaw, to Miss Rebecca Nye, daughter of

Michael and Elizabeth Nye, pioneers of this county. The father is deceased. Mrs. Vanator is a member of the Baptist church.

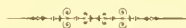
DR. GEORGE W. BROWN is a native of Roanoke County, Virginia, born in Salem in 1842. He was one of the brave boys who enlisted when but nineteen years of age in Company A., Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, and Fourteenth Corps, and participated in the battles in which that corps took part from the date of his enlistment, in 1862, until the close of the war. Nine of his boyhood friends enlisted with him, and he was the only one who returned home physically unharmed. At the age of twenty-five he was married to Miss Virginia Kesler, of Wabash County, Indiana, and after his marriage he settled on a farm, where he was engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Adair, of Somerset, Indiana, taking instructions for five years, and becoming well versed in the knowledge of his chosen profession before matriculating at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which college he graduated in 1879. In 1880 he located at Claypool, Kosciusko County, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine. His present residence, which was erected in 1883, was the first brick house in Claypool. Dr. and Mrs. Brown have one daughter, Cora, who has obtained an excellent education at the schools of Kosciusko and Wabash counties, and at the Normal school. She has taught since fifteen years of age, becoming a popular teacher. She has had a course of instruction under the preceptorship of her father, which has fitted her to enter the Keokuk Medical College, she being the first lady physician from Clay Township, and

by association with her father she has become perfectly familiar with the medical profession. Dr. Brown is classed among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Claypool, and toward the improvement of the village he has done his share, having erected the two best residences, and in every way encouraged the growth of the village.



SAMUEL S. LEEDY, a retired farmer, living at Pierceton, is a native of Knox County, Ohio, born October 22, 1819, the third son of Jacob and Susannah (Study) Leedy, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Maryland, both being of German descent. The father left his native State in 1814, when he settled on a farm in the northern part of Knox County, Ohio, dying on the same farm about 1866. The mother died many years previous, her death occurring about 1848. Both were members of the Dunkard church. Mr. Leedy was reared a farmer in Knox County, remaining there till April, 1845, when he came to Kosciusko County and purchased a quarter section of school lands in Washington Township, which he cleared and cultivated, the same farm being still in his possession. He was united in marriage in November, 1843, in Richland County, Ohio, to Miss Helena Divelbiss, of that county, who died at Pierceton, Indiana, August 7, 1876. Ten children were born to this union, of whom eight still survive—William, a farmer, living on the homestead in Washington Township; Milton, of Denison City, Texas; Jacob D., of Bourbon, Indiana; Andrew J., of Portland, Indiana; Mary, wife of Wilson Miller, of Carroll County, Indiana; Levi; Mahalla J., living in Columbus, Ohio; Arminda, living in Belleville, Ohio; Margaret Ann died in

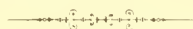
Washington Township March 6, 1860, aged eight years, and Amanda died March 9 of the same year. For his second wife Mr. Leedy married Mrs. Margaret (Shoemaker) Van Ess. In 1867 he left his farm in Washington Township in the care of one of his sons and removed to Pierceton, where he has since made his home, and during his residence here he has gained the confidence and respect of the entire community. He has met with success in all his business transactions, and is now living in good circumstances, surrounded by all the necessary comforts of life. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party. In his religious views he is a Dunkard. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



ANDREW YOCUM was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in the year 1833, a son of Andrew and Susannah (Worst) Yocum, the father a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the mother born in Ashland County, Ohio. Andrew Yocum, Sr., was a son of John Yocum, who was a prominent distiller of Lancaster County, and Andrew, Sr., was employed in the still until attaining the age of manhood. He then learned the tanner's trade, which he followed till his marriage to Esther Funk, when he removed to Ashland County, Ohio. A short time after coming to Kosciusko County, Indiana, his wife died, leaving two children—Lemuel and Michael. The father was again married, taking for his second wife Susan Worst, and to this union were born nine children—Miles married Catherine Latta, and in 1856 settled on the farm adjoining our subject's, where he died; Elizabeth; Andrew, our subject; Nancy, deceased, wife of Josiah

Flickinger; Joel; Elmer married Amanda Hines, whose father, Francis Hines, was the third settler in Seward Township; Henry, Eliza and Mary. Andrew Yocum, Sr., bought his father's homestead in Wayne County, Ohio, where he resided until his death, in June, 1872, at the age of seventy-three years. The mother of our subject is still living on the homestead in Ohio, being now seventy-five years of age. Andrew Yocum, the subject of this sketch, came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, a single man, in 1856, he being the first of his father's family to come to Indiana. One year after coming here he purchased his present farm, of which two acres had been cleared and a small log cabin erected. He boarded with his brother Miles, and they cleared both of their farms together. The brothers held all their possessions in common except their land, and after the death of Miles, when the final settlement was made, there was not the difference of a penny. Andrew Yocum was married September 6, 1855, to Miss Christiana Latta, and six children have been born to them on the farm, where they have lived since their marriage. Their names are as follows—Joel F., Merlin E., Silas W., Loran J., William W. and Hetty J. Joel and Mervin are engaged in business for themselves. Mr. Yocum was drafted the last year of the war, and became a member of Company G, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and many weary marches he endured with that noted army. On one continuous march from Raleigh, North Carolina, to Washington City, they traveled over 700 miles in twenty-six days. Many of the soldiers marched until they fell exhausted and died by the roadside. After his discharge he returned to his home in Seward Township, broken down in health, and to this day feels the result of his hardships endured

while in the army, often being incapacitated for hard farm labor. He has met with success in his agricultural pursuits, and is now comfortably situated in life, and is numbered among the worthy and respected citizens of Seward Township, where he has lived so many years. He has served two terms as township supervisor, but has refused to accept other official positions, preferring the quiet of home life.



M. JONES was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1842. When he was two and a half years old his parents removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he was reared and educated in the common schools of Mansfield. In 1867 he commenced working for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in Mansfield, and continued with them until 1875, when he commenced his present business. He came to this county that year, settling in Syracuse, where he lived until he built and removed to his present home. He was married in 1864 to Mary J. Duff, who was born in Pennsylvania October 19, 1846, and when she was six years old she came with her parents to Williams County, Ohio, where she was reared. She lived in Mansfield two years previous to her marriage. Mr. Jones' father, John Jones, was born in Scotland, and was of Welsh ancestry. He died in Mansfield in 1871, aged eighty-nine years. His mother, Rebecca (Ralston) Jones, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and died in 1873, at the home of her son, John R. Jones, in California, aged seventy-seven years. Mrs. Jones' father, James Duff, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in March, 1811, and died in May, 1862, in Williams County, Ohio. Her mother, Christiana (Ralston)

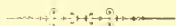
Duff, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1807, and died September 6, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had five children—James D., born November 26, 1866; Admiral Paul, born December 22, 1872; Christian, born January 24, 1879; Abraham W., born August 15, 1883; an infant unnamed died at the age of seventeen months. Mr. Jones opened his house on the shore of Turkey Creek Lake, in September, 1881. It is located on section 9, Turkey Creek Township, one and a half miles east of Syracuse station, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The house is situated in a natural grove of oak trees, which afford a delightful shade in summer and a protection from bleak winds in the winter. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM W. BEST, farmer, section 2, Scott Township, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, April 8, 1835, son of John and Mary (Cooper) Best, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a native of England, and being drafted into the English army, came to this country with that army. He soon deserted and joined the American army, serving through the Revolutionary war. He was married in Ohio about the year 1816, to Miss Mary Cooper, and to this union eight children were born, six of whom are now living. William Best married Miss Nancy J. Wagner, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Raynor) Wagner, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Best have ten children—David M., William H., Lydia A., who married J. B. Good, of Elkhart County, Maggie E., Isabel C., Ada Lee, John M., Phillip E. and Florence E. Mr. Best removed to Scott Township in 1865, purchasing 160 acres of unimproved land. He now has fifty acres of

well-improved land. In 1867 he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and continued in that business, in connection with farming, until 1884, when he sold his mill, and now devotes his time to his farm. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

CORNELIUS VAN NESS, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Washington Township, Kosciusko County, is a native of the same township, born November 30, 1850. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Ering) Van Ness, were natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively, and both of German ancestry. The father went to Champain County, Ohio, in his boyhood, and there he grew to manhood, living there till after his marriage. He removed to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1846, and settled in Washington Township, where he improved a farm of about 400 acres, and there followed farming till his death in March, 1885, at the age of seventy-six years. The mother died on the homestead in Washington Township, aged fifty-five years. Both were zealous members of the United Brethren church. In politics the father was a staunch Republican. They were the parents of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, of whom our subject was the eighth son. Cornelius Van Ness was reared to the avocation of a farmer on the old homestead in Washington Township, receiving a good common-school education in the schools of his native county. He was united in marriage July 24, 1877, in Washington Township, to Miss Mary J. Speneer, a daughter of John and Mary (Cnrtts) Speneer, who were among the pioneers of Kosciusko County, of whom the father is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness are the parents of three children—Bessie

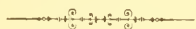
E., Bertha A. and Pearley. After his marriage Mr. Van Ness settled on a part of his father's homestead which he had given him. During 1881 he was employed as a salesman by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and in the fall of 1882 became a manager for the same company for Kosciusko County, with headquarters at Warsaw. In 1884 he severed his connection with the company, and has since devoted his attention to his farm in Washington Township, and by his industrious habits and fair and honorable dealings he has gained the confidence of all who know him.



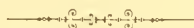
HIRAM HALL, farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, Prairie Township, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, October 26, 1826, a son of Samuel and Catherine (Anglin) Hall, natives of Virginia, and of English and Irish ancestry. They were married in 1822, the mother being a daughter of Adrian and Mary (McClung) Anglin, natives of Virginia. Eight children were born to them—Melinda, wife of Dr. John Parks, of Bourbon, Indiana, was born April 26, 1823; Elam was born January 10, 1825, and now lives in Jasper County, Missouri; Hiram, born October 26, 1826; Lucinda, born March 1, 1829, is the wife of Dr. Daniel Bowman, of Bourbon, Indiana; David was born January 18, 1832, and died in August, 1857; Elizabeth was born March 5, 1837, married Joel Long, of Harrison Township, and died in September, 1883; Joel, born October 18, 1839, is a resident of Prairie Township; Matilda was born February 22, 1846, and married Washington Wallace, both being now deceased. The father left Virginia in the fall of 1834 and settled with his family in Plain Township, Kosciusko County, Indi-

ana, where they experienced many of the trials and hardships, as well as many of the pleasures of pioneer life. There were few white people in the township at that time, Indians being the principal inhabitants. The father could not enter land before the following year, when, in 1835, he entered 320 acres which was then entirely unimproved. This land he converted into a fine farm, bringing it under a high state of cultivation. He was a prominent man in the county, and held many public offices. He served efficiently as justice of the peace a number of years, and was elected to the office of associate judge, which he filled a number of years. He also served one term as State Senator, and at the time of his death was a candidate before the people for State Representative. He died in 1857 at the age of fifty-five years. His widow survived till 1882, dying at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Hiram Hall, whose name heads this sketch, grew to manhood in Kosciusko County, coming here with his parents in his boyhood. He received his education principally in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and for four months attended Franklin College of Indiana. He resided at home till reaching the age of twenty-five years. December 21, 1851, he was married to Miss Carrie A. Powell, a daughter of John and Dorothy (Morris) Powell, natives of Ohio. To this union have been born eight children—Lemon, born October 2, 1853, living in Marion County, Kansas; Eleeta, born December 18, 1854, married Joseph Goshert, of Prairie Township, and died March 7, 1881; Olive, born March 3, 1856, and died January 10, 1872; Albert, born October 17, 1858, a resident of Prairie Township; Nettie, born November 30, 1861, wife of Frank Bortz, of Prairie Township; Ella, born September 18, 1868; John, born May 3, 1871, and Rose, born September 1,

1875, the three youngest children living at home. In 1850 Mr. Hall purchased 166 acres of partially improved land in Prairie Township, to which he afterward added 664 acres, all of which is now under fine cultivation. In 1851 he was elected to the office of township trustee, serving as such for one term. He has been a director of the Lake City Bank of Warsaw since its organization February 7, 1873. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.



WILLIAM BODKIN, farmer, section 32, Wayne Township, was born in Kent County, England, in 1831, son of Potter and Mary Bodkin. He remained in his native land until he reached his twenty-eighth year, when, with his brother Henry, he took passage on the American Eagle, at London, landing at New York City. He came directly to this county and has remained here ever since. February 11, 1869, he was married to Ellen Dunifon, of Ohio. They have two children—Thomas, born August 1, 1881, and Elmer, born October 1, 1883. He owns eighty acres of improved land. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



AMOS PONTIUS is one of the active and public-spirited men of Clay Township, and in every enterprise calculated to be of benefit to the public at large he takes a front rank. His parents, David and Anna (Heltzel) Pontius, were natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively, the father born in Pickaway County, near Circleville, and the

mother in Shenandoah County. They were married in Seneca County, Ohio, and in that State their children—Susannah, Elizabeth, James, Rebecca, Amos, Lucinda, Isaac, Sarah, Huldah and Catherine were born. Their youngest child, Henry, was born in Indiana, the family moving to that State in April, 1851, when they located on the farm now the residence of our subject. Their son Isaac enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, and died in the service of his country at Grand Junction, Tennessee. Six of the children are residents of this county, and all are married and doing well. The life of Daniel Pontius was characterized by a strict observance of church interest, he being a consistent member of the United Brethren church. When Clay and Lake townships were one, he served two terms as assessor. His death occurred in 1871. His widow makes her home with our subject, and is now seventy-six years of age. Amos Pontius, the subject of this sketch, was married in 1860 to Miss Amanda M. Huff, of Kosciusko County. She was born in Ashland County, Ohio, but has been a resident of this county since 1858, her parents coming here in that year. Mr. and Mrs. Pontius are the parents of four sons—Oliver C., George B. M., Isaac N. and Edwin E. Oliver C. began teaching school at the age of seventeen years, and for six years followed that profession. At present he is in the employ of an agricultural implement firm in Fresno City, California. Soon after his marriage Mr. Pontius removed to Warsaw, and later to Pierceton, where he was engaged in contracting and building. In 1866 he engaged in the lumber business, erecting a mill in Franklin Township, Kosciusko County, and dealt in all kinds of lumber. In 1873 he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the homestead farm, where he has since resided, and intends to make it

his permanent home. Mr. Pontius has been an Odd Fellow for twenty years, and is a charter member of Claypool Lodge, No. 515, of which he was the first secretary, and he has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the State. In politics he and his sons are staunch Democrats, and are alive to the interests of their party. Mr. Pontius has always been an energetic and industrious citizen, and has by his good management accumulated a good property. Henry Heltzel, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Pontius, was in his day one of the most prominent men of Noble County, Indiana, and held various offices of public trust, including recorder and treasurer. He was also tax collector, riding over the county for that purpose.

BENEZER MILICE, butcher at Warsaw, was born near Mechanicsburg, Ohio, December 25, 1830. In 1847 he came to Warsaw with his parents, where he was reared to the occupation of a farmer. After reaching his majority he worked at cooping about four years, then worked in a grist-mill four years. In 1856 he engaged in butchering at Warsaw, where he has continued ever since. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Maria Elizabeth Alexander, of Warsaw, whom he married April 8, 1852, and who died February 7, 1864, leaving one child—Mary Alice, wife of L. W. Borton, of Bourbon, Indiana. His second wife was Miss Mary E. Ketcham, also of Warsaw, and they have one child—Arthur O., in business with his father. His second marriage occurred April 25, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Milice are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Milice is a member of Kosciusko Lodge, No.

12, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Milice lost two children by death. Sarah E. died March 9, 1857, and Cordelia died February 25, 1862, aged six years.

WILLIAM ERVIN, deceased, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, May 25, 1813. Upon reaching his majority he came with his parents to Indiana, first settling in Goshen, Elkhart County. In 1833 he came to this county, his parents accompanying him, and settled on a farm two miles north-east of Leesburgh, in Plain Township. In 1835 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Harris. As one of the pioneers of Kosciusko County, Mr. Ervin was very highly esteemed by his neighbors for his sterling integrity and uprightness of character. In 1839 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church on probation. He was afterward converted, and was one of the thirteen original members of the first Methodist society organized in his community, all of whom have preceded him to their final rest. In June, 1852, he was bereaved by the death of his wife. They had six children, three of whom are still living, one son and two daughters—Mary H. is the wife of Captain Samuel Boughter, now a resident of Warsaw, but for years past a passenger conductor on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad; Elizabeth, wife of Hiram Smith, a farmer of Prairie Township; William E., a farmer of Lincoln County, Nebraska. Amanda L. was the wife of Joseph B. Davis, and died at Warsaw in or about the year 1856. James W. and John L. died in infancy. March 20, 1856, Mr. Ervin was married at La Porte, this State, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cadwallader, who still survives him. He died on his farm near Leesburgh April 17, 1884, greatly



William Ervin

lamented by a large circle of friends and neighbors. Mrs. Ervin was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1828. Her parents were Nathaniel and Rachel (Garwood) Steele, by whom she was brought to this State when she was an infant. They settled on a farm in La Porte County, where she was reared. In 1847 she was married to Jonah Cadwallader, and they settled on a farm near her parents, where Mr. Cadwallader died in 1852. They had three children, all deceased. Upon her marriage with Mr. Ervin she came to this county, and lived on the homestead in Plain Township until the fall of 1885, when she became a resident of Warsaw. To her marriage with Mr. Ervin were born six children—Alfred, a farmer, living near the old homestead; Orrin, a farmer, residing on the homestead, and Arthur and Alice, who reside with their mother at Warsaw. Ellie died in August, 1865, aged five years, and Charles died in infancy in December, 1861. In 1857 Mrs. Ervin was one of the original members of the Methodist church organization of the Boone Prairie Church, in Plain Township, in which she still retains her membership. She zealously espoused the cause of the Master, and has been an efficient church worker.

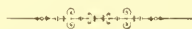
W J. HATFIELD was born in this county August 18, 1858, son of Sidney and Sylvania (Harland) Hatfield, of this county, who came from Carroll County, Ohio, in 1842. His mother was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Disher) Harland. Her father was a native of this State, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hatfield were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living. Mr. Hatfield obtained his early education in the

common schools of this county, and commenced teaching in 1878, teaching thirteen terms, a vocation in which he was very successful. He then rented a farm of his father-in-law, and has followed farming for the past year. He married Miss Rosa, daughter of Jacob and Emily (Thompson) Wimer, of Jefferson Township. They have one child—Edna. Mr. Hatfield is a rising young man, and in the near future will be one of the prominent men of Kosciusko County. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

ANDREW G. WOOD, member of the law firm of Wood & Bowser, was born in Marysville, Union County, Ohio, January 16, 1835. His father, Dr. Ira Wood, was a native of New York and of Irish ancestry. He removed to Ohio in 1821, locating at Marysville, where he practiced medicine until his death, which occurred in 1839. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder at the time of his death. The mother of our subject, Margaret (Haverley) Wood, was a native of Ohio and also of Irish ancestry. She died at the homestead in Marysville, February 22, 1883, in the eightieth year of her age. She continued to live in the same house built by her husband when he first located there in 1824. The property is still owned by their children. She was a very zealous, active member of the Presbyterian church. Andrew Wood was educated in the common schools of Marysville during his early life, and later attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. His mother being a widow, he was obliged to educate himself with his own earnings. When eighteen years old he was employed as a mercantile clerk by Fullington, Garwood & Co., at Milford Cen-

ter, with whom he remained two years. In 1856 he removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile trade by becoming associated with Timothy and John Elwell, in the firm name of Elwell & Wood. In April, 1857, he retired from the firm, returned to Ohio, and engaged in business at Milford Center with Dyer Reid, the firm name being Wood & Reid. This partnership continued until 1859, when he discontinued the mercantile business and returned to Marysville, entering the law office of P. B. Cole as a law student. He was admitted to the bar at Marysville December 10, 1861. In 1862 he came to Indiana and entered upon the practice of his profession at Lawrenceburg, associated with Richard Gregg, the firm being Gregg & Wood. In 1863 he assisted in recruiting a company of volunteers, which became Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, and when organized at Greensburg, Indiana, he was elected First Lieutenant of the company, and served as such until his discharge at the close of the war, in September, 1865. During the last four months of his service he was on duty as Judge Advocate of the western department of North Carolina, with headquarters at Salisbury, that State. He was in the engagements of the Atlanta campaign and Boonesboro, and with his regiment followed Hood through Alabama. He was in the engagements at Columbia, Franklin, Northville and Kingston. After his discharge he returned to Indiana, located at Warsaw, and resumed the practice of law, where he has since continued, having been a member of several law firms. The firm of Wood & Bowser was formed in May, 1886, his associate, Edward T. Bowser, being a former student. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been either secretary or chairman of the Kosciusko County Democratic

Central Committee for ten years. During 1866-'67 he was editor and proprietor of the *Warsaw Union*, a Democratic paper published at that place. In 1868 he was the nominee of his party for auditor of this county. He ran ahead of the general ticket, but his party being in the minority, he was defeated. August 20, 1855, he was married at Milford Center to Miss Rose A. Reid, of that place. They have four children—Luttrella, wife of Abram Brubaker, a lawyer of Warsaw; Jennie, wife of O. P. Eversole, a merchant of Waterloo, Dakota; Emma, wife of Oscar Baker, a merchant of Warsaw, and Nettie, unmarried and still at home. Mr. Wood is a member of St. Andrews Protestant Episcopal Church, at Warsaw, of which he is junior warden. He is a member of Lake City Lodge, No. 430, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand. He is also a member of the Union Order of Honor, of which he is past president. He is a comrade of Henry Chipman Post, G. A. R., of which he is adjutant.



ROBERTSON CHILCOTE, farmer, Van Buren Township, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, March 10, 1832, son of Nicodemus and Elizabeth Chilcote, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and received a rudimentary education in the subscription schools. He was married in Crawford County March 22, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Stoutenour, who was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Ohio. To this union were born six children, three of whom survive—James, Roberson and Andrew. In 1855 he removed to Elkhart County, this State, and lived there until the fall of 1863, at which time he removed to

this county and settled on section 32, Van Buren Township, where he has since resided. He has a well-improved farm of 268 acres. When he came to Indiana he was a poor man, and has made what he owns by hard labor and good management. During several years of his early life he followed the trade of carpenter and joiner, but the greater portion of his life has been spent in agriculture. Politically he is a Republican; has held the office of road supervisor and school director.

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WILLIAM HENRY BOWSER, postmaster of Warsaw, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, October 30, 1832. His father, Henry Bowser, was also a native of Maryland, and of German ancestry. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and removed to Ohio about 1834, where he lived in Richard and Hancock counties until 1854, when he came to this county and settled near Warsaw, where he died May 14, 1866, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a member of the United Brethren church. His mother, Emily (Hammond) Bowser, was also a native of Maryland, and of English ancestry. She died at Warsaw on Easter Sunday in 1878, aged sixty-six years. She was also a member of the United Brethren church. They were the parents of seven children, only three of whom are living—William H., Frank and Mrs. Anna Thompson, of this county. The subject of this sketch was reared in Ohio. When fifteen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed about thirty-five years. He located at Warsaw in the spring of 1855, where he worked at his trade until 1871. Ten years of that time he taught school during the winter season. In 1871 he began to deal in sewing machines, an occupation he still continues. Politically

he is a Democrat. He has served as a member of the Kosciusko County Democratic Central Committee since 1878. He was elected justice of the peace of Seward Township and served four years. February 7, 1858, he was married to Miss Catherine Margaret Kinsey, daughter of Francis and Hattie (Creamer) Kinsey, old settlers of this county. They have six living children—Melinda, wife of Francis Robbins, a farmer of this county; Francis Eddie, attorney at law at Warsaw; Ethel Leora and Althea Luella, teachers; Lucy Jane and Maud, at home. Orville Andrew died May 22, 1855, aged seventeen years, and Harry died October 15, 1878, aged six years. Mrs. Bowser is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bowser is a member of Lake City Lodge, No. 430, I. O. O. F. He was appointed postmaster at Warsaw under President Cleveland, in August, 1886.

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MARTIN BROWN, one of the old pioneers of Kosciusko County, residing on section 35, Harrison Township, is a native of Virginia, born in Roanoke County, August 10, 1835, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth Brown. He grew to manhood in his native State, and was there married to Miss Miriam J. Doran, by whom he had eleven children. The names of those still living are—Tirey, Mary, James R., Martha, Levi and Eliza. In 1852 Mr. Brown immigrated with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, when he settled on the farm on section 35, Harrison Township, which he still occupies. When he first located in the township the timber was so dense on his land that he was obliged to clear a space before erecting his humble log cabin. Here he and his family experienced all the hardships and pri-

vations which generally fall to the lot of settlers in a new country, but they are now reaping the benefit of their early years of toil. Mr. Brown came to the county in very limited circumstances, and many a day hired out for 50 cents a day, and sometimes worked till after midnight clearing land. His early struggles have been followed by years of prosperity, and he now has his farm, which contains eighty-eight acres of choice land, under fine cultivation, and his residence and farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. Mr. Brown was a great hunter in those early days, and at that time was familiarly called Coony Brown, owing to his expertness in securing coons and minks. He was perhaps the most expert hunter and trapper in his neighborhood, and for years made that his principal occupation. He was bereaved by the death of his wife in 1882. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. In his religious faith he is a Dunkard.

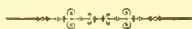
JOHN W. NOEL, farmer, section 1, Plain Township, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, June 20, 1834. His parents were Henry and Lydia Noel, the former of German and the latter of English ancestry. They were married in Virginia and removed to Fayette County, Ohio, residing there several years. In 1842 they came to this county, locating for a short time in Van Buren Township, and subsequently in Turkey Creek Township, where they resided some thirty years. They finally removed to Leesburgh, where Mr. Noel died June 25, 1878. Mrs. Noel is still a resident of Leesburgh. Of their five children, three survive—John W., Jacob F. and Lewis A. The father was for a time an extensive grain merchant at Leesburgh. He was a member of the Christian

church, and had served as deacon. John W. was reared and educated in this county. March 8, 1860, he was married to Mary A. Nye, of Noble County, this State, daughter of John and Matilda A. (Wilmouth) Nye. Their children are—Martha A., Matilda, wife of Loren Teeple, William and Charles. Mr. Noel has served as school director of his district. He owns valuable real estate. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN STETTLER, a general merchant at Syracuse, was born in Benton, Elkhart County, Indiana, March 2, 1839. He completed his education at Hillsdale College, Michigan. He had been in attendance three months, when the call came for 75,000 men to assist in suppressing the Rebellion. Mr. Stettler enlisted, but his company was not accepted. In the fall of 1861 he went to Fort Wayne, and made an engagement with the firm of Williams & Huestis, wholesale grocers. He remained with them until August, 1862, then returned to Benton and enlisted in Company 1, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry. He enlisted as a private, rendezvousing first at Fort Wayne, then at Indianapolis, where they received their arms. They then went to Louisville, Kentucky, going into camp for a few days, and he was then transferred to the quartermaster's department. O. H. Woodforth, now of Columbus, and remained there until July 10, 1863. At that time he received a commission from Governor Morton as Quartermaster of his own Right and Center, and he served in that capacity until June 6, 1865. He then returned to Benton, and in the fall of 1867 engaged in the milling business at Ann Arbor with his brother Samuel. They continued their business at this place until the

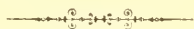
spring of 1868, when they sold out and came back to Benton and purchased the Benton mills, which were burned one year later, incurring a loss of \$10,000 to the brothers. Samuel returned to Michigan, and John engaged in the saw-milling business at Benton, where he remained until the fall of 1873. The following spring he received the nomination for sheriff on the Republican ticket, but being defeated, he came to Syracuse in November of that year, and has since remained here. He was married January 2, 1879, to Miss Rebecca Kendig, who was born in York County, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1855. Mr. Stettler's father, John Stettler, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1799. In 1804 his father removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. He was married May 11, 1826, to Catherine Shoup, and came to Elkhart County in 1838. He died March 22, 1886, and is buried in Jackson cemetery. His mother was also born in Berks County, August 29, 1806, and died October 8, 1884. His grandfather, William Stettler, was born in Berks County, and died in Montgomery County, Ohio, at the age of sixty years. His grandmother, Mary (Schaffner) Stettler, was born and died in the same counties as her husband, and was between sixty and seventy years old. They were the parents of eight children — Margaret, born April 6, 1797; John, the father of our subject; Mary, born June 24, 1804, widow of William Shupert; Jacob, born May 4, 1807; William V., born July 4, 1873; Ann and Sarah. William Shupert was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his wife, who lives in Elkhart City, draws a pension. Mr. Stettler's great-grandfather, Volentine Stettler, was born in Germany, came to America, and probably settled in Pennsylvania, where he was married, and then removed to Montgomery County, Ohio,

where he passed the remainder of his days. His great-grandmother, Eve Catherine Myers, died in Montgomery County at the age of ninety-seven and a half years. In April, 1884, Mr. Stettler was elected township trustee, and re-elected in 1886. When he first commenced business in Syracuse he was in partnership with Joseph A. Kendig, and afterward purchased his interest; since that time he has conducted the business alone.



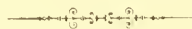
JAMES WILKINS COMSTOCK, of the grocery firm of Comstock Brothers, of Warsaw, was born in the vicinity of Warsaw, in Wayne Township, September 30, 1846. He is one of two living sons of James C. and Elizabeth (Pittenger) Comstock. He was reared a farmer at his birthplace, and educated in the common and high school of Warsaw. When sixteen years of age he clerked several months in the store of Hudson Beck, at Warsaw. He then returned to the farm and remained until May, 1864, when he was again employed in the same store, and remained until the fall of 1865, and the following winter taught one term of school. During the following summer he again worked on the farm, and in the fall was again employed as clerk by Mr. Beck for one year. In 1868 he rented a farm in Noyes Township, what was known as the Homman farm until 1877. During that time he taught five winters in this county. In October, 1877, he became associated with O. C. Holbrook in the grocery business at Warsaw, under the firm name of Holbrook & Comstock. In 1878 Wilson Parker succeeded Mr. Holbrook, and the firm became Comstock & Parker. In the spring of 1880 his brother, Henry P., succeeded Mr. Parker, changing the firm to Comstock

Brothers. December 31, 1868, Mr. Comstock was married to Miss Louisa Homman, daughter of George and Mary (Hare) Homman. They have three children—Wilbur, Zelda and Earl. He is an attendant and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Lake City Lodge, No. 430, I. O. O. F., and of Forest Lodge, No. 46, K. of P. He is a vice-chancellor, and is now chancellor. Politically he is a Democrat.



DANIEL D. MYERS, the genial host of the American Hotel at Silver Lake, is a native of West Virginia, born in Berkley County, a son of John and Ellen (Brooks) Myers, with whom he removed to Tippecanoe, Miami County, Ohio, in 1837. In 1859 he came to Silver Lake, Kosciusko County, Indiana, and opened a shoe-store, which he carried on till the beginning of the late war, when he enlisted in Company D, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry. During that long campaign he participated in many of the most noted engagements, including the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort, and Jackson, Mississippi, and at one time his regiment was for eighty-one days under fire. He narrowly escaped being wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, where he had his shirt collar shot away and a lock of hair cut from his head by a minie ball. He was promoted to a non-commissioned officer, but refused to accept, preferring to remain a private in the ranks, and at the close of the war he received an honorable discharge, having served throughout as a gallant and faithful soldier. After his return from the army he engaged in the dry goods trade at Silver Lake with Lawrence & Wells,

discontinuing that business in 1866. He then purchased a farm near the village of Silver Lake, and soon after was married to Miss Anna Craig, a daughter of Amos W. and Rachel (Laackey) Craig, of Marion County, Indiana. One daughter, Myrtle D., has been born to bless this union. They commenced married life on the farm near Silver Lake, and in 1870 returned to that village, and the following year was appointed postmaster, which office he resigned two years later. In 1879 he was re-appointed to the same office, resigning his position the first week of President Cleveland's administration. It is needless to add that Mr. Myers is an uncompromising Republican, and has been a member of the Republican Central Committee, and has always worked in unison with that party. In April, 1886, Mr. Myers became proprietor of the American Hotel, which under his excellent management has become noted among traveling men, who invariably try to make this their objective point when on the road. Its clean, airy and comfortably furnished rooms, the elegant cuisine and courteous treatment, bring guests from afar to patronize this house. Mr. Myers is one of the esteemed and respected men of the village of Silver Lake, where he is classed among the most influential and public-spirited citizens.



CHARLES CLASE, farmer and tile manufacturer. Wayne Township, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1821. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Clase, who were the parents of ten children, eight of whom survive—Charles, Peter, Simon, Jacob, Joseph, John, James and Sarah. Mr. Clase married Lovina Stever, and they had five children—Lewis, Samuel;

Almina, wife of Henry Guy; Alabama, wife of Adam Armsbangh; Barbara, wife of Joseph Van Ness. In 1849 Mr. Clase removed to Crawford County, Ohio, and in 1862 came to Kosciusko County, where he has since resided. He owns 163 acres of improved land, and in company with his son Samuel is engaged in the manufacture of tile for draining purposes. Mrs. Clase died in November, 1884. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and has officiated as steward. He has served as road supervisor, and in politics is a Democrat.

DR. CALVIN MARK CLAYTON, of Warsaw, was born in Manchester, England, August 5, 1852. When ten years of age he came to America with his parents, who settled in Brooklyn, New York. His father, Calvin M. Clayton, was born in Leeds, England, and of English parentage. He was a druggist by profession, and after his arrival in America was traveling salesman for Wernon Drury, in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. He died in Brooklyn August 28, 1861, aged fifty-four years. He was a member of the Episcopal church. His mother, Elizabeth Jane (Hendress) Clayton, was a native of Manchester, England, and of Scotch descent. She came to America with her husband and family, and died in Brooklyn June 2, 1862, aged forty-six years. She also was a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of three children, of whom the doctor was the oldest. He was educated mostly in Brooklyn. At the age of fourteen he entered a drug store in Brooklyn and served a term of three years. He then attended a select school at Buffalo, New York, for six months, and after a vacation of a few months was employed as clerk in a drug

store for a year. In 1871, when nineteen years of age, he entered the drug store of Dr. J. H. Townsend, of Rochester, New York, with whom he studied medicine and clerked for three years. During the fall and winter of 1874-'75 he took a course of lectures in New York City. He then clerked in a drug store in Brooklyn until 1876, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession. A few months later he came to Indiana, locating at Logansport, where he practiced until 1877. In November of that year he located at Warsaw, where he has since remained, and where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. September 28, 1885, he was married at Warsaw to Miss Eva May Reeves, daughter of Homer and Maria (Bigbee) Reeves, and granddaughter of Rev. Reeves, for several years rector of the Episcopal church at Warsaw.

WILLIAM H. YASTE, of Van Buren Township, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, December 27, 1826, son of Samuel and Mary Yaste, also natives of Maryland. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and received a common-school education. In 1850 he removed with his parents to Miami County, Ohio, where he was married December 29, 1852, to Harriet Wyland, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Wyland, who settled in Elkhart County in the spring of 1853. They have four children—Margaret E., wife of Thomas Dalton, of Kossuth County, Iowa; Edgar, Elmer and Minnie. Mr. Yaste came to this county in the fall of 1861, settling in Van Buren Township, and owns a farm of eighty acres, which is well improved. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as road super-

visor and school director. He was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity. He is a self-made man, having commenced life with very little means.

DAVID GROVE, farmer, section 1, Plain Township, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, July 11, 1843, son of Henry and Phoebe Grove, who were the parents of nine children. The survivors are—Charles, William, James, Joseph, George, Mary, Sidney A. and David. The latter was reared to manhood in his native State, and received a fair English education. In 1862 he emigrated to Greene County, Ohio, working on a farm near Xenia. He then came to this county, and was engaged as a farm hand for several years, and then worked a rented farm for a number of years. In December, 1867, he was married to Miss Alvena Talbert, daughter of Francis Talbert, of this county, now deceased. To this union have been born two children—Rosa, born April 14, 1869, and James, born July 11, 1875. Mr. Grove settled upon his present farm in the northeast corner of Plain Township in the spring of 1882, and has made for his family a comfortable home. He has met with pecuniary success, having started in life a poor boy. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN LATE WINCE is a native of the State of Virginia, born in Culpeper County, December 24, 1832, a son of Philip and Martha (Scott) Wince, who were both born in Loudoun County, Virginia, of Scotch-Welsh descent. When our subject was about a year old he was taken by his parents, in November, 1833, to Muskingum

County, Ohio, they moving from their native State on the morning of the phenomenon of the falling stars. They followed farming in Muskingum County until 1854, when they came with their family to Indiana, and settled on a farm in Washington Township, Whitley County, where the mother died October 20, 1869, aged fifty-nine years. The father still lives in Forest, Whitley County, at the advanced age of eighty years. Both were members of the Disciple church. John L. Wince, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the avocation of a farmer on his father's farm near Zanesville, in Muskingum County, and his education was obtained in the district school and in the high school at Columbia, Indiana. He left home at the age of twenty years, and engaged in teaching school, following that avocation in Muskingum and Licking counties, Ohio, teaching in all ten terms. He was then an invalid for seven years, and lived with his father in Whitley County, Indiana. He came to Kosciusko County in 1867, and March 13 of the same year was married to Miss Sarah Roxanna Chaplin, born near Collamer, Whitley County, Indiana, in 1836, but reared in Kosciusko County, near Pierceton, her parents, Steadman Athlerton and Sarah (Quigg) Chaplin, having settled there when she was an infant. Her father was a native of Vermont and her mother of Spencer, Tioga County, New York, the latter born April 12, 1802. They settled in Whitley County, Indiana, in 1836, and in the fall of 1838 removed to Washington Township, Kosciusko County, where the father bought a tract of 160 acres of heavily-timbered land, which he cleared and improved. Here they experienced all the hardships and privations which usually fall to the lot of pioneers, but lived to see the wilderness change into well-cultivated farms and thriving villages. Mrs. Chaplin died on

their homestead, near Pierceton, October 24, 1872, aged over seventy years. After his wife's death Mr. Chaplin went to Plymouth, Indiana, where as a minister of the Church of God he preached the word, and still supplies the pulpit at that place, besides being editor and publisher of the *Restitution*, a religious paper published at Plymouth. Mrs. Wince still resides on her father's homestead, which she partly inherited, the remainder being purchased by Mr. Wince. Mr. and Mrs. Wince have no family, their only child, Steadman, dying in infancy. They are both members of the Church of God, in which Mr. Wince is an elder, and preaches at Pierceton and other places.

JOSEPH BOWMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 35, Scott Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 3, 1829. His parents, Abraham and Christina (Crider) Bowman, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. They had ten children—Mary, Christina, Henry, Samuel C., David, Martin, Adam, Joseph, Isaac N., and Elizabeth. The father died at the age of seventy-six years and the mother at the same age. Our subject resided at home until he reached his majority, attending the common school for a period of two and a half years. He was married February 29, 1852, to Miss Lucy A. Wagner, daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth (Oberlin) Wagner, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union six children were born—John F., Elizabeth T. (deceased), Mary Jane (deceased), Phillip H., William A., and Laura M., who married William F. Mentzel, of Marshall County. Mr. Bowman removed from Ohio to Elkhart County, thence to this county in 1864, purchasing 160 acres of partially improved land, which is in

a good state of cultivation. He was elected township assessor of Union Township, Elkhart County, in the spring of 1856, serving two terms. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

JACOB H. SCHUE, farmer, Wayne Township, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1840. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Schue, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Jacob H. was an only child, and was thrown upon his own resources when only eight years of age. He worked by the day and by the month as a farm hand, and in a saw-mill. He remained in his native State until 1854, when he went to Illinois, and for a time worked on a farm in the neighborhood of Joliet. In the fall of 1856 he came to this county, and has been a resident here ever since. When in his twenty-first year he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked a portion of the time up to the present. July 20, 1860, he was married to Elizabeth Castater, who was born August 10, 1841, daughter of George and Sarah Castater, the former of whom is deceased. They have had nine children—William L., born July 17, 1862; Thomas E., born January 26, 1865; George C., born March 26, 1867; Samuel J., born December 14, 1870; Alice E., born June 18, 1872; Margaret J., born December 4, 1874; John F., born January 21, 1877; Frederick A., born January 24, 1880, and Millie L., born July 22, 1861, died August 13, 1861. In July, 1863, Mr. Schue enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Blue Springs, Taylor-

village, Walker's Ford, and the entire siege of Knoxville. He was honorably discharged from the service at Indianapolis in March, 1864. He then returned to this county, where he owns 140 acres of valuable land. He has been very successful, considering the fact that he was \$35 in debt after his marriage. He is at present serving as school director in district No. 8. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

MR. MARY L. WELLS is a native of New York State, born in Oswego County, a daughter of Captain William J. and Nancy (Kelly) Boulton. Her parents had a family of fourteen children, all dying young but five, and of this number only two reached maturity. The parents removed with their family to Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1832, being among the early settlers of that county. Mrs. Wells has been twice married, her first husband, whom she married in Lenawee County in 1852, being Richard Carter, and to this union were born two sons—William M. and George J., the former married to Miss Martha McNair, and the latter married to Miss Pireria Pancake, of Noble County, Indiana. Mr. Carter went to California, where he died a few years later. In 1864 Mrs. Carter married Captain John S. Wells, at that time in the United States service. After the close of the war the Captain and his wife located in Noble County, Indiana, remaining there till 1870. In that year they came to Kosciusko County, remaining at Warsaw until 1872, the Captain being in the employ of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad Company, and was with that company till his death. In 1872 they removed to Claypool, and the Captain commenced building the first hotel in the village,

but died before its completion, his death taking place in 1874. He was a man of much enterprise, and was the first to commence building in Claypool, where he built the depot, and also the first blacksmith in the village. Mrs. Wells has a large and substantial residence, beautifully located on a site overlooking the village of Claypool, which she uses as a private boarding-house, this being the only private boarding-house in Claypool. Her eldest son lives at Wawaka, Indiana, and her son George is practicing dental surgery in Kenton, Ohio.

JAMES A. MEEK, one of the representative citizens of Silver Lake, and an active and enterprising business man, was born in New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, in 1841. His parents, Lorenzo Dow and Martha M. (Carey) Meek, removed with their family to Whitley County, Indiana, in 1855, and there our subject grew to manhood. His parents had seven children born to them in Henry County, whose names are—John, Samuel, James A., Irvin R., Isophine, Josephine and Belle Irene, James A. being the only member of the family residing in Kosciusko County. The father at one time was the leading merchant tailor of New Castle, which business he carried on till he was elected treasurer of Henry County in 1852, when he discontinued his business to assume the duties of that office. James A. Meek was a gallant and faithful soldier during the late war, enlisting July 1, 1861, in Company D, Twentieth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the expedition from Fortress Monroe to Cape Hatteras, and on the second day out he was detailed with a guard to care for camp, equipage on the boat Fanny, which was bound for an island off the coast

of North Carolina, where the main army was encamped. We give the story of his capture by the rebels in his own words: "We steamed up the river, and when within three hours' ride of the island, hailed the gunboat Putnam. The Captain advised us to keep a sharp lookout, for strange sails had been seen hovering near, and for greater security he lowered to the transport a sixty-four pound gun, manned by a few of Hankins' Zouaves. They had barely gone out of sight, when three rebel gunboats, the Curlew, Ceres and Junilaska hove in sight and opened fire. In the meantime the Fanny had grounded upon a sandbar, and the game guards began firing, but the gunboats completely surrounded the transport, and the brave fellows were obliged to surrender. The crew and officers had left the transport before the firing commenced, and the rebels found the boat deserted, save by the above mentioned guard." The prisoners were taken to Roanoke Island, and the following day the rebels returned to the island before mentioned, and captured 300 more Union prisoners, who were with the first named taken to Norfolk, thence to Richmond, Virginia, and afterward to Columbia, South Carolina, and about six months later were sent back to Richmond and released on parole. Mr. Meek then returned to his home, broken down physically, and nine months later, after having recovered his health, he re-enlisted in Company D, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was engaged principally in Louisiana and Mississippi, and took part in numerous battles, among which was the last general engagement of the war at Mobile, Alabama. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Upon his return from Libby prison, and while on parole, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Brown, of Wabash County, Indiana, and after the war they located at Silver Lake, where they

have since made their home. Two children have been born to them—J. H. Leonard, of Silver Lake, and Loring C. Mr. Meek was principally engaged as stationary engineer since coming to Silver Lake till 1882, when he embarked in the furniture business, purchasing a fine stock of new goods, and has since done a thriving business, he being the only regular furniture dealer in the village, and is also engaged as an undertaker, and has a neat hearse and accoutrements. He is one of the charter members of Post No. 306, G. A. R., and was its second commander. Three of the brothers of our subject were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, all returning home unharmed, although participating in many battles. His maternal uncles, Captain Ebenezer, Decatur, Oliver H., James N. and John Terry, were soldiers during the Mexican war, and took part in the battles of New Orleans, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Buena Vista, and other engagements during that campaign.

HENRY E. GEYER, farmer, Van Buren Township, was born in this county May 26, 1850, son of John and Catherine Geyer, early settlers of Elkhart County, Indiana. His father was twice married, and was the father of ten children, seven of whom survive—Hiram, Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Saloma, Anne and Susan. Henry was reared to manhood in this county, and received a rudimentary education in the district schools. January 6, 1876, he married Mary C. Utz, born November 10, 1857, in Darke County, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel and Lydia Utz, the former being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Geyer have two children—Ardie W., born January 25, 1869, and Chloe M., born January 18, 1886. Mr. Geyer owns a farm

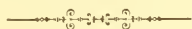
of 120 acres, and also owns a half interest in a saw-mill, the other half being owned by his brother, John Geyer. In politics he is a Republican, and is at present serving as road supervisor. He and his wife are members of the Dunkard church, and are highly-esteemed members of society.

SETH MALOY, farmer, Van Buren Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 9, 1838, son of John and Mary Maloy, of this county. In 1841 he came to Whitley County with his parents, who lived in that county for six years. In 1851 the family came to this county, and settled in the timber in Van Buren Township. His parents had twelve children, of whom four are living—John, Daniel, David and Seth. He was reared a farmer, and was married December 10, 1865, to Mahala J. Coy, daughter of Henry and Mary A. Coy, of this county. They have had four children, three of whom survive—Milo, Frank and Ada. Mr. Maloy settled upon his farm in 1880, where he owns fifty acres of good land. He is a member of the Church of God, and is officially an elder and a trustee of the church property in Syracuse. In politics he is a Republican.

A. C. BROWER, farmer and dealer in and manufacturer of lumber, resides on section 28, where he owns eighty acres of land. He also owns 135 acres on section 25, making a total of 210 acres. He came to this county in 1854 with his step-father, who was a brother of his father. The family settled on section 34, where Isaac Brower now lives. A. C. was thirteen years old

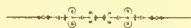
when he came to this county. When he was fifteen he commenced working by the month among the farmers and in the mills, and continued in that work until he was twenty-four years of age. November 26, 1865, he was married to Sarah A. Hess, who was born in Turkey Creek Township November 13, 1844. Her father, John Hess, was born near Columbus, Ohio, in 1808, and died in March, 1872. Her mother, Barbara (Roarer) Hess, was born in Elkhart County, this State, and died when Mrs. Brower was quite young. Mr. Brower was born in Pennsylvania December 27, 1840. His father, Henry Brower, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, about 1818. He died in the spring of 1842, and is buried in Fishing Creek cemetery, Pennsylvania. His mother, Sarah (Monck) Brower, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and is still living on section 32, Turkey Creek Township. When our subject was seven years of age he came to Elkhart County with his step-father, and later they went to Grundy County, Illinois, remaining there four or five months, and then settled in Kosciusko County. His grandfather, Abraham Brower, died in Turkey Creek Township at the age of eighty-four years, and is buried in the Cable cemetery. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandmother, Mary Brower, died in Elkhart County in 1849 or 1850, and is buried in the Bango cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Brower have four children—Mary C., born May 13, 1866; Edward H., born March 13, 1872; Anna, born July 3, 1876, and Elmira, born August 20, 1885. Mr. Brower is a Republican in politics, and Mrs. Brower is a member of the General Baptist church. Mr. Brower enlisted April 1, 1861, in Company C, Ninth Indiana Infantry, serving first in Western Virginia under Colonel Milroy,

General Grant being commander of that department. He then went to Philadelphia and served 100 days, and was then mustered out. He participated in several skirmishes—Laurel Hill, Cheat River, etc., then came home and followed farming and milling.



CLARK L. HATFIELD, a merchant of Claypool, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born in Seward Township in 1854, a son of Martin and Margaret (Luttrell) Hatfield. Martin Hatfield was a native of Ohio, coming from that State to Indiana about 1840 with his father's family, which consisted of parents and eight children. The family first settled in Elkhart County, but came to Kosciusko County before the marriage of Martin. He was married here, and purchased a farm in Seward Township, where his three sons—Clark L., Isaiah W. and Samuel A. were born. Mrs. Hatfield died in 1863, and for his second wife Mr. Hatfield married Elizabeth Vanator, a daughter of John Vanator, of Kosciusko County, and to this union were born three children—Jasper, Adaline and Jennette. Martin Hatfield was a farmer during his life, and was a respected citizen wherever he made his home. He left behind him a small property and an unsullied name. His widow subsequently married Price Rupe, and is still living in Clay Township. Clark L. Hatfield, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm, receiving good educational advantages in his youth, attending the schools of his native county, completing his classical education at the Normal schools of Warsaw. He taught his first school in Washington Township, at Kosciusko Station, in 1874, following the teacher's profession in this county for several terms. In 1876 he went to Van

Buren County, Michigan, and engaged in the lumber trade, which business he followed for three years. In 1879 he returned to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where he followed farming till 1883, since which time he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Claypool, where he owns his business house and residence, and by strict attention to his business, and accommodating and obliging manners, he has built up a good trade. Mr. Hatfield was united in marriage in 1880, to Miss Ida E. Kelly, a daughter of William and Salina Kelly. Two children, Leroy and Corda B., have been born to this union. Mr. Hatfield has never allowed politics to interfere with his business, to which he devotes his entire attention. Quiet, unassuming, industrious and strictly honorable in all his dealings, he has gained the confidence of the entire community.



WILLIAM D. WOLFORD, farmer, section 25, Wayne Township, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, July 17, 1837. His parents, Godfrey and Elizabeth Wolford, were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio when Hancock County contained but twelve families. William came to this county with his parents in 1852. They settled upon what is now known as the Caleb Cinger farm, in Wayne Township. His father purchased 143 acres of land, and lived upon it until his decease, July 28, 1860. His mother survived him several years. His parents had nine children, six of whom are living—Gideon, Robert, John, Elizabeth, Major G. and William D. Our subject was reared to farm life, and educated in the subscription schools. October 21, 1859, he was married in this county to Mary E. Hiner, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hiner,

early settlers of this county. They have had eight children—Charles, Catherine E., now Mrs. Eugene Cowie, Elsie, Huldah, Mary E., Bertha, Nora, and Curtis, deceased. Mrs. Wolford died in October, 1880. Mr. Wolford owns 120 acres of excellent land, and has made his property by hard work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Piercetown, also of the Eagle Lake Grange, Lodge 420. In politics he is a Republican. He has in his possession the first ballot-box used in Delaware Township, Hancock County, Ohio, which was made by his father.

THOMAS RIDGEWAY BOULTON, contractor and builder, at Warsaw, was born near Mount Union, Stark County, Ohio, February 10, 1840. His father, Zebedee D. Boulton, was a native of New Jersey, and of English-Irish extraction. His mother, Rebecca A. (Bryant) Boulton, was also a native of New Jersey and of English-Irish ancestry. She died in 1857. He was reared a farmer, and came to Indiana with his parents in 1849, locating in Marshall County. In 1858 he went to Bracken County, Kentucky, and cultivated a rented farm until the spring of 1859, when he returned to Bourbon, Marshall County, and began to work at the carpenter's trade. He followed carpentering two years, then enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company F, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, serving until the close of the war, which was three years. He was discharged as Sergeant, in Washington City, June 10, 1865. While in the service he was engaged in the battles of New Hope Church, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, the engagement before Atlanta July 22-28, 1864, Griswoldville, North Carolina, and numerous skirmishes. He was also in

Sherman's celebrated march to the sea. After his discharge he returned to Bourbon, and was engaged in contracting and building until 1876, when he came to Warsaw, remaining only one year, then returned to his former occupation at Bourbon, and also engaged in the fire and life insurance business, and in selling musical instruments and sewing machines. In 1879 he again removed to Warsaw and engaged in contracting and building. November 1, 1866, he was married at Bourbon, Indiana, to Miss Mattie A. Kaiser, of Mahoning County, Ohio. He is a member of Lake City Lodge, No. 430, and of Hackleman Encampment, No. 27, I. O. O. F., and is past master. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

HENRY BAUGHMAN, a son of Michael and Salome (Winters) Baughman, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in the year 1843. The family came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1849, and settled near Palestine, where the father died a year later. His widow subsequently married William Gochenour, and to this union were born seven children—Benjamin, John D., George B., Eliza, Elzie, Lavina and Alice. By her first marriage Mrs. Baughman had seven children—Jacob, Matilda, Maria, Kitty A. and Henry, our subject, all natives of Ohio, and Lydia and William, born in Kosciusko County. Henry Baughman was about six years of age when he was brought by his parents to Kosciusko County, and here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Munfordville, Kentucky,

and was released on parole, and after his exchange returned to his company and regiment, and was on active duty until the close of the war. He was united in marriage in 1869 to Miss Elizabeth J. Ward, of Marshall County, Indiana. One son, Henry, was born to this union, who died at the age of nine years. Mr. Baughman is one of the active and enterprising men of Seward Township, taking an interest in the advancement of his township or county. For the past five years he has had charge of the farm of A. P. Rupe, with whose family he resides, and under his skillful management the farm has become one of the best in the neighborhood. He is a charter member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R.

DAVID BRUMBAUGH, merchant, is a native of Indiana, born in Elkhart County. His father, John Brumbaugh, was a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in 1832, and thence to Jefferson Township in 1833. In 1826 he was married to Miss Catherine Bowser, and they had four children—Jacob; Rachel, who married John Rich, of Elkhart County; Susan, who married Abraham Guyer, of Jefferson Township; and David, who was married October 25, 1860, and has three children—Charles L.; Clara Jane, who married William Smith; and Catherine, who married Martin Holmes. Mr. Brumbaugh attended the common schools for twelve years during the winter season, and worked upon his father's farm during the summer. He remained at home until he reached his majority, and then purchased the farm where he now resides. In 1874 he embarked in the mercantile trade, which he carries on in connection with farming. He owns 108 acres of land. He served

as postmaster twelve years. Politically he is a Republican.

FREEMAN S. WILLIAMS, physician and surgeon, living in Burkett, is a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, born September 13, 1847, a son of Swain O. and Mary M. (Dond) Williams. In 1851 the parents removed with their family to Allen County, settling on a farm near Lima. Six children were born to them in Pennsylvania, and two in Ohio, as follows—Rosilla, Daraxa, Alvina, Demas (enlisted in Company B, Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry, and died soon after the battle of Stone River), Isaac (deceased), Freeman S., Nelson and Mary M. Freeman S., the subject of this sketch, received good educational advantages in his youth, and after graduating from the high school at Delphos, Ohio, he followed the teacher's profession for several years, teaching in Carroll County, Missouri, Pleasant County, Ohio, and Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. T. Brundage, of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, in 1871, remaining with him two years, when he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from that college of medicine and surgery in March, 1875, and the same spring located at Kalida, the county seat of Putnam County, Ohio. June 6, 1876, he was married to Miss Nora I. Parker, a daughter of Lorenzo and Louisa Parker, who were natives of Ohio. They settled in Kalida, Putnam County, in 1838, where the father died in 1883. Mrs. Parker is still a resident of that city. They were the parents of five children—Mary, Ormond, Norah, Justina and Lena. Dr. Williams located in the village of Burkett in April, 1885, where

he has since practiced his profession, and being well skilled in medicine and surgery, has built up a large practice. He has made investments in business property in Burkett and intends to make this village his permanent home. He is popular with the people in this vicinity, and since coming to Kosciusko County has made many warm friends. The great-grandfather of our subject, Enos Williams, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Gershour Williams, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

JOHN WESLEY ROYSTON, manufacturer of cigars and dealer in tobacco, at Warsaw, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, March 1, 1833. His father, William Royston, was also a native of Maryland, and of Scotch ancestry. He was a farmer by avocation, and died on the homestead where he was born, in Baltimore County, in 1847, aged fifty-five years. His mother, Elizabeth (Fuller) Royston, was a native of the same county, and was of Welsh ancestry. She died at the homestead in 1869, aged seventy-eight years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. John Royston was the fifth of nine children. When thirteen years of age he left home and was employed as a mercantile clerk in the city of Baltimore for three years. He was then employed as a hotel clerk in that city, and afterward in the cities of Washington, D. C., Chambersburg, Caledonia Springs, Hamburg, Loretta Springs and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Hyde Park, Illinois. In 1864 he was employed as agent of the American Express Company at Fort Wayne, and in 1865 was transferred to Warsaw by the company, and remained in their employ until 1868,

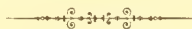
when he established himself in his present business. He is a member of Lake City Lodge, I. O. O. F.

JESSE FLOWERS, farmer and stock-raiser, section 1, Scott Township, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 1, 1838. His father, James Flowers, was of English ancestry. He married Miss Elizabeth Migard, of Virginia, about 1817, and they had eleven children—Samuel, Joel, Mary (deceased), Andrew, Jacob, Hannah (deceased), Adam, Jesse and Isaiah. Two, unnamed, died in infancy. The father died in Ohio in 1847, and the mother in Scott Township in 1879, at the age of eighty-one years. Our subject removed from Ohio to Whitley County in 1861. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company L, First Indiana Cavalry, and served nine months. He was in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, Yazoo Cut, and in several skirmishes near that place. He was mustered out of the service, with an honorable discharge, in August, 1863. He was married in February, 1865, to Miss Lovina Kyle, daughter of Jacob and Susa (Raber) Kyle, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Flowers have had eight children—John Nelson, Olive Hadley, Josephine, Charles Edward, Irving Ellis, Rosa Nellie, Della Ella (deceased) and Minnie Alice. Mr. Flowers removed to Scott Township in 1867, purchasing 192 acres of unimproved land, and subsequently selling ninety acres. He now has sixty of the 100 acres in a good state of cultivation. He has built a fine house and one of the best barns in the township, besides good farm buildings. When he came here he had comparatively nothing, but by his own industry and economy has acquired one of the finest properties in the township, his farm being only half a mile from the



John Makemson

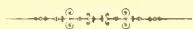
enterprising town of Nappanee. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



JOHAN MAKEMSON was born in Logan County, Ohio, December 19, 1811. His parents were natives of England, and after their immigration to the United States, settled in Kentucky, and moved from there to Logan County, Ohio, in an early day. When they settled in Logan County the Indians were the principal inhabitants, and were savage, and the settlers were obliged to build block-houses, to protect themselves at night from their troublesome neighbors. October 21, 1835, John and Vincent Makemson came from Logan County, Ohio, to Kosciusko County, Indiana, and settled in Washington Township, and built their houses, and prepared for winter. John Makemson thinks himself the most independent man that ever came to Kosciusko County, and the following will show that he has good reasons for thinking so. When he came to the county he had 200 acres of land, \$5 in money, two horses, one wagon, six head of cattle and fifteen head of hogs, an ax, a hand-saw, a cross-cut saw, two planes, a broad-ax, a drawing knife and grindstone. With these tools he, for ten years, made with his own hands all the bedsteads, tables, chairs, etc., to be used in the house, and all his farming tools, comprising plows, harrows, cultivators, sleds, rakes and grain cradles. In addition to this he killed deer, which supplied his table with meat, and after tanning the hides he made the shoes for his family, making his own lasts and pegs. His lasts would compare favorably with those made in the Eastern factories. From this experience of one of Kosciusko's prominent pioneers, the young people of to-day may learn a les-

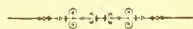
son of independence, as what he has done and accomplished may be done by any who have like determination and pluck. He never learned a trade, having been brought up to farming, and his handy use of tools is but another example of the proverb: "Necessity is the mother of invention." After coming to Kosciusko County he bought some sheep, and his wife spun and carded the wool, got it woven, and made all their clothes. He cleared his land and raised corn, beans and potatoes enough for his own use, and some to sell. The first year he was here he cut his own road to Warsaw and Leesburgh; cut browse enough during the winter for six head of cattle, killed five deer, fifty muskrats, six minks, one otter and twenty-five raccoons, and found four bee trees. His first year was his best one in the fur trade, as when the county became settled the game left. The Indians were numerous in the county for five years after his arrival. The Squawbucks were very peaceable, but the Miamis were somewhat hostile. Mr. Makemson's first tax receipt in Kosciusko County was for 33 cents. The first installment of his taxes for 1887 was \$96. Thus it will be seen he has not only been self-sustaining, but has acquired by his industry and integrity a competence for his declining years. He is public spirited and enterprising, and has been a liberal contributor to all interests of benefit to his county. He has an interest in ten churches, and in all the school-houses in the county. He feels that he has an interest in the great court-house of his county, which is only second to any in the State. It has always been a source of pleasure to him to help any who could not help themselves. He feels now that the work of his hands is almost done, but that when the earthly house of this tabernacle is dissolved, he has an interest in the shed blood of Christ, which assures him

an inheritance in the bright and heavenly plains of eternal day, where the light of God's countenance will illuminate it throughout all eternity, undimmed by a cloud from that region of eternal night, the abode of the lost. He has tried to live peaceably with all men throughout the journey of life, and to banish trouble from his mind as he would an evil thought, so that his pathway might be as smooth as the untroubled ocean, having none to molest, and none to annoy, but all ready to aid in making his last days his best days, glad to show by any act the esteem and gratitude they feel to the old pioneer, whose life has been spent in making their county one of the grandest in the grand State of Indiana.



PIRAM O. KING, one of the leading physicians of Pierceton, and an active and enterprising citizen, is a native of Indiana, born on a farm in Noble County, near Kendallville, the date of his birth being November 16, 1850. He was reared at his birth-place till his seventeenth year, when he began to attend the high school at Kendallville, teaching in the district schools of Noble County during the winter terms, which he followed till twenty-two years of age. In 1872 he entered the office of Dr. J. L. Gilbert, of Kendallville, where he studied medicine for one year, and in the fall of 1874 he entered the Detroit Medical College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1876, after taking two regular and one special course. He then began the practice of medicine at Moscow, Michigan, where he followed his profession until November, 1877, since which he has lived in Pierceton, Indiana, and during his residence here has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice,

and has gained the respect and confidence of the entire community. November 11, 1879, he was married to Miss Ida B. Wilson, a daughter of Albert and Bathia (Trobridge) Wilson. She is a native of Noble County, Indiana, and was reared on a farm adjoining the home of our subject in that county. They are the parents of one son, named Ralph Newton. The doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pierceton. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is now serving his fourth term as worshipful master of Pierceton Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M., and is a charter member of Pierceton Chapter, No. 56, of the Eastern Star, of which he was the first worthy patron. In politics he is a Republican. The parents of our subject, Michael and Rachel (Switzer) King, were natives of Baden, Germany, and Richland County, Ohio, respectively, the mother being of Scotch-Irish descent. The father, on coming to America in 1830, first located in Ohio, and in 1849 removed to Indiana, settling on his farm in Noble County, where he died in February, 1885, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife died on the same farm in 1864, aged forty-two years. Both were active and worthy members of the Lutheran church.



WILLIAM E. STANTON, an enterprising farmer of Plain Township, was born September 13, 1824, in Monroe County, New York, near the city of Rochester. His parents were John and Mary (Harvey) Stanton, the former a native of Washington County, New York, and the latter of Dutchess County, same State. When in his seventeenth year his parents removed to Oakland County, Michigan, where

his mother died September 9, 1844. His father remained there several years afterward, and finally came to this county, where he died at the home of his son William September 12, 1859. Three of their four children are living—William E., Edwin and Rahama. After his mother's death William returned to New York State, remaining there until 1850, then came to this county, where he has since resided. In December, 1852, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Hutchinson. Of their two children one survives—William B. Mrs. Stanton died May 5, 1874, leaving many sorrowful relatives and friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Stanton is a self-educated man, and is well versed on general topics. He is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM HECKERMAN was born in Marshall County, this State, May 28, 1850. His father, Jacob Heckerman, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. About 1835 he married Elizabeth Shearer, daughter of John Shearer, a native of Stark County, Ohio, also of German ancestry. They had eleven children—John, Sarah Ann (deceased), Mary (deceased), Samuel, Emanuel, Rachel, Phillip, William, Jacob, Margaret and Adam. Mr. Heckerman removed from Stark County to Marshall County in 1836, entering 240 acres of unimproved land, which he improved until it is one of the best farms in Marshall County. His education was limited, owing to the scarcity of schools, but by his own efforts he has obtained a good practical education. He resided with his parents until 1882. He was married in July, 1871, to Miss Mary Burgner, daughter of John and Christina (Shaffer) Burgner, of Scott Township, and they have

five children—Rosa Eimeline, Anna Elizabeth, Ella Nora, Clarence and Ira. Mr. Heckerman came to Scott Township in 1882 and purchased 120 acres of partially improved land, seventy of which are now in a good state of cultivation. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Himself and wife are members of the Evangelical church.

JOHN M. MILLER, the present efficient principal of public schools at Silver Lake, is a native of Indiana, born in Wabash County, September 18, 1855, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Weybright) Miller, the father born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the mother near Dayton, Ohio. To them were born ten children—Nelson E., Sarah J., Jacob L., Mary E., Henry, George W., John M., Charles F., Francis A. and Leva, all of whom received good educational advantages, four of them following the teacher's profession for several years. Nelson and Jacob were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, Nelson being Captain of Company H, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, Jacob being a member of the same company and regiment. The former enlisted in 1861, and the latter in 1863, both serving till the close of the war, Jacob receiving a severe wound at the battle of the Wilderness. Captain Miller was wounded a number of times, but was not long disabled for duty. John M. Miller, the subject of this sketch, came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1870, and taught his first term in Jackson Township, and followed that vocation in that neighborhood for twenty-two consecutive terms, in four different schools. While teaching in Jackson Township he was married to Miss Nellie A. Girtton, one of his former pupils, their marriage being consummated October 15, 1882. One son, Ernest

Girton, has been born to this union. In 1885 Mr. Miller came to Silver Lake, he having been offered the position of principal of the village school, and this engagement proving highly satisfactory to the school board, he was re-engaged for the second year. Mr. Miller is a popular teacher, and under his skillful management and firm mode of government, the school has greatly improved, and is a credit to the village of Silver Lake.

JAMES CURRY, a pioneer of Kosciusko County, was born in Tennessee February 5, 1821, son of George and Mary Curry. His father, who was a farmer in a poor agricultural country, emigrated with his family to Kentucky in 1826, and in 1830 removed to Fayette County, this State, thence to Henry County. Five of their nine children survive—James, Ann, Jane, John and Amanda. The deceased are—Elizabeth, Alice, Mary and Susan. The father died in 1844, and the mother in 1873. The father was one of the first constables of Plain Township. In 1841 the subject of this sketch came with his parents to this county. During his boyhood schools were not as abundant as they are now, and the efforts of every one were necessary in order to raise provisions to eat and procure the necessaries of life, so that the amount of education he received was limited. Upon his arrival in this county he immediately commenced working as a farmer, which has been the employment of his life with the exception of about three years. In 1854 he took the "gold fever" and went to California, crossing the plains with an ox team. The journey occupied almost as many months then as it does days now. He remained there a little over three years engaged in mining, at which he was fairly successful in accumu-

lating money. He then returned home, and has since lived on his farm, two miles east of Leesburgh. January 30, 1851, he was united in marriage with Margaret Leazenby, daughter of William and Catherine Leazenby, who came to this county in 1839. The father died in 1848, and the mother in 1871. Of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Curry, seven survive—James E., George W., Charles F., Calvin B., John W., Frank E. and Leonora B. Mr. Curry has a well-improved farm of 140 acres, and has been very successful in life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Leesburgh Lodge, No. 181. He does not desire public positions, preferring to live in quiet among his friends and neighbors. Politically he is a Democrat.

GLI TRASTER, farmer, section 3, Van Buren Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 15, 1824. He was reared in his native county, and received a limited education in the early subscription schools. He was married in Ohio, April, 1844, to Miss Caroline Keller, who was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1822, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Keller, natives of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born five children, of whom four survive—William, a resident of Kosciusko County; Samuel, also of this county; Cyrus, an engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Richard, living in this county. In 1856 the family left Ohio and came to Elkhart County, this State, where they resided three years. They settled in their present home in the spring of 1877, where they have since resided. Mr. Traster has done a great deal of hard work in his adult life. He commenced a poor boy, but has been quite successful in business. Politically he is a

Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Church of God. He is a liberal contributor to all enterprises that tend to benefit the community intellectually or socially.

HARVEY BYBEE, proprietor of saloon and billiard room in the village of Burkett, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born in Seward Township, a son of Nathan and Clarissa (Taylor) Bybee, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father of our subject was twice married, the maiden name of his first wife being Susan Blue, a relative of the Blues of Kosciusko County, who are among the prominent citizens of the county. By his first marriage he had five children—Nancy, Martha, Hannah, Phoebe and Joseph, all born in Kosciusko County, and by his marriage with Clarissa Taylor he had four children—Cynthia, Amelia, Harvey and Levi. Nathan Bybee sold his homestead in Kosciusko County in 1863, and removed to Fulton County, Indiana, purchasing a farm in New Castle Township, on which he resided till his death in 1877. During his life he was a prominent dealer in stock, not only in this but in Kosciusko County, and his son Joseph succeeded him in the business which he has since conducted. Harvey Bybee, whose name heads this sketch, was united in marriage in 1883, to Miss Mary Stockberger, a native of Fulton County, Indiana, living in New Castle Township till after her marriage. Her parents, George and Julia Taylor, are among the prominent citizens of Fulton County. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bybee, of whom only one, a daughter, Lelia, is living. Their first child, a son named Charles, died in infancy. In 1884 Mr. Bybee purchased a stock of drugs in North Webster, Kosciusko

County, and carried on the drug business at that place for several months. He then returned to his farm, remaining on it until he purchased his present property in Burkett, September 9, 1886. The building which is now occupied by our subject was the third erected in the village, being built in 1882 by John Newby, and since then has changed ownership several times. It was used first as a drug store and saloon. Mr. Newby sold the building to Samuel Hancy, and he to Franklin Long. Arthur Davis became the next proprietor, and he disposed of the building to his brother, John Davis, who in turn sold the building and his saloon outfit to Harvey Bybee. Mr. Bybee has, since becoming proprietor, added to his stock of liquors, pool and billiard facilities, and contemplates making extensive alterations in the building, enlarging its capacity, etc. He is an enterprising citizen, and conducts his business in a quiet and orderly manner. During his residence at Burkett he has built up a good trade.

MARTIN V. HOLBROOK, an early settler of Kosciusko County, was born in Washington County, New York, December 18, 1833, son of Amariah W. and Polly Holbrook, also natives of New York. He was reared on a farm in this county, and received a common-school education. He was married June 29, 1865, to Miss Martha Neefer, daughter of Charles and Julia Neefer, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were early settlers of Franklin County, Ohio. Of their six children, four are living—Orville, born March 8, 1867; Cora B., born April 30, 1871; Lyman F., born December 27, 1873, and Oscar T., born August 20, 1876. The deceased are—

Orrin E. and Alice D. Mr. Holbrook settled upon his present farm about twenty years ago. He owns 140 acres of good land, and well cultivated. He has served as school director of district No. 2, and politically is a Democrat. He resides on section 24.

PHILLIP HUFFMAN, proprietor of Huffman's saloon, at Warsaw, was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 2, 1822, where he was reared a farmer. His father, Phillip Huffman, was a native of Brussels, Germany. He emigrated to America in 1801, first locating in Baltimore, where he remained four years. He then went to New Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived several years, and finally located in Richland County and entered a tract of wild Government land, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in January, 1839. His wife, Catherine (Styer) Huffman, was a native of York County, Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. She died at the old homestead in Richland County, in 1835, aged fifty-one years. Upon reaching his majority Mr. Huffman became heir to his father's property. He worked on the homestead farm until 1858, when he sold out and came to Indiana, first settling in Fulton County, where he was engaged in the milling business until 1860. He then came to Warsaw and engaged in the grocery and grain business, being associated with Allen Saine, under the firm name of Saine & Huffman. In 1865 he purchased Mr. Saine's interest, and conducted the business alone until 1869, when he embarked in the saloon business at Warsaw. Mr. Huffman has been twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Elvina Montgomery, whom he married in Richland County, Ohio, in 1845. She died at Warsaw, August 24,

1869, leaving five children, all of whom are deceased—Amelia died February 25, 1871, aged eighteen years; Silas died October 13, 1872, aged twenty-three years; Olive died July 30, 1879, aged twenty-three years; Izora died January 11, 1880, aged fourteen years, and John died March 26, 1885, aged twenty-four years. In 1874 Mr. Huffman was married to Mrs. Mary Woodward, of Warsaw. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

AMARIAH HOLBROOK, an early settler of Kosciusko County, was born in La Porte County, this State, December 29, 1837. His parents, Amariah W. and Polly Holbrook, were natives of the State of New York. About the year 1835 they came to La Porte County, and remained there until the fall of 1837, then came to this county, settling in Wayne Township, east of Warsaw, where the father purchased 160 acres of land, which he improved and cultivated. He died in October, 1877. The mother died in 1853. His parents had thirteen children, five of whom are living—Orville M., Martin, Amariah, Joseph and Dallas. The deceased are—Oscar, Polly, John and Deborah. His father belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and politically was a Democrat. He was a man much respected by all who knew him. Mr. Holbrook was reared in this county on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. August 7, 1862, he enlisted in the Twentieth Indiana Battery of Light Artillery, and was attached to the Army of the West. He was engaged in the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Nashville, and numerous others of less importance. He was honorably discharged June 28, 1865, and has since resided in this county. He was married September 3, 1872,

to Catherine McCleary, born November 4, 1851, and daughter of Ephraim and Rachel McCleary, early settlers of this county, both of whom died in this county several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook have had seven children—Harvey, Mary E., Amariah, John, Annie and Mahlon R. One is deceased. Mr. Holbrook owns 176 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., and politically is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN BLUE, a son of William and Margaret Blue, is a native of Indiana, born in Kosciusko County May 12, 1846. He was reared and educated in Kosciusko County, and from his youth has followed agricultural pursuits. He was united in marriage November 8, 1871, to Miss Elmira J. Shatto, a native of Ohio, the date of her birth being August 14, 1850. Her parents, Henry and Lucinda Shatto, were early settlers of Marshall County, Indiana, locating there about 1853, and later became residents of Kosciusko County. Mrs. Shatto is deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Blue, of whom one is deceased. Those still living are—Margaret L., born December 21, 1873; Leona L., born July 22, 1875; Conn D., born October 29, 1878, and Homer E., born September 10, 1884. Mr. Blue has spent about twelve months on the plains of Nebraska, Montana and Colorado, and during this time was engaged principally in hauling merchandise with oxen. While in Montana his wagon boss, Thomas Dillon, was killed by the Sioux Indians. Mr. Blue is a thorough, practical farmer, as can be plainly seen by his farm on section 34, Harrison Township, where he has over 176 acres under fine cultivation.

He is an active and public-spirited man, and in all enterprises which have for their object the development or improvement of his township or county he is a liberal contributor.

ISAAC BROWER, farmer, resides on the southeast quarter of section 32, where he has 130 acres of land. He came to this State April 20, 1850, landing in Elkhart County, where he lived three years. He then removed to Grundy County, Illinois, and farmed one season, and August 20, 1853, came back to his present farm. It was a piece of wild land, not a stick had been cut. He lived in a cabin adjoining his farm until he had built his hewed-log house, 20 x 28 feet, one and a half stories high. He lived in that house thirty years, then built his present brick residence, commencing it in 1883 and finishing it in 1884. It was built at a cost of over \$2,000, besides his labor. He came to this farm with about \$700, and has acquired sufficient means to support him in his declining years. Mr. Brower was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, in 1821. When he was twelve years old his parents moved to Dauphin County, twenty-five miles north of the Susquehanna River, living there twelve years. During this time he was assisting his father on the farm. The family then moved five miles east of the Susquehanna, in the same county, living there until Isaac came to Indiana. He was married in April, 1842, to Sarah Mouck, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1821, where she passed her early life. Her parents, Christian and Nancy (Hubly) Mouck, were born near Philadelphia, and both died in Lancaster County, her mother being born in 1800. Her father was a blacksmith by trade. Her grandfather

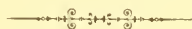
Mouck, and grandmother, Catherine Mouck, were born in Germany, and settled in and near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandparents, Henry and Elizabeth (Linda) Hubly, were also born in Germany, coming to America when children and settling with their parents in Lancaster County. Mr. Brower's parents, Abraham and Mary (Ochs) Brower, were born near Philadelphia. The father died February 10, 1872, in Tippecanoe Township, aged eighty-three years, and is buried in the Cable cemetery. The mother died in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, when Isaac was fifteen years old. Mr. Brower's parents had nine children—Abraham, Henry, Nancy, Samuel, Isaac, John, Adam, Christian and Polly. Of these children Samuel, Isaac and Nancy are all that are living. Mr. and Mrs. Brower have had seven children, five of whom are living—Harry B., born September 19, 1845, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; Mary C., born February 23, 1847, also in Dauphin County; John, born December 24, 1848, in Dauphin County, died October 21, 1868; Isaac, born July 6, 1850, in Elkhart County, died in December, 1850; Sarah, born September 6, 1852, in Elkhart County; Emma R., born April 12, 1856, in Kosciusko County; Jacob, born October 14, 1861, in this county. Politically Mr. Brower is a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the General Baptist church.

HENRY COY, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Van Buren Township, is a native of Indiana, born in Elkhart County in November, 1841, a son of John and Hannah Coy, who were natives of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and Montgomery County, Ohio, respectively, the mother now

deceased. He was reared a farmer, which avocation he has followed through life, and by his own efforts he has acquired a fine farm, which contains about fifty-three acres of choice land, well improved and under good cultivation. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting at Goshen, Indiana, in 1863, in Company B, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and took part in the battle of Stone River. He was in the service of his country almost ten months, when he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Elkhart County, Indiana, and in the fall of 1865 was married to Miss Mary Fuller, of that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Coy have been born seven children, whose names are as follows—Edward, William, Sylvester, Rena, Minnie, Irvin and Clarence. Mr. Coy settled in Kosciusko County in 1868, where he farmed on rented land for several years, when he removed to his present farm in Van Buren Township. He is a member of the German Baptist church. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

EPIHRAIM J. MCCLEARY, farmer, section 23, Wayne Township, was born in this county July 8, 1848, where he was reared and educated in the district schools. He was married September 3, 1872, to Clara E. Diffendarfer, daughter of Henry and Leah Diffendarfer, of this county, formerly of Pennsylvania. Her father is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McCleary have four children—William H., Annie L., Lillie M. and Gladdis E. Mr. McCleary owns forty acres of well-cultivated land, and is a successful farmer. In politics he is a Democrat. The parents of our subject, Ephraim and Rachel McCleary, were natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively, and both emigrated to Ohio

when young, afterward removing to Michigan, where they were married. In 1832 they came to Kosciusko County, and entered 160 acres of land near Leesburgh, for which Mr. McCleary paid \$1.25 per acre. The title to this land, although he had improved eighty acres, was invalid, owing to its being within the limits of the Indian Reserve. This necessitated his removing to other land, and he came to Wayne Township, where he spent the remainder of his days. Like other pioneers he endured some hardships, and quite often hauled wheat to Fort Wayne for three shillings, and 40 cents a bushel. His greatest inconvenience and perplexity were the rough roads. He was one of the very first settlers of the township. Himself and wife were the parents of nine children, of whom six are living—Joseph, Matilda, George W., Adelia, Ephraim and Catherine. Both parents died in Wayne Township.



CAPTAIN PETER L. RUNYAN, cashier of the State Bank at Warsaw, was born in that city in May, 1843. He was educated in the common and private schools of that place. He is the oldest of three sons of Peter L. and Sophia (Lynch) Runyan, and of Irish-Scotch ancestry. When twelve years of age he commenced clerking, and was so employed until August 27, 1861, when he enlisted in the Union service as a musician in the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry for three years, but was discharged by a general order from the war department, at Washington, September 7, 1862. He then enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry. When this company was organized he was elected Second Lieutenant, and was commissioned by Governor Morton. He served

in this capacity until mustered out with his company at Indianapolis, March 1, 1864. He then re-enlisted and was mustered in as First Lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Infantry, being detailed for a time as drill-master of that regiment. September 22, 1864, he was detailed as Provost-Marshal, and was stationed at Decherd, Tennessee. January 13, 1865, he was detailed as a recruiting officer to raise recruits for the One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, and on March 7, of the same year, he was mustered in as Captain of Company D, of that regiment. On the 27th of the same month he was detailed by Brevet-General Egan as Provost-Marshal of the Second Provisional Division of the Army of the Shenandoah, at Charleston, Virginia. In addition to these duties he was detailed by General Hancock Depot Provost-Marshal of the Military Middle Division at Stevenson's Depot, Virginia. May 18, 1865, on account of sickness and over-work, he asked to be relieved from the duties of Provost-Marshal; but before he had fully recovered his health, at the earnest solicitation of General A. G. McCook, he was detailed by Major Seward for First Assistant Brigade Inspector of the Third Division of the Army of the Shenandoah. In July, 1865, he was ordered with his regiment to Charleston, West Virginia, to be mustered out of the service, the war being closed, and while there was detailed as Inspector General of the sub-district of the Kanawha, and served as such until mustered out in August, 1865, at Charleston, West Virginia. All of the detail favors were unsolicited by Captain Runyan. They were conferred for meritorious service. Being on detached duty, he did not participate in all the battles in which his regiment took part. He was in the siege of Corinth, the engagement at Clinch River, and

was with his regiment under General Milroy during the raid of General Wheeler in Tennessee, and was under fire for two weeks. After his final discharge the Captain returned to Warsaw, and was employed as clerk for various mercantile firms in Warsaw until 1871, when he engaged in the book and stationery business until 1880, when he accepted his present position as cashier of the State Bank at Warsaw. June 25, 1866, he was married at Warsaw to Miss Frances Marvin, daughter of Peter and Harriet (Shord) Marvin, of Adrian, Michigan, former residents of Warsaw. Mrs. Runyan is of English-Scotch ancestry. They have two children—Hattie, a student of the high school at Warsaw, and Carl E. The Captain is an attendant and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and a comrade of the Grand Army Post at Warsaw. He was the first commander of the uniform rank, K. of P., at Warsaw, and held the same until August, 1886, when he was promoted to Assistant Inspector General of the State. He is a member of Forest Lodge and Encampment, I. O. O. F., of the State, and the same in the order of K. of P.

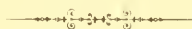
ANSON L. VAN GILDER, a prominent farmer of Harrison Township, is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born October 10, 1843, a son of Reynolds and Martha L. Van Gilder. His paternal ancestors were from Holland. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Hutchison, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was reared in his native State, living with his parents, and assisting his father on the farm when not in school. In the fall of 1869 he went to

Kansas, and lived in Osage County five years, and in 1874 came to Indiana and settled in Kosciusko County on the farm where he now lives, which contains eighty acres of well-improved land. Mr. Van Gilder was married May 7, 1863, to Ella Weiker, daughter of Adam and Mary Weiker, early settlers of Wayne County, Ohio. They have a family of five children—Wayne C., born March 25, 1864; Mary C., August 5, 1865, wife of Henry Ridenour; Hugh M., born September 27, 1867; Lillie V., born April 26, 1872; Ira R., born March 14, 1878. In politics Mr. Van Gilder is a Democrat.

PROFESSOR JOHN LATHROP was born in Penzance, Cornwall, England, October 27, 1841. At the age of ten years he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in the village of Vallet Valley, between Boston and Lowell, Massachusetts. They lived there two years, and in 1853 removed to Indiana, living at Amerieus, Tippecanoe County, and on a farm near Delphi, also at Delphi, until 1861, when our subject entered the Union army as leader of the band in the Ninth Indiana Infantry. He was discharged in August, 1862, by a general order from the war department at Washington, D. C. While in the service he was present at the battles of Greenbrier, West Virginia, Shiloh, and witnessed the evacuation of Corinth, Mississippi. After his discharge he clerked for his father at Delphi until 1869, when he engaged in the grocery, bakery and restaurant business at Delphi. In 1882 he discontinued that occupation and engaged in the clothing business at the same place, becoming associated with James P. Kiely, under the firm name of Lathrop & Kiely. In January, 1882, still retaining his interest in the store

at Delphi, he came to Warsaw. At the early age of seven years he manifested an unusual musical talent, and began learning to play the trombone, which he easily mastered, and at the age of eight years began to play that instrument in a band, in Bradford, England. He has been identified with band music ever since, and as a professor has for years been engaged in band instruction. During 1869 he traveled with a "Hamlin's Wizard Oil" party, as a cornetist, he being an expert on that instrument, and traveled through Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. He has been leader of bands in several places in Indiana, and is now director of the Warsaw Cornet Band. He has a State reputation as a band leader, and has frequently acted as judge at band contests. At the business meeting of the State Musician's Association, consisting of the musicians of the State of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, after its annual session, held at Warsaw in June, 1886, Professor Lathrop was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. The following, taken from the *Indianian*, of Warsaw, expresses the estimation in which he is held as a musician: "At the annual business meeting of the Tri-State Musicians' Association, held at the opera-house in this city on Thursday last, Professor John Lathrop, of Warsaw, was by unanimous vote elected president of the association for the ensuing year. This mark of honor and distinction our community of musicians and citizens regard as a well-earned tribute, as Mr. Lathrop possesses every quality to fit him for the position, being a gentleman of affability and fine address, and a musician of high standing, and we predict under his able management an increased development of interest in the association the coming year. Professor Lathrop has a wide reputation of being one of the finest artists in the country on his

favorite instrument, the cornet, as well as being a thorough instructor and director in all band and orchestra music, having devoted a greater portion of his life to the closest study of the intricate details of developing all that is so grand and beautiful in the arrangement and execution of the productions of the great masters. Our community may well feel a pardonable pride that this compliment has been conferred on one of its citizens, and so well merited." Politically the professor is a Republican, and while a resident of Delphi was a member of the city council, by election, for ten years. In 1868 he was married at Delphi, to Caroline Assion. They have six children — Emma, Joseph, Ada, Emerson, Lillian and Harry. Lulu died in infancy. He is a 32d degree Mason, and belongs to the lodge and chapter at Delphi, the commandery at Warsaw, and consistory at Indianapolis. He is also an encampment Odd Fellow, and belongs to the lodge and encampment at Delphi, and has passed all the chairs in each. He is also a Knight of Pythias and member of the lodge at Warsaw, and has passed the chairs in that order.



ISAAC SMITH, engaged in farming in Van Buren Township, where he has a fine farm of eighty acres, is a native of Ohio, born in Stark County July 3, 1840, a son of Joseph and Mary Smith, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. They were the parents of six children, five of whom yet survive—John, David, William, Mary and Isaac. When about seven or eight years old our subject was brought by his parents to Indiana, they locating in Huntington County, where he spent several years. He subsequently spent some time in Ohio and Iowa. His youth was spent in assisting

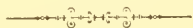
with the work of the farm, and in attending the district schools, where he received a fair education in the common branches. He has always followed farming pursuits, and for many years worked as a farm hand. He was married in Elkhart County, Indiana, April 19, 1862, to Miss Joanna Weybright, a native of that county, born July 22, 1844, a daughter of Martin and Catherine Weybright, the father born in Ohio, and the mother a native of Germany, they being among the early settlers of Elkhart County, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born ten children, eight still living, whose names are as follows—Charles L., who was born May 31, 1863; John M., August 7, 1865; Mary C., July 7, 1869; Levi, May 10, 1872; Joseph, December 24, 1874; David, February 25, 1880; Elizabeth, September 9, 1882, and Samuel, September 9, 1885. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Smith came with his family to Kosciusko County, when he settled on his present farm on section 25, Van Buren Township, and since coming here has met with good success. He has served efficiently as road supervisor. Both he and his wife are members of the German Baptist church, and among the respected citizens of Van Buren Township.

JOHN COOK, farmer and stock-raiser, of Plain Township, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1814. When six months old he was taken by his parents, Asa and Mary Cook, to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, and received a limited education in the schools of that day. His parents had ten children. John and Lovina are all that are living. John was married in Wayne County, Ohio, to Mary A. Robison, a native of Stark

County, Ohio, by whom he had ten children—Emily, deceased; Nancy, wife of James Tenant, of Warsaw; Christie, deceased; William H., Samuel H.; Margaret, deceased; Elmira, wife of George Robison, of Menoquet, Indiana; Charlotte, wife of M. Burkey, of Plain Township; John, and Jane, wife of John Hasp, of Warsaw. Mr. Cook came to Indiana in 1849, and has been a resident of this county ever since. He first settled three and a half miles east of Milford, in Van Buren Township, and lived there about twenty years, then removed to his present farm in Plain Township. He owns ninety acres of well-cultivated land on section 21. He is a successful farmer, a liberal contributor to all good and worthy objects, and is respected by all.

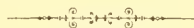
PETER VAIL, a farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 20, 1821. His parents were James and Esther Vail, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. The father was an early settler of Cincinnati, Ohio, having located there in 1799. When eight years of age our subject removed with his parents to Vermillion County, Illinois, where they lived nearly two years, then removed to Montgomery County, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood and received a limited education. In 1842 he hauled wheat to Chicago, 140 miles, and sold it for 56 cents a bushel. Wheat in Indiana sold for 31 cents a bushel, and muslin was 33 cents a yard. January 1, 1843, he went from Montgomery County to Butler County, Ohio, where he got employment in a pork-house at 50 cents a day and boarded himself. During the summer of 1843 he worked on a farm for \$6.50 a month, and

was glad to get that, as times were hard. He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married September 8, 1845, was Burnema Smalley, of Butler County, Ohio. They had two children, both deceased. Mrs. Vail died January 1, 1851, and December 25, 1851, he was married to Isabel Thwarts, of Shelby County, Ohio. They have six children—Jeremiah, Martha, Mary, Robert, James and Ella. Mr. Vail resided in Elkhart County about eleven years, and has been a resident of this county many years. His last wife died October 4, 1876. He owns 113 acres of good land; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was formerly steward, and in politics is a Republican.



AARON ARNOLD, farmer, section 14, Wayne Township, was born in Ohio August 19, 1841. His parents were Henry H. and Martha Arnold. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born June 1, 1817, and settled in Ohio in an early day, and from Ohio moved to Kosciusko County in 1842, and settled in Jackson Township, buying 152 acres of land, on which he lived until his death, which occurred May 8, 1886. The mother still lives on the homestead, and is now about sixty-five years old. They had a family of thirteen children, seven boys and six girls, seven of whom are living—Aaron, Susanna, Noah, Lydia, Sarah, Catherine and Samuel. They have forty grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Aaron Arnold was about eighteen months old when brought by his parents to Kosciusko County, and was here reared and educated. He was married February 22, 1863, to Amanda Isenbarger, daughter of John and Susanna Isenbarger. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have had six children,

five of whom are living—William Harvey, Martha Annah, Charlie Franklin, George Calvin and Jesse Earl. Mr. Arnold owns 164 acres of well-improved land, where he settled in 1882. He is a member of the German Baptist church, to which he is a liberal contributor. He is industrious and energetic, and is one of our very best citizens. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Arnold's father, John Isenbarger, was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, May 10, 1815, and when eighteen years old settled in Clarke County, Ohio, where he married Susanna Shafer, who was born February 5, 1815. In 1857 they moved to Kosciusko County, Indiana, where the wife died March 5, 1864. They had a family of seven children, but three of whom are living—Amanda, William and George. In 1865 Mr. Isenbarger married Catherine Shoemaker, who died August 10, 1886. They had six children, five of whom are living—Noah, Ella, John, Eli and Wailly. Mr. Isenbarger has ten grandchildren. He is still living in Kosciusko County.



ALONZO C. CHANDLER, engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages at Silver Lake, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born at Warsaw in the year 1859. His father, William Chandler, was one of the early settlers of Warsaw, coming from Ashland County, Ohio, as early as 1850, and became a noted coach-maker not only of Warsaw, but of Silver Lake. He is the pioneer coach-maker of Warsaw, and probably made the first wagon ever manufactured in Kosciusko County, he having a shop when Warsaw contained but a few buildings. He was married in Ohio to Miss Rachel Ryland, and of the eight children born to them our subject, Alonzo C.,

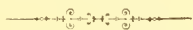
was the youngest. Only three of the family are now living, all being residents of Kosciusko County—Laura, wife of George G. Hoke, a builder, living in Silver Lake; Ona, wife of William Paulus, merchant, and Alonzo C. The latter learned his trade with his father, and when only sixteen years of age commenced business for himself in Silver Lake, being one of the youngest tradesmen in the county. He has been actively engaged in business in the same shop in which he is now located since 1865, with the exception of two years spent as a traveling salesman, and by his persevering energy and industry, combined with good business ability, he has made his trade a success. July 1, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie J. Taylor, daughter of Andrew and Susan W. Taylor, of Sheldon, Indiana, her father being engaged in the wholesale manufacture of wagons, etc., carrying on an extensive factory.

DAVID M. BRUMBAUGH was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 7, 1829, son of Jacob and Susanna Brumbaugh. His education was obtained in the subscription schools of that day, he having attended three terms during the winter and worked on his father's farm the remainder of the time. September 16, 1849, when only twenty years of age, he was married to Miss Susan Kellar, of Jackson Township, Elkhart County. He has a fine farm of ninety-six acres, all in a good state of cultivation. He was elected to the office of supervisor, and served three terms. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 418. Mr. and Mrs. Brumbaugh have had ten children, eight are living—Martin, Elizabeth C.,

who married John Brown, of Elkhart County, Milton, who married Elizabeth Clover, of Jefferson Township, Etta, Taze, Chloe, Emma and Frank. Their second child and Lovina, the youngest, are deceased.

THOMAS DECHER is a native of Seneca County, Ohio, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Bleehley) Decher, the father being of Holland descent, the mother a native of Ireland. The mother died in 1847, and for his second wife the father married Eliza Earl, by whom he had six children—Ellen, Elizabeth, Ida, Belle, George and Lewis. By his first marriage he had six children—William H. married Mary Poulston; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; James married Sarah Pontius; Mary A., wife of Cyrus Williams; Isaac, married and living in Seneca County, Ohio, and Clarinda, wife of Jacob K. Miller, the first four mentioned being residents of Kosciusko County. The father immigrated with his family to St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1863, and later went to Leesburgh, Indiana. He is now a resident of Goshen, Indiana. Thomas Decher, our subject, spent his youth in his native State, and there learned the cooper's trade, which he has made the principal avocation of his life. He accompanied his father to Michigan in 1863, and while in that State was engaged in the milling business. In 1862 he married Miss Nancy G. Miller, a daughter of Leonard Miller, and to this union were born seven children—Retta, Margaret, James, Austin, Nellie, Jennie and Maude. Mrs. Decher died December 22, 1881, since which time his daughter Retta has acted in the capacity of housekeeper. She is the wife of Henry Bloon, a native of Germany. Mr. Decher came to Kosciusko County, Indiana,

and the first three years was engaged in coopering in Wayne Township, when he came to Clay Township and followed farming. Six years after coming to Clay Township he purchased his present farm, erected a fine substantial brick residence, and also built a shop, and has since devoted his time to farming and coopering, and is numbered among the most enterprising men of his neighborhood, as can easily be seen by his success in business and the fine improvements upon his farm. He is assisted in his coopering business by two of his sons, his son-in-law and Charles Colbert, and his trade per annum averages 6,000 barrels. He was one of the original three members of Claypool Lodge, No. 715, I. O. O. F., and for a number of years one of its trustees.



JOHN ELDER, or "Uncle John," as he is familiarly known,—and it is safe to say that two-thirds of the people of this county know him,—was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1811. His father was a thrifty farmer of German ancestry, and early instilled into the minds of his children, both by precept and example, the necessity of practicing industry and economy. John was a willing listener and an apt scholar, as the result of his life has proved. His early days were passed, until he became of age, attending to the labors of the farm at home during the summer-time, and, until he left Pennsylvania, three months of each winter at school. When he was eighteen years of age, his father, with his family, removed to Richland County, Ohio. Here a new field opened before him. That now populous and well-tilled county was then a wilderness to a great extent, and it occupied all the time of the stout hearts and strong arms that had

penetrated into it to clear the land sufficiently to enable them to raise enough of the necessities of life on which to live. John remained with his father until he was twenty-one years old, assisting him in all his labors. October 18, 1832, he was married to Miss Catherine Poorman, who for nearly half a century was a helpmeet indeed, and put to shame, as far as work is concerned, a large majority of the girls of to-day. That noble wife and mother is now deceased. In the spring of 1833 they moved upon a tract of land that he had purchased, and commenced life for themselves. In the spring of 1845, having cleared up a good farm, but being cramped for room, Mr. Elder sold out and removed to this county, and purchased 160 acres of land about two and a half miles east of Warsaw. He has since added 160 acres more to the original purchase, so that he now has 320 acres, all lying together. Mr. Elder has for years been a zealous member of the Dunkard church. He has been connected with the Kosciusko County Agricultural Society from its formation to the present day, having been president of the society two years during that time. He is a man of great determination of mind, of sound judgment, and of unimpeachable integrity; in short, one of the very best citizens in this county, and one whose place it will be hard to fill. John and Mary Elder were the parents of our subject. His paternal grandmother was captured by Indians who cooperated with the British during the Revolutionary war, and would have been put to death by them had not the British interceded in her behalf on account of her being an English woman. Twelve children were born to the parents of "Uncle John," of whom three survive—Margaret, of Ohio, Elizabeth, of Noble County, Indiana, and John. The deceased are—William, Robert, Catherine, Sarah, George, Mary, Sophie,

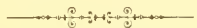
Sammel and Isabel. Mr. Elder's first wife, Catherine Poorman, was a native of Pennsylvania. They had seven children, four of whom are living—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Walford, William, Henry, and Margaret, wife of William Douglass. Mrs. Elder died in September, 1882, and December 25, 1883, Mr. Elder married Mrs. Sophia Wasser, of Richland County, Ohio. Politically Mr. Elder is a Republican.

EDWARD RYERSON, Jr., editor and proprietor of the *Pierceton Record*, is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born in Pierceton, November, 4, 1863, the only son of E. J. Ryerson, who is still living at Pierceton. Edward Ryerson was reared in Pierceton, and was educated in the schools of that place. After leaving school he was engaged for a time in assisting his father in his lumber trade, and general business in Pierceton, and in 1882 he entered the office of the *Pierceton Independent*, where he began learning the "Art Preservative." In August, 1886, he became associated with Hiram F. Smith, and together they commenced the publication of the *Pierceton Record*, which, under their excellent management, is bound to succeed, both being energetic and enterprising business men, and well qualified for the positions they occupy.

WILLIAM W. NYCE, farmer, section 33, Turkey Creek Township, was born in Ligonier, Noble County, Indiana, September 4, 1838. He lived in his native town until he was three or four years old, when his parents moved to White County, living there eleven years, thence to

this county, settling in Tippecanoe Township. One year later the family moved to Turkey Creek Township, where our subject has since resided, with the exception of one year spent in the army. He was reared on a farm, although his father was a carpenter by trade. His father, John Nyce, was born in Ohio in 1808. He was married in Noble County, this State, and died June 16, 1881. He is buried in Concord cemetery, Van Buren Township. His mother, Matilda (Wilmonth) Nyce, was born in Ohio, and was a year younger than her husband. She died in Noble County when her son William was two years old, and is buried in the Ligonier cemetery. After her death the father married again, his second wife being Isabel Dunlap, who was born in Ohio, and was about two years older than her husband. William's father and mother had four children—Jacob F., Catherine, William and Mary A., wife of John Noel. By his father's last marriage there was one child—Martha, who became the wife of William Stevenson, and died in 1858. She is buried in the Stevenson cemetery, Van Buren Township. Mr. Nyce was married May 30, 1860, to Miss Sarah E. Robison, who was born in Tippecanoe Township, this county, in April, 1839. She died April 1, 1864, leaving one child—Eva F., born January 1, 1864, and died in July, 1865. July 7, 1867, Mr. Nyce married Miss Lonisa B. Hervey, born in Lagrange County, Indiana, October 15, 1839. Her parents, Willard and Louisa B. (Crosby) Hervey, were natives of Massachusetts. Her mother is deceased and the father lives on eighty acres west of Mr. Nyce. He has married a second time, his wife being Sabrina C. Crosby, a sister of his former wife. Mr. and Mrs. Nyce have three living children—Emma L., born December 28, 1868; Charles E., born July 4, 1871; Bertha A., born June 22, 1875.

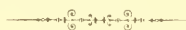
His grandparents, Jacob and ——— Nyce, died in White County, this State. His step-grandmother also died in that county. Politically Mr. Nyce is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the United Brethren church. During the late war he was drafted, but hired a substitute, paying \$333. The second draft occurred in August. He went in September, 1864, as a member of Company B, Thirteenth Indiana Infantry, and was with his regiment at the first attempt to capture Fort Fisher, but he was soon after sent to the hospital at Bermuda. The regiment was in North Carolina until Johnston surrendered. Mr. Nyce was in no regular battle, but participated in several skirmishes. He was discharged September 5, 1865, and returned home, where he has since been engaged in farming.



GEORGE K. BAIRD, farmer, section 7, Turkey Creek Township, owns 123 acres of land, a part of which lies in Van Buren Township. He was born in Clarke County, Ohio, August 27, 1827, and when he was eleven or twelve years old he came here with his parents and ten children (including himself), the family settling on the farm now owned by George K. His father, John Baird, was born in Kentucky, and when a boy his parents removed to Clarke County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. When they came to this county the father bought a farm of James Lelser, who had entered it from the Government. There was a small log cabin on the place, sixteen feet square, and an acre or two cleared. Here the father commenced to make a home for his family in the wilderness, and here he died, September 9, 1863, and is buried in Syracuse. He was of a very jovial disposition, and

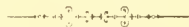
fond of playing practical jokes. The first of April, one year, he ran hastily to the room of his son George, and told him that there were some wild geese on the pond over yonder. George was surprised, but hurriedly got his gun and started for the geese. Of course he found none. He reported his failure to his father, who coolly remarked that it was the 1st of April. At another time he called to tell him (George) that there was an owl catching his chickens, and ran to get George's gun to shoot it, saying, "I am a better shot than you." George had placed a pail on the gate-post near the hen-house. The father took aim and the bullet pierced the pail through the center. They both ran up to it, and as soon as the father saw the pail he said, "It is the 1st of April." George's mother, Catherine (Kirkpatrick) Baird, was born in Ohio, and died the last of November, 1854, and is buried at Syracuse, beside the father. She was about fifty-six years of age. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and died clinging to the cross. George was married July 22, 1852, to Sarah Jane Mackey, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, February 27, 1828, and was about five years of age when her parents brought her to this county, settling in Van Buren Township. Their first winter in Indiana was spent in Elkhart County. The family settled on land that the father entered from the Government, and where he lived and died. Her parents were William and Sarah (Anderson) Mackey. The father was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1787, where he passed his early life and where he was married. He went to Greene County, Ohio, when he was twenty-eight years old, and lived there until he came to Indiana. The mother was born in 1790, and died January 11, 1879. Her father's family were among the first settlers of Van Buren Township. Tur-

key Creek ran through their farm, which is now owned by Benjamin Hoover. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and died in the Christian faith. There were nine children in her father's family—James A., Maria, John J., Robert D., Rachel, Arthur, Rebecca A., Mrs. Baird and Joseph. Robert, Rachel, Arthur, Mrs. Baird and Joseph are all that are living. The following are the children of the parents of Mr. Baird—Sarah, William W., John K., Margaret W., George K., Dorothea M., James M., Thomas, Martha A., Mary A. and Minerva. George and Dorothea are all that are living. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have two children—Jennetta, born July 3, 1857, wife of William C. Holbrook, and living in Chicago, and Emma J., born September 23, 1859, and is the wife of Rudolph Wilkinson, and living in Turkey Creek Township. Mr. Baird's grandfather, William Baird, was probably born in Kentucky, and he died in Clarke County, Ohio. His grandmother Kirkpatrick died in Van Buren Township in an early day. The Bairds are German and Scotch, and the Mackeys are of Irish descent.



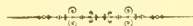
ENOCH HOOVER, one of the old settlers of Kosciusko County, was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 2, 1831, son of Jacob and Susan Hoover, the father born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the mother a native of Stark County, Ohio. The father is now deceased. He had been twice married, and was the father of nine children, of whom seven yet survive—Betsy, Catherine, Enoch, Elias, Annie, Mary and Reuben. Enoch Hoover grew to manhood in his native State, and received the rudiments of an education in the schools of his district. In his twenty-first

year he immigrated with his parents to Kosciusko County, Indiana, they settling in the woods of Van Buren Township, where they endured many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Enoch Hoover was united in marriage March 26, 1856, to Miss Harriet Tom, a daughter of John Tom, an early settler of Van Buren Township. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoover five are living—Hauman D., Mary, wife of Charles Matthews; John, Ida, wife of Emanuel Deeter, and Myrtle. Mr. Hoover has made farming the principal avocation of his life, and in his agricultural pursuits has met with excellent success, and is one of the self-made men of Kosciusko County. He began life a poor boy, but by industry, frugality and good management he has secured a competency for his declining years. He is now the owner of 400 acres, having one of the best improved farms in Van Buren Township. He is a public-spirited citizen, and contributes liberally of his means to all worthy objects. Both he and his wife are active members of the German Baptist church, he being one of the trustees of Pleasant View chapel. In his political views he is a Democrat. He has served his township as road supervisor, giving satisfaction to his constituents.



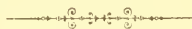
LEWIS TRISH, deceased, was a native of Germany, born March 30, 1829. His parents, Lewis and Elizabeth (Fetters) Trish, immigrated to the United States in 1832, and settled at York, Pennsylvania, where our subject was reared to manhood. In his youth he learned the trade of carriage-making with his father, that being the trade followed by the Trish family for many generations back. Upon reaching his majority

Mr. Trish settled at Goshen, Indiana. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Missouri, locating in the vicinity of Osceola, where he carried on a general country store. In 1856 he came to Warsaw, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages. He was successful in business, and accumulated a valuable property at Warsaw. He was married at Goshen to Julia Ann Lose, a native of Hamburg, Germany, October 10, 1854. She came to the United States the spring previous to her marriage. They had four children—John L. and Fred compose the firm of Trish Brothers; Mrs. Henrietta Willke, wife of Professor Willke, of LaGrove, Wabash County, Indiana, and Jemima, who is unmarried and living with her mother at Warsaw. Mrs. Trish is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Warsaw. She united with this church in 1868. She is also a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Warsaw, and is superintendent of the German department of that society for the State of Indiana. Mr. Trish died July 18, 1870, aged forty-two years.



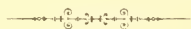
DAVID C. KENSEY, engaged in farming in Clay Township, is one of the self-made men of Kosciusko County, where he is classed among the prosperous and influential citizens, he having been identified with the interests of this county since his twentieth birthday. His parents, Francis A. and Esther (Creamer) Kensey, came from Knox County, Ohio, in 1856, to Kosciusko County, and settled on the old Popham farm. They brought with them a family of ten children—Benjamin, Charles, Catherine M., Sylvester, Henry, Gurley, Andrew, Elizabeth, Lucy J., and David C., our subject, all of whom were born in Ohio, and all yet living,

as are also the parents. Henry volunteered in the service of his country, enlisting in Company I, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served throughout the entire war, and was with General Sherman in his campaign. Sylvester was a member of the same company and regiment, but was discharged on account of disability. Mr. Kensey was married in 1859 to Miss Christiana Scoles, whose death occurred August 23, 1873. For his second wife he married Miss Elsie Greenlee, of Belmont County, Ohio, in 1875, and to this union have been born four children, three of whom are living—Elmer J., Harry M. and Carrie E. Mr. Kensey's first land purchase was his present farm in 1865, on which not a stick had been turned. He felled the logs, and built a log cabin, in which he lived a happy and contented life for many years. He cleared his land acre by acre, till he has almost the entire tract in fine order for cultivation, and the old log cabin is now used as a barn, his present residence being a neat frame cottage, which has recently been erected and which is located on a beautiful site about a mile from Claypool. He began life without capital, and his success in life is due to his industrious habits and persevering energy. He now has a good competency, all being made by fair and honorable dealing, and is one of the most respected citizens of Clay Township.



JOHNN LEWIS TRISH, of the firm of Trish Brothers, dealers in and manufacturers of carriages and wagons, at Warsaw, was born near Osceola, Missouri, July 30, 1855, and in 1856 was brought to this county by his parents, who settled in Warsaw, where he received a high-school education. At the age of eighteen he began

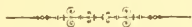
to learn the trade of carriage-making at Warsaw, at which he worked three years, then became associated with his brother Frederick, and engaged in manufacturing wagons and carriages at Warsaw under the firm name of Trish Brothers. June 24, 1885, he was married at Columbia City to Miss Minnie Markwood, daughter of Samuel A. and Mary (Cockley) Markwood, of that city, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio; the former was of German and the latter of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mrs. Trish was educated in the high school at Columbia City, and taught nearly two years in one of the departments of that school, and for three years was principal in two of the ward schools of that city. She is a member of the Lutheran church of Columbia City. Mr. Trish is a prominent Odd Fellow, and belongs to Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, and Hackelman Encampment, No. 37, and has passed all the chairs in each. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, and also a Patriarch Militant, I. O. O. F.



LORENZO D. KELLER, proprietor of saw and planing-mill at Silver Lake, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1841, a son of William and Sophia (Rickel) Keller, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in Lancaster City, and the mother in Butler. Their ten children were born in Ohio, their names being as follows—Catherine, Reuben, Eliza, Elizabeth, Mary, Lorenzo D., Michael, Eve, Emma, and an infant who died unnamed. Lorenzo D. was reared in his native State, and when a young man learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade. On the second call for troops during the war of the Rebellion, he relinquished his fine prospects to become a member of Com-

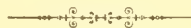
pany K, One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry, with which he took part in many important engagements. He was in Buell's campaign through Kentucky, was on garrison duty at Clarksville, Tennessee, and was with his regiment on the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, protecting the main army. His last service for his country was at Decatur, Alabama, under General Thomas, which was the last battle fought by the Army of the Cumberland. Half of his regiment was captured by Wheeler and Forrest at Athens, Tennessee, and were victims of the boiler explosion of the transport Sultana, loaded with prisoners to be exchanged. Mr. Keller was united in marriage in 1867, to Miss Helen M. Mattoon, at Greenwich, Ohio. Three children—Helena, Clara B. and Mabel S. have been born to this union. After his marriage Mr. Keller located in West Salem, Wayne County, Ohio, and commenced to work at his trade. A year later he removed to Medina County, Ohio, remaining there six years. He then located in Huron County, Ohio, where he resided till coming to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1880. In that year he purchased a saw-mill of F. M. Shipley, and engaged in manufacturing and dealing in lumber, which he has since followed with excellent success. He disposed of this mill and erected a new one near the depot in 1883, which has a capacity of 8,000 feet per day. In 1885 he built his present residence, which is one of the neatest cottages in Silver Lake. In June, 1886, in company with Ira Burk, he bought the planing-mill and pump factory belonging to Jones & Jontz, which he has since operated, and his business now ranks second to none in the manufacturing interests of the village. Mr. Keller met with an unfortunate accident in his saw-mill, which cost him his left arm, but in spite of this he can yet do almost

as much work as most men do who have two arms. He is one of the active and public-spirited citizens of Silver Lake, always taking an interest in every enterprise which he deems of benefit to his township or county, and by his fair and honorable dealings as a business man, he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him.



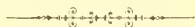
ARCHIBALD KIRKENDALL, one of the oldest living pioneers of Kosciusko County, is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born December 19, 1811, a son of Henry and Elizabeth Kirkendall, his father a native of Virginia, and his mother of Pennsylvania. He was reared in his native State, receiving a rudimentary education in the early subscription schools of Ohio. In 1833 he came to Indiana, and lived in Elkhart County for one year, and then came to Kosciusko County, and for several years worked land as a renter. In 1848 he bought a part of his present farm on section 36, Van Buren Township, and has added to his original purchase, until he now owns a good farm of 138 acres, under a high state of cultivation. He has seen much of pioneer life, and has done much hard work, and endured many hardships, but he has been successful, and is now reaping the benefits of a well-spent life. In addition to his homestead in Van Buren Township, he owns considerable valuable property in Pickaway County, Ohio. He is a self-made man, having to borrow \$5 to get his family from Fort Wayne to Kosciusko County. In politics he is a Democrat. He is an influential man in the township, and has held responsible official positions. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, and honored members of society. Mr. Kirkendall has been three

times married. First in April, 1830, in Ohio, to Ellen Muir, who died in 1833. Their two children are also deceased. His second marriage was with Eunice Nice, and to them were born ten children, five of whom are living—Jacob; John; Lydia, wife of Reuben Hoover, of Kansas; Minerva, wife of Hezekiah Bushong, of Van Buren Township, and Ellen. Mrs. Kirkendall died in April, 1856, and April 12, 1860, Mr. Kirkendall married Mrs. Anne Wilt, daughter of Conrad and Rachel Stiffler, and widow of David Wilt. To them were born three children, two of whom are living—Eliza, wife of Jonathan Hively, of Van Buren Township, and Alice, wife of Henry Defries. To the first marriage of Mrs. Kirkendall were born nine children, six of whom are living—William H., Ellen, Sarah J., George, Mahala and Caroline.



DAVID BAKER, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania, April 22, 1824. When a small child he was taken by his parents, Philip and Catherine Baker, to Knox County, Ohio. When he was three years old his father died. When thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and followed that trade many years. September 15, 1852, he was married in Ohio to Nancy Barr, born November 2, 1827, in Pennsylvania, and daughter of David and Mary Barr. When about two years of age she was taken by her parents to Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Baker had eight children—Angeline, wife of Thomas Cretcher, of Missouri; Oscar, residing at Warsaw; Mary, wife of William Gilliam, of Wayne Township; Henry, of Wayne Township; Charles, residing at Warsaw; Ida, a teacher in the public schools; Mand and Frederick. After his marriage Mr. Baker came to this county, and

settled upon the farm now occupied by his wife and family, in Wayne Township, in 1853, where he died July 1, 1884. He has served as school director, and was a member of the Dunkard church. Mrs. Baker is a member of the same church. He left his family in comfortable circumstances, having a fine farm of eighty acres. He was a kind father, an indulgent husband, and respected by all. He was a self-made man, having very little capital to start with. In his death the community lost one of its most worthy pioneers, of whom it can be truly said that he was an exemplary man.



ISAAC HARTMAN is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Westmoreland County, April 19, 1804, a son of John and Julia (Spindler) Hartman. John Hartman was born in Saxony, coming to America when a young man. He first settled about forty miles from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was married a few years later. He subsequently removed with his wife and two children, Jacob and Betsey, to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and there were born the following children—John, Katy, Henry, Abraham, Susie, Julia A., Isaac and Simon. The parents lived in Pennsylvania till their death. Isaac Hartman, our subject, grew to manhood in his native county, and was there married, May 2, 1826, to Miss Elizabeth Keister, and in the same county their three eldest children, Isaac, Julia A. and Elizabeth, were born, their children Susanna, Simon and Jacob being natives of Richland County, Ohio. Isaac Hartman was a cooper by trade, and for thirty years followed that avocation in Ohio. He came with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1850, and settled on the farm near Burkett which he still

owns and occupies. For several years after coming here he followed his trade, being the pioneer cooper of Seward Township. A log cabin had been erected on his land by John Bybee, of Warsaw, before he settled on it, but no improvements had been made. He cleared and improved the land and brought it under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Hartman has spent a long and useful life in Kosciusko County, and with his estimable wife is reaping the benefits of his years of toil and industry, and are among the most respected and honored pioneers of the county. Mr. Hartman is now in his eighty-third year, and his wife in her seventy-eighth. They are in their sixty-first year of wedlock, and are perhaps the oldest married couple living in the county. They are the great-grandparents of twenty-five children. Mr. Hartman has always been an earnest member of the church, first of the Lutheran, and after coming to Richland County joined the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he belonged for thirty years. In 1878, owing to the long distance to his place of worship, he became a member of the United Brethren church. Mrs. Hartman has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since her girlhood. In an early day members of the Methodist Episcopal church had to meet on the first Saturday of each quarter to register and receive their ticket of admission to the love feast on the following morning, without which the doorkeeper would not allow them to enter. Mr. Hartman still has one of those tickets in his possession. Of their children, Julia Ann married Rev. E. M. Baker, and has five children—William, Isaac N., May E., Russel and John. Elizabeth married William Mullenhour, and the children of this union are—John, Isaac, William, Minor, Edward, Lyman, Amos and Hiram. Susannah has been twice married, her first husband being Lyman Lati-

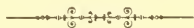
more, by whom she had six children—Lemmel L., Marion, Mary E., Hannah, Nash and Sophia. By her marriage with Christian Sarber she has five children—Nettie, Annie, Julia, Isaac and Simon. Simon Hartman has been twice married. His first wife, Maria Martin, left at her death two children—Lilly and Julietta. He subsequently married Catherine Deardorff, and to this union have been born four children—Ulysses M., Harry H., Charles C. and Freddy B.

COMMODORE CLEMANS, attorney at law, Pierceton, Indiana, is a native of Madison County, Ohio, born near South Solon, December 27, 1837, a son of Thomas M. and Hannah (Round) Clemans, the father a native of Greenbrier County, Virginia, and the mother of Jackson County, Indiana. They were married in Ohio in 1834, the mother having gone with her mother (her father being dead) to that State when seven years of age. They came with their family to Indiana in 1841 and settled on wild land in Tippecanoe Township, Kosciusko County, which the father began to improve, but died in the year 1845. He was in his political views a Jacksonian Democrat. After his death Mrs. Clemans married John Hess. By her first marriage she had five children, of whom the first born, a daughter, died at the age of two years. Commodore is the eldest son; Francis M., who died in Kansas in 1875, was a soldier in the late war, serving during the greater part of the Rebellion; John, engaged in farming in Washington Township, served three years in the war of the Rebellion, and Joseph H. was killed at the battle of Inka, Mississippi, in September, 1862. The mother was formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but later in life

united with the United Brethren church in Turkey Creek Township. Commodore Clemans, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, remaining with his mother till sixteen years of age, and till that time had only attended the district school one term. On leaving home he returned to his native county in Ohio, and attended school for one year, when he returned to Indiana, and spent one year in the high school at Goshen. He then pursued his studies at Warsaw, Kosciusko County, for two years, and subsequently worked as a farm hand until 1861, when he entered the Union Christian College at Merom, Indiana, remaining there nearly two years. In 1863 he began reading law in the office of John F. Caples, at Pierceton, and was admitted to the bar at Warsaw in 1869, when he commenced practicing law at Pierceton. Mr. Clemans was married near Webster, in Kosciusko County, January 2, 1859, to Miss Catharine Garver, a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Mock) Garver, who were early settlers of Kosciusko County. They are the parents of two children—Astor C. and Mrs. Mary Brusingham, of Pierceton. In politics Mr. Clemans is a Democrat. He is one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity, and is a charter member of Acker Lodge, No. 321. A. F. & A. M.

JACOB BRUMBAUGH, deceased, was a resident of section 2, Jefferson Township, and was a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. He was one of the first settlers of the township. January 16, 1828, he was married to Susannah Bowser, and to this union six children were born—John, David M., George, William, Daniel and Calhoun. He immigrated from Ohio to this county and

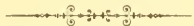
township about the year 1835, where his widow now resides in her eightieth year. When Mr. Brumbaugh came to this township there were no houses, nothing but Indians and wild animals. He entered 240 acres of land, and later purchased 160 acres of partially-improved land, all of which is now well cultivated, making it one of the finest farms in the township. He died August 11, 1854. His son Daniel lives on the farm, and was the second white child born in Jefferson Township. Politically Mr. Brumbaugh was a Republican, as is also his son Daniel. He and his wife were members of the G. B. church, his wife being the only living member who was in the first organized church in Jefferson Township.



CHARLES E. RANTZ, an enterprising citizen of Lake Township, is a native of Wabash County, Indiana, a son of Jacob and Mary (Edwards) Rantz, who came to Indiana from Lyeoming County, Pennsylvania. When our subject was eight years old his mother died, and his father was again married, taking for his second wife Miss Sarah Robinson, by whom he had four children—Mary, Benjamin, and two who are deceased. The children of the first marriage are—Henry, Calvin and Charles. The father made his home in Wabash County from 1837 until his death at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Charles E. Rantz, the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1844. He was reared in Wabash County, and there received the benefits of the common schools. He was one of the brave lads who early volunteered in the service of their country, he enlisting three times before he was accepted. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and took part in the battles of the Wilderness,

Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, and the taking of Richmond. His company was forty strong at the battle of the Wilderness, and after six weeks' continuous fighting but nine remained, our subject being one of the number. His company mustered over 200 men during the term of service, and of these not more than a dozen escaped wounds or death. Mr. Rantz was married October 22, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Herendeen, who was born and reared on the land known as Wells addition to Silver Lake. Her parents, Joshua and Adelia (Owen) Herendeen, had a family of twelve children—Valentine R., Louisa, Sylvania, Rachel, Warren, May, Benton, Preston, Albert, Wesley, Martha and Elmer. Three of the sons are deceased. The remainder of the family, with the exception of Albert, are married. To Mr. and Mrs. Rantz have been born four children—Worthy L., Laura E., Walter A., and Grace, who died at the age of three years. All the children have received good educational advantages, and Worthy has taught school, although at present he is attending school, completing his education. Laura has almost completed her high-school studies. From 1865 till 1872 Mr. Rantz was engaged in farming and raising and dealing in stock. In 1872 he engaged in the mercantile and stock business in company with M. A. Farrell, with whom he was associated until 1875, when he purchased his present farm. He is now a partner in the firm of Hyer, Bybee & Co., who have carried on an extensive stock business for the past eight years, and are now doing the largest business in stock in Kosciusko County. Mr. Rantz shipped the first car-load of stock over the Chicago, Wabash & Michigan Railroad from Silver Lake, also the first car-load of stock over the Eel River Road from Manchester to Columbia City, Indiana. He put in

the first pair of stock scales at Silver Lake, which were owned by him. He is classed among the public-spirited men of Silver Lake, and in every enterprise for the advancement of his township or county he takes an active interest, and has done his share toward building up the business interests of the village of Silver Lake.



GEORGE MIDDLETON was born in Seneca County, Ohio, June 23, 1816. When he was still a child the family removed to Huron County, and lived there until they came to this county in 1834. There were the parents and two children—our subject and his brother Daniel, the two youngest children. The others were married, and remained in Ohio. They afterward followed the parents to Indiana, but returned to Ohio again, as they did not like Indiana Territory. The family first settled in the northern portion of the village of Webster, and purchased forty acres of land from the Government, where the father commenced to make a home by building a log cabin after clearing away the trees and brush. The cabin was 16 x 18 feet. There was no saw-mill in the country, and they rived out the clapboards and used them for doors, made puncheon floors, and had greased paper for window lights. When the family came to this county there were only two families in Tippecanoe Township. These were the families of Benjamin Johnson and Ephraim Morehead, who were brothers-in-law. Both of these men had large families. Mr. Morehead first entered land in Tippecanoe Township, and in 1835 built a saw-mill at the head of Tippecanoe River, at the outlet of Morehead Lake. Two years afterward he built a grist-mill, and run it in connection

with the saw-mill for four or five years, then sold out to Thomas G. Boydston, who died in 1860. This grist-mill had one run of stone to grind wheat and corn, and the bolt that separated the flour from the bran was run by hand power, it being turned by a crank like a grindstone. This bolt was used about two years, and then changed for water power, like the rest of mill machinery. The mill was patronized by settlers twenty miles distant. Mr. Middleton states that there was a great deal of sickness in the country in an early day; there were scarcely well ones enough to take care of the sick. He has lived in this county ever since his arrival, with the exception of two years spent in the army. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and Nineteenth Regiment. He served nine months in the cavalry regiment, then became disabled by the falling of his horse, which broke one of his ribs and injured his shoulder and upper arm so seriously that he was discharged in consequence. In March, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, and served with General Sherman. At Marietta, Georgia, he was detailed for hospital service, and went to Knoxville, Tennessee, and remained there until the close of the war. He was at Knoxville when Lee surrendered, and when Lincoln was assassinated. He was discharged at that place in May, 1865, and returned to his old home, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Middleton was first married in July, 1839, to Lucinda Jay, a native of Ohio. They had two children—Ephraim, who was killed at the battle of Stone River during the late war, being a member of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and Nancy Ann, who is married and lives in Darke County, Ohio. October 15, 1847, Mr. Middleton was married to Barbara Ann Jarrett, who was a native of

Virginia, and came from there to Wayne County, Indiana, with her parents when she was two years old. They lived there seven years, then removed to this county. Her parents, George B. and Elizabeth (Massy) Jarrett, were born, reared and married in Virginia, and both died in this county. The father died in 1884, aged about sixty-nine years, and is buried in the Webster cemetery. The mother died in 1883, aged about seventy years, and is also buried at Webster. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton have had twelve children, six of whom are deceased. The living are—Eliza, Emma, Sylvester, Jonas, Luella and Ida. The deceased are—Emeline, George B., Elizabeth, Joseph, Letta and William. The children were all born in Webster. All that are living reside at Webster, and all the deceased are buried there except two, who are buried on the farm, and the one who was killed in the army. He, with two comrades, Holbrook and McLaughlin, lies buried on the battle-field, all three being residents of this county, and all enlisting from this county. Mr. Middleton was formerly an old-line Whig, and afterward a Republican until twelve years ago, when he became independent. His father died in Huron County, Ohio, in 1841, aged sixty-two years. His mother died in 1839, also aged sixty-two years.

JACOB GAULT, farmer and stock-raiser, Harrison Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Dauphin County, near Harrisburg, April 29, 1805, a son of Richard and Catherine Gault, natives also of Pennsylvania, the father of Irish, and the mother of German descent. When he was four years old his parents moved to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and there he was reared. His

early life was spent on a farm, and his educational advantages were limited. Of a family of nine children but two are living—Jacob and Abraham, the latter a resident of Michigan. April 1, 1830, Mr. Gault was married to Sarah Myers, who was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1808, a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Myers. Of fourteen children born to them, but five are living—Mary, wife of John Owen; Hannah Jane, wife of Henry Hallock, of Plymouth, Indiana; Christena, wife of Eugene Lensibough, of Elkhart County, Indiana; Rachel, wife of Charles Snow, of Marshall County, Indiana; and Pierce, of Plymouth. Mr. Gault lived in Ohio until 1861, when he came to Indiana, and for three years lived in Noble County. In 1864 he bought the farm where he now lives in Harrison Township, Kosciusko County, which contains 120 acres of good land. Mr. Gault is one of the representative citizens of his township, and a liberal supporter of all enterprises of public benefit. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHAN M. BRUMBAUGH, farmer, section 6, Van Buren Township, is a native of Elkhart County, Indiana, born January 27, 1835, a son of Conrad and Catherine Brumbaugh, natives of Montgomery County, Ohio. He is the youngest of five children, four of whom are living—Lydia, Eve, Joseph and John M. The parents were of German descent, and moved to Elkhart County in 1832, locating in a wilderness and, like all pioneers, had many hardships and privations to endure. They were members of the Dunkard church. The mother died in 1875, and the father in 1879. They were among the most respected of the pioneers of Elkhart County, and among her representa-

tive citizens. John M. Brumbaugh, our subject, was reared in Elkhart County, receiving a good common-school education. He was reared a farmer, and with the exception of four years, when he was in the grocery business at Milford Junction, has followed that vocation. He came to Kosciusko County in 1880, and settled in Van Buren Township, having bought a part of the James McCloud estate. He owns about fifty-three acres of good land, and is meeting with fair success, his farm being well stocked, and his building improvements comfortable and convenient. Mr. Brumbaugh was married February 25, 1855, to Sarah A. Pefly, of Elkhart County, and to them were born ten children, four of whom are living—Reuben; John D.; Louisa, wife of Peter S. Rhodes; and Sarah A. Mrs. Brumbaugh died March 12, 1875, and September 21, 1875, he married Mary A. Kintigh, a native of Ohio, daughter of Daniel and Lydia Kintigh, who moved to Indiana when she was sixteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Brumbaugh have two children—Noah and Riley. In politics, like his father, Mr. Brumbaugh is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Dunkard church.

LEWIS CLIPP, farmer and stock-raiser, section 11, Jefferson Township, was born in Germany, November 10, 1841, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Grady) Clipp, also natives of Germany. The family immigrated to this country in 1853, and settled in Mahoning County, Ohio, removing to Elkhart County the following year, where he died in May, 1864. Our subject was twelve years of age when he came to this country. He lived in Mahoning County until June, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Ohio Volunteers, serving in that company until

August 27, 1864, when he was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run. He lay in the hospital until November, when he was honorably discharged from the service. In January, 1864, he came to Ohio and re-enlisted in Battery A, First Ohio, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Elkhart County, where he was married to Miss Eliza Clouse, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Jones) Clouse, natives of Pennsylvania, who came from Medina County, Ohio, to Elkhart County. Mr. and Mrs. Clipp have had six children—Mary Elizabeth, Emma, Melvin (deceased), Daniel, Elvira and Lewis Orville. All are living at home. In 1869 Mr. Clipp removed to Van Buren Township, this county, and to Jefferson Township in 1879. He purchased 240 acres of partially improved land, all of which he has improved until it is now in a good state of cultivation. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is one of the representative men of Jefferson Township.

JACOB KIMES, SR., was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1814, son of Peter and Nancy (Leggett) Kimes. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and in 1833 was married to Elizabeth Hensinger. To this union were born eleven children, six of whom survive—George, Jacob, Daniel, John, Susan and Catherine. Mr. Kimes came to this county in 1836, from Ohio, where he had lived about three years previously. He settled on his present farm on section 31, Plain Township, in the old "Menoquet Reserve," having entered 118 acres of land from the Government. His home was a wild forest, which at that time abounded with various species of wild game, and it was no remarkable thing to kill a deer

before breakfast, and have it dressed and prepared for the morning meal. Mr. Kimes killed a deer on the first day of his arrival in the county, and in fact for many years the forest furnished, by his skillful marksmanship, much game and deer, upon which his family in those early pioneer days subsisted. The modern luxuries of beef, pork, etc., were not within the financial grasp of the sturdy, honest pioneer. Mr. Kimes was a great hunter in those days, and his steady and sure aim sounded the death-knell of many a forest fowl and deer, but for the last twenty years, owing to the scarcity of game, his former hunting activity has gradually slackened. He was obliged to go to La Fayette for corn, and to Goshen, which contained the nearest grist-mill, for his flour, and the unpleasant rides which he experienced can only be realized by those who have had a similar trial of traveling over those early corduroy roads and rough trails. He has seen much of pioneer life, and is one of the oldest living settlers of Kosciusko County. His wife died in 1884. He is entirely a self-made man. He commenced farming immediately upon his arrival here, with a pair of three-year-old steers and a wagon, and was somewhat in debt. He now owns 600 acres of excellent land, a monument to his untiring industry and perseverance. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as road supervisor. He was formerly a Whig. He is one of the representative pioneers of Kosciusko County.

Rosburgh, a pioneer of Plain Township. To this union were born three children—Erwin E., Edward and Cora L. Mr. Kimes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Republican. At present he is serving as school director. He owns 116 acres of good land, and is a successful farmer.

WILLIAM WALTER, an active and enterprising business man of Packerton, and a representative citizen of Clay Township, is a native of Huron County, Ohio, being reared and educated in the common schools of his native State. He was married in 1859 to Miss Rosina Schnurr, and of the eight children born to this union, only three are living, named as follows—William A., Alice and Joseph. Mr. Walter owned and operated a distillery in Monroeville, Ohio, for a time, which he sold to his partner, John Lanwehr, in 1861, when he came to Columbia City, Whitley County, Indiana, and was there engaged in the rectifying business for one year. In 1862 he was elected to the office of coroner of Whitley County, serving as such for two years. He was twice elected marshal of Columbia City. From 1862 till 1863 he carried on a grocery in Columbia City, and in the latter year erected a still and engaged in the manufacture of high-wines till 1866. The following year he remodeled his still-house, making extensive additions, and converting it into a brewery, which is to-day known as the Eagle Brewery, and has a capacity of thirty barrels per day. In 1870 he disposed of his brewery, and later embarked in the grocery and saloon business, which he followed most of the time till his removal to Packerton in 1883. He immediately erected a neat two-story hotel, the lot on which the hotel stands being at that time

covered with saw-logs, which he removed. The hotel is well and comfortably furnished, the bed-rooms being neat and cosy and the table being always supplied with the delicacies of the season. This hotel contains the only bar in the village, and in connection with it there is a good livery and feed stable for the accommodation of the traveling public. No finer hotel can be found in a town of the size of Packerton in Northern Indiana, and by his genial and accommodating manners Mr. Walter makes an excellent host. In 1853 Mr. Walter went to California via the Panama route, and in company with his brother and two other men engaged in mining, in which they met with success. They built a large flume across Trinity County, California, which improvement was disposed of to good advantage, and in that State Mr. Walter laid the foundation of his future prosperity.

BENJAMIN LOWE, farmer, section 11, Wayne Township, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 11, 1841. When about twelve years of age he removed with his parents, Elijah and Lucy Lowe, to Miami County, where he was reared and educated. His parents were among the first settlers of that county. They had five children—Joseph, Oliver, Elizabeth, Lucy and Benjamin. March 4, 1875, our subject was married to Annetta Brundige, born November 21, 1841, daughter of Uriah and Adaline Brundige. The mother died when Annetta was two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have four children—Laura, born January 13, 1876; Clyde U., born December 10, 1877; Martha, born March 21, 1879, and Lucy, born March 4, 1881. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Lowe came to this county and settled

upon his present farm, which consists of seventy acres of well-improved land. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

LEWIS DEWART, one of the old pioneers of Kosciusko County, and a prosperous farmer of Van Buren Township, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1826, his parents, Samuel and Margaret Dewart, having been natives of the same State. He was reared in his native State, where he received a fair education, attending the common school and for a short time attended a high school. In June, 1844, he immigrated with his parents to Kosciusko County, Indiana, settling on section 24, on a heavily timbered tract of land, where he grew to manhood, amid pioneer scenes, experiencing many of the privations incident to pioneer life. He was married in Kosciusko County November 30, 1854, to Nancy Brady, and of the seven children born to this union five are living—John, born April 24, 1857; Samuel, born March 1, 1860; James, born March 29, 1862; Sarah E., born June 27, 1864, and Minerva J., born March 5, 1867. Sarah E. married Mathias Warbel, and Minerva is the wife of Charles Rookstool. Mrs. Dewart died in 1869, and in February, 1870, Mr. Dewart married Mrs. Barbara Snodgrass, born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 8, 1840, a daughter of John and Susan Overleese, with whom, when quite young, she came to Elkhart County, Indiana. Her parents had nine children, eight still living—Jane, Phoebe A., Barbara, Minerva J., William, Martha, David and Robert. By his second marriage Mr. Dewart had four children—Robert, born May 7, 1871; Lemuel, October 11, 1873; Salome, October 11, 1876, and one who is deceased. By her mar-

riage with Washington Snodgrass Mrs. Dewart had eight children, only two now living—Emanuel, born in September, 1859, and Susan, born January 29, 1864. Mr. Dewart has been successful in his farming operations, and now has 457 acres of good land. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served his township as school director some fourteen years. He is a public-spirited citizen, and takes an active interest in all enterprises for the good of his township or county. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, of which he is at present serving as circuit steward.

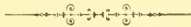
JOHN B. MORFORD was born in Wabash County, Indiana, February 3, 1855, and was there reared to manhood. He was married in March, 1879, to Eva Summers, and they have five children—Walter, Howard, Ina, Cora and Nora. Politically he is a Republican. Messrs. Morford & Summers started their popular meat-market in January, 1886, and are doing a paying business. In May they re-opened the Empire Hotel, which contains eighteen well-fitted rooms for the accommodation of the traveling public. Already the house has a large patronage under their management. They are recognized among Leesburgh's most public-spirited and enterprising citizens.

MARSHAL SUMMERS has been a resident of this county since January 1, 1886, and is a partner of the well-known firm of Morford & Summers, proprietors of the meat-market and the Empire Hotel at Leesburgh. He was born in Shelby County, Indiana, August 5, 1853, son of

Jackson and Rachel M. Summers, the former of whom is deceased. His youth was spent on a farm. January 9, 1879, he was married to Miss Mary Morford, of Wabash County, Indiana. They have one child—Ora E. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

REV. NORMAN B. HEETER is a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, born May 2, 1855. He was reared in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, being educated with a view to entering the ministry. February 9, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Stndebaker, a daughter of Samuel and Louisa Stndebaker, of Jackson Township. They are the parents of one child, Ansey E., who was born May 4, 1885. Mr. Heeter was ordained a minister in the German Baptist church June 19, 1885, he having acted as deacon prior to his ordination. He has for several years been one of Kosciusko County's successful public-school teachers, and as a laborer in the Master's vineyard he is zealous and conscientious, and is active in advancing the interests of the church. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. His father, Ira Heeter, was a native of the State of Ohio, born August 5, 1830, and was a son of John and Ruth Heeter. He was married May 22, 1853, to Mary Cook, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Cook. She was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, coming with her parents to Indiana in 1843, when they settled in Wabash County. Mr. Ira Heeter was a resident of Kosciusko County from 1849 until his death, which occurred in February, 1886. Of his children only one is living, Norman B., our subject. In April, 1876, he settled on section 3, Wayne Township, the

present home of his widow. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat. He was an active worker for the church, being a member of the German Baptist denomination, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality. He was a kind husband and affectionate father, and an upright and honorable man in all his dealings with his fellow citizens. Mrs. Ira Heeter is also a member of the German Baptist church.



ISAAC N. LUCAS, hardware merchant of Packerton, was born on the old homestead farm in Clay Township, Kosciusko County, Indiana, August 5, 1850, a son of Isaac and Catharine Lucas, who were among the first pioneers of Clay Township, the father being a native of Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylvania, she having been brought to Ohio by her parents, Robert and Nancy (Carr) Simison, in an early day. The parents came from Highland County, Ohio, and settled in Clay Township in 1838, in the thick woods, and there erected a pole shanty, which they covered with bark. Only a few trees had been felled previous to their coming, by the Indians, who were still numerous in this neighborhood, which was a favorite hunting ground for the last of the Pottawatomic and Miami tribes. The father was a skilled mechanic, and was of great service to the early settlers. For some time after coming here he worked at the cooper's trade, making barrels for the settlers, while his wife busied herself at her loom, which she had brought from Ohio, set it up in her cabin, and there she plied her shuttle, early and late, weaving cloth and coverlets for the neighbors. She was an artist in this line, and has yet in her possession some elegant specimens of her handiwork. After purchasing his 160-acre

tract the father was left without money, but by hard work and persevering energy, he accumulated a good competency for his old age. His first farming was done on the pioneer farm of Joel Long, one of the first settlers, and a man who aided not only Mr. Lucas, but many other men in that early day, when their land was covered with timber. Isaac, the father, built a hewed-log cabin, which is still standing, and in which a number of his children were born. His first child was born in Ohio, the remainder being natives of Kosciusko County, Indiana. They are as follows—Isabella J., wife of Cyrus E. Conkling; Calvin L., born August 14, 1840, his birth being one of the first in this part of the county; Ezra, born March 2, 1842; Elizabeth, born May 12, 1844; William H., born October 29, 1845; Mary, born December 15, 1847; Isaac N., our subject; Robert S., born November 30, 1857; all of whom received a good common-school education in the schools of this county. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church in Ohio, and although there were hardly a score of people in their neighborhood after coming here, they determined to erect a house of worship. Having no money, Isaac and his wife addressed a letter to the members of his church in Highland County asking for aid, which was sent to the amount of \$100 in cash. The church, which was named Highland, was completed by the aid of other parties, and is still standing. It was dedicated when the only members were Isaac and Catherine Lucas, Jacob and Catherine Hapner, and Nancy and Mary J. Simison, yet it has grown and prospered, and this religious body now worships in a handsome brick structure, which has lately been erected. The death of Isaac Lucas, Sr., occurred March 30, 1865, his wife surviving till February 25, 1869. They left eight children, all of whom

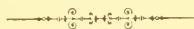
are married except the youngest son, and six are residents of Kosciusko County. Isaac N. Lucas, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and was engaged in farming on the homestead farm till within the last three years. He was united in marriage October 17, 1874, to Miss Annie C. Swank, and of the four children born to them, three are living—Minnie C., Homer A. and Antoinette. Arthur O., the eldest child, is deceased. In 1883 Mr. Lucas removed with his family to Packerton, where he erected a handsome two-story brick residence, the only one yet in the village. On coming to Packerton he engaged in the hardware business, putting in a fine stock, and by energy and industry, and strict attention to his business, he has been prosperous, and has built up a fine trade, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Lucas was active in the erection of the new Presbyterian church, and is one of its first trustees, and is also secretary and treasurer, as well as serving as an elder. He is now the owner of the old church building, which was the home of those devout Christians for so many years.

STEPHEN N. COOK was born in this county April 22, 1845, son of John W. and Ann Cook. He was thoroughly educated in the common branches in the public schools of this county, and for a short time was engaged in teaching. Having studied instrumental and vocal music at the musical conservatory at Fort Wayne, this State, he is considered quite proficient in this fine art, and is accordingly employed in teaching it to some extent. May 25, 1876, he was married to Miss Etta Valentine, daughter of Samuel R. and Letitia Valentine, the latter now deceased. Their

three children are—Carrie G., born March 14, 1877; Clarence O., born September 28, 1878, and William H., born June 6, 1881. Mr. Cook is the owner of ninety-six acres of good land, and resides on section 3, Wayne Township. In his political principles he sympathizes with Republicanism.

WILLIAM JOEL KLINGEL, hotel-keeper of Sidney, Kosciusko County, was born in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, March 6, 1856, the second child of Jacob and Rachel (Phillips) Klingel, the father a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and the mother of Darke County, Ohio. They were married at Eaton, Ohio, in 1851, removing to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1856, when the subject of this sketch was six months old, and settling in Monroe Township. In 1863 they removed to Pierceton, Kosciusko County, Indiana, where they have since made their home. They were the parents of four children, three of whom still survive—Mary, wife of Joseph Orr, of Bourbon, Indiana; William J., our subject, and Allie M., living at home. J. M. died, aged about one year. William J. Klingel was reared in Kosciusko County. At the age of fourteen years he began working for his uncle, Joel Phillips, a farmer of Monroe Township, being employed on the farm during the summer months, and in the winter attending the district schools, where he obtained a fair common-school education. In 1877, on attaining his majority, he apprenticed himself to learn the harness-maker's trade under William Fenton, of Pierceton. After serving his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman in Warsaw and Larwill, Indiana, until 1882. June 29, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa M. Faulk-

ner, born in Monroe Township, Kosciusko County, June 23, 1857, a daughter of Robert N. and Julia A. (King) Faulkner. To this union has been born one son—Charles R., the date of his birth being April 23, 1883. Mrs. Klingel's father is a native of New York State, born January 21, 1822, and her mother was born in Ohio June 6, 1831. In 1882 Mr. Klingel established his harness shop in Sidney, which he carried on till the spring of 1886, when he sold out his business on account of failing health, and has since followed hotel-keeping in Sidney. In politics Mr. Klingel casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He is a member of Packerton Lodge, No. 620, I. O. O. F.



MRS. SEMERAMIS LONG, postmistress at Silver Lake, having spent twenty-one years teaching, assumed the duties of her present office May 11, 1885, and her education and knowledge of business fit her highly for that position. She was united in marriage at her parents' home in Warsaw, Indiana, December 23, 1863, to Moses J. Long, who was a noted attorney of Kosciusko County. He was born in Henry County, Indiana, November 21, 1832, on the farm of his parents, Elisha and Melinda Long. His parents had a family of ten children—Martha, Sarah, Anna, Rhoda, Matilda, Ellen, Joel, Moses, Dicy and Van, all of the sons becoming noted men. The death of his father occurred when Moses was twelve years of age, and in 1846 the family came to Kosciusko County, locating on the Hiram Hall farm, near Leesburgh. The sons acquired a thorough education, and the two youngest were afterward teachers. Moses Long began the study of law with Judge Stanfield, of South Bend, Indiana, and was admitted to

the bar of Kosciusko County in 1857, when he opened an office in Warsaw, with Judge Lowry, of Goshen, as senior partner. His brother Van was later admitted to the bar, and the brothers formed a partnership which lasted many years, and was a noted legal firm of the county, doing an immense practice. This firm was dissolved in 1871, Van Long being elected to the bench. The judicial knowledge of the latter led to his appointment by President Cleveland as Chief Justice of New Mexico in 1885. Moses Long removed with his family to Silver Lake, Indiana, in October, 1877, and took charge of his farm near town, close confinement to business having undermined his health, which gradually failed until his death, which occurred February 12, 1881, leaving a wife and three children, Hattie W., Van and Robert T., to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father. He was a man strong in his convictions of right and wrong, and was equally strong in his advocacy of the one and his antagonism of the other. He never failed to help a friend who came to him for advice or assistance, and many there are who cherish his memory. Mrs. Long, whose name heads this sketch, is a daughter of Robert and Jane Cowen, who were widely known in Kosciusko County in an early day. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in 1810, and were pioneers in the State of Michigan as well as in Kosciusko County. On leaving their native State in 1835, they first located in Leonidas Township, St. Joseph County, Michigan, at which place Robert Cowen and his brother James erected a mill. Indians were very numerous in that locality, and many came to their house and mill to exchange venison, etc., for flour, pork or bread. When they first went to Michigan, no school-houses being in the neighborhood, Mr. Cowen built an addition to his house,

which was used for a long time for church and school purposes. They came to Kosciusko County, Indiana, in 1851, and Mrs. Cowen opened a school at Warsaw. She was a very popular teacher, and at that time had no superior in the county as an instructor and disciplinarian. For twenty-five years she ably conducted a private school, and among her scholars are found many people of note in the county. During the war she was an active member of the Dorcas Society, which sent large quantities of needed supplies to the soldiers, and in every enterprise with which she was connected she was always a leader. Her death, which was a source of universal regret, occurred at her residence at Warsaw, September 27, 1876. Her daughters, Martha and Semeranis, were highly educated both in classics and music, teaching both. Robert Cowen, since the death of his wife, has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Long, and her children, at Silver Lake. He is well remembered in connection with the building of the first Presbyterian church in 1858, which was erected on the lot now occupied by the opera house. By his quiet, exemplary life he has gained the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and although he has passed his three-score years and ten, he is content to wait his time until the Master shall say, "It is enough, come up higher."

GEORGE TINKEY, a prominent agriculturist of Harrison Township, is a native of this county, and was born May 22, 1839. His father was Noah Tinkey, an early settler of Kosciusko County. July 29, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, which was attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps, the Army of the Cumberland. He participated

in the battles of Chickamauga, Nashville, etc. At the first mentioned, September 19, 1863, he received a severe wound in the arm, this being the only casualty happening to him during his military experience, which ended in July, 1865. For fourteen months he was a member of the Second Battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps. On the 29th of September, 1865, he was married to Miss Lueretia J., daughter of Norris and Rebecca Jarrett, who settled in this county in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Tinkey have had three children—Charles M., born February 14, 1870; Oluna, January 21, 1872, and Murlie D., April 28, 1876. Mrs. Tinkey's parents had seven children, three of whom are living—Leander; Alice, wife of Jacob East, and Lueretia J. Mr. Tinkey's farm is unquestionably one of the best improved in the county. He owns 297 acres of land, and is also interested in a mercantile business in Claypool, Indiana. He possesses good business ability. He is a member of the United Brethren church, in which he has served as class-leader and steward. He is also a member of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R. Both himself and intelligent wife are prominent and influential in society. Residence, section 10.

JOHAN P. BUTTERBAUGH, farmer, Plain Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 23, 1838. His parents were Samuel and Catherine Butterbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania. Their surviving children are—John P., Mary, Daniel, Catherine, George, Levi, Noah and Allen. John was brought to this county by his parents when he was an infant, and here he was reared to manhood. He married Elizabeth Roland, a native of Ohio, and they have had seven children, six living—Alice, Mel-

vin, Emma, Catherine, Susan and Arthur B. Mr. Butterbaugh owns ninety-two acres of good farming land. He is a consistent member of the German Baptist church, and is at present officiating as deacon. He has a comfortable home and resides on section 22. Politically he is a Republican.

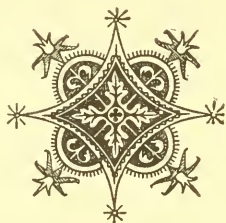
TR A SAMPLE, an active and enterprising agriculturist of Kosciusko County, residing on section 4, Harrison Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Mifflin County, June 21, 1812, a son of William and Betsy (Scott) Sample, the former being of Irish ancestry, and the latter of Scotch descent. His father's brother was a soldier in the war of 1812. In early childhood our subject was taken by his parents to Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and there he was reared to manhood, receiving but a limited education in the schools of that county. He left his native State in his twenty-fourth year for Indiana, and while coming through Ohio he met an old friend, John Wilson, whose family he accompanied to Indiana. He first located in Whitley County, his father coming shortly after, but did not live long after locating in Whitley County. Mr. Sample was married in Kosciusko County, February 20, 1845, to Miss Lucinda Morris, a daughter of Bevan and Mary A. Morris, who were both natives of North Carolina. They were among the first settlers of Kosciusko County, settling in Turkey Creek Township in 1838, where Mr. Morris lived till his death. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sample, of whom four yet survive—Minerva A., wife of Christopher Maggret, of Kosciusko County; Zachary T.; Lenora C., wife of Oliver Miller, and Barbara Ellen, widow of the late Amos Longfellow. Nancy C., Mary

A., and Eliza J. are deceased. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Sample removed from Whitley to Noble County, Indiana, where he resided many years near the Kosciusko County line. He lived almost six years in the State of Iowa, before the war of the Rebellion. In the spring of 1874 he settled on his present farm in Harrison Township, where he has eighty acres of good land well improved. He has seen much of pioneer life, and by a life of energy and industry has accumulated his present fine property. He has been an extensive traveler throughout the Western States and Territories, and is a well informed man on general topics. In politics he casts his suffrage with the Republican party.

ANTHONY M. BURNS, M. D., is a native of Carroll County, Indiana, a son of Anthony and Sarah (Mayer) Burns, who were born, reared and married in Butler County, Ohio, the father being of Scotch and the mother of German ancestry. They were among the first settlers of Carroll County, locating there in 1829, and with their own hands reared their humble log cabin. Their nearest neighbor lived six miles from them. The surrounding country was then principally inhabited by Indians. On coming to that county the father entered 400 acres, and at once began improving his land. He lived to an advanced age, dying August 22, 1882, at the age of eighty-eight years. The mother is yet living, now in her eighty-second year. They reared seven children, all being natives of Carroll County, Indiana, except the eldest daughter. Anthony M. Burns, the subject of this sketch, passed his youth in his native county, receiving excellent educational advantages. He

began studying medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. George P. Wood, of Deer Creek, Carroll County, and after a two years' course of study he matriculated at the Missonri Medical College at St. Louis, graduating from that institution three years later. In 1877 the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania, the oldest institution of its kind in America. Mr. Burns began practicing medicine in Clement, Clinton County, Illinois. In 1876 he returned to Carroll County, Indiana, and from there he removed to La Fontaine, Wabash County. He remained at La Fontaine till his removal to Silver Lake in 1882, where he

has since built up a large and lucrative practice, and by his honorable and upright dealing he has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. Dr. Burns was united in marriage in 1882 to Miss Alma Talmage, and after her death, which occurred the same year, he married in 1884 Miss Lydia Davis, of Chicago. The doctor is one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the village in which he makes his home. He is well skilled in the science of medicine and surgery, yet intends still further to become master of the most intricate of modern surgery by taking a course of lectures at the Polyclinic College at New York.



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GENERAL

HISTORY





KOSCIUSKO CO. COURT HOUSE.

INTRODUCTORY.

IN periods like the present, when, from the increase in population and wealth, from the general diffusion of knowledge, and the invention and use of machinery in all departments of industry, the opinions, habits and pursuits of men are constantly changing, it is not without interest to look backward to the early settlement of the land, and from the simple annals of the intrepid pioneers learn something of what they endured, and trace the changes which have taken place not only in the appearance of the country, but conditions of the people.

Under the illusions of fancy, we are apt to blend the true with the false, to lose sight of the difficulties and dangers encountered and see only the successful issue.

It is true that the majority of the pioneers were unlearned men, yet they were none the less great. It required muscle to fell the giant oak, and men who were able to do this possessed some of the rudiments of a business education, and the few now living are mostly men of wealth and unblemished reputation.

The men who first tried the wilderness

were poor, hardy, strong and hospitable. Their strength made them self-reliant, and their poverty never closed their cabin door. They were fitted by nature to build up a new country, and restless under the conservative influences of old and established communities, they fled from what men call luxuries and securities of civilized life, to try the dangers and discomforts of a new country.

If asked why the exchange was made, in all probability the answer would be, to promote their success in life; but underneath all this was the love of forest life and freedom from conventional restraint. Accustomed to face these privations, the early settler soon learned to regard them as of little moment.

The forests abounded with game, and each owned a trusty rifle. The mills fifty miles away furnished corn meal in abundance, and if some one more fortunate than the rest had money enough to lay in a good supply, he freely exchanged a part with some less fortunate individual for almost anything he had for barter, else it was loaned outright.

Many of the early settlers came without teams; some having not enough goods to make a load would join together, hire a team to bring them while they went ahead to clear a road through the virgin forest to the place intended for a home.

When the pioneers made their *entrée* into

the dense forests of this county a beautiful but discouraging sight was exposed to view. A picture more sublime than that produced by nature's artist can not be imagined. The many beautiful lakes with varied water courses flowing in different directions presented a magnificent view. This, to the seeker of a home which was to be secured by the productions of the country, took from the poetry of nature all its greatest pleasures.

Gazing upon these beauties promised no remuneration; the normal condition of the lands, the inferior facilities for preparing the soil, and the wolf that threatened his door, admonished him that years of toil were in store.

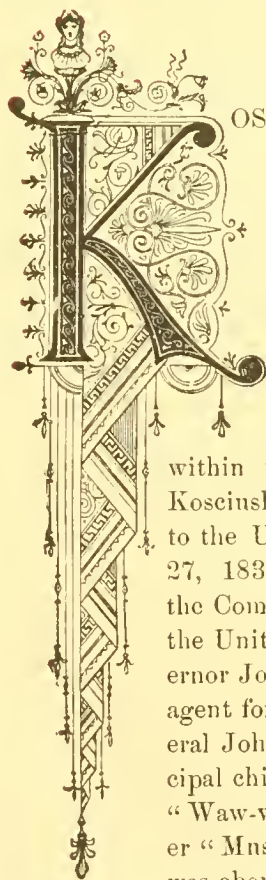
That self-same spirit of determination which had induced him to separate from home and friends, and which had accompanied him upon his perilous and tedious journey to the wilds of Indiana, did not forsake him.

With the ax brought from the land of his nativity he erects a rude cabin for himself and family. The frugal meal of corn bread and venison is eaten with relish. At once he proceeds to fell the trees surrounding his cabin. Day after day the echo of the never-failing ax is heard in the forest. An occasional arrival of a new family who have determined to seek their fortune in these wilds fills his heart with joy. The spring following, all the pioneers of the neighborhood assemble to engage in "log-rolling." When the task is completed at one place, they proceed to another, until all the trees that have fallen victims to the ax are removed. The ground is then as well prepared for seed as is possible. Slowly, but surely, is the work executed. The coming autumn brings the satisfaction of seeing a meager crop of corn, wheat and potatoes, but perhaps enough to last the family through the winter. Thus were the magnificent lands of this county prepared, and to-day we can

scarcely realize that this was once a forest primeval.

In this country those occurrences live only in story. The cabins are one by one being superseded by elegant residences. Some of the first erected yet stand; it seems almost a sacrilege to tear them down; every log, every chink has a history; could they speak they would tell us of toil and privation; the days made sacred by the births of children, or the death of loved ones; of religious services held, when no place of public worship had yet been erected; of the merry-makings, when neighbors for miles around came to see the young bride and groom, and enjoy a wedding dinner skillfully prepared, but which consisted mainly of corn bread, maple syrup, a haunch of venison and roast wild turkey. The clothing, diet and customs of the country have undergone a complete change; indeed, it seems as if a new race had taken possession of the land. Your fathers formed the advance guard of the pioneer army, and the forerunners of an era of prosperity; men who braved the hardships of the forest, and labored year after year to transform it into a fertile region and earn from the kindly earth a livelihood and competence. Some sank down in the struggle and died, their life-work but half completed; some have survived the shock of time, and, in their declining years, enjoy the fruits of their labors, and to tell to younger generations the tale of their trials during the years of pioneer life. To these men we are indebted for the facts which form the basis of both township and county history, by which we are enabled to assign to their proper place the names of those who took an active part in developing this county. To those noble men and women, most of whom are sleeping that dreamless sleep, is this volume respectfully dedicated.

EARLY HISTORY.



KOSCIUSKO COUNTY lies in the northeastern part of Indiana, south twenty-three miles from the Michigan State line, and west forty-five miles from the Ohio State line.

The lands lying within the present limits of Kosciusko County were ceded to the United States October 27, 1832. The President of the Commission, on the part of the United States, was ex-Governor Jonathan Jennings. The agent for the Indians was General John Tipton. The principal chiefs were "Flat-belly," "Waw-wa-esse," and his brother "Mnsquabuck." The treaty was about three miles from the present site of Rochester, in Fulton County, on the south bank of Tippecanoe River, three-quarters of a mile from where the Michigan Road crosses the stream. The treaty was

ratified January 21, 1833. The county boundary was established February 7, 1835, and the county organized in April, 1836.

At the session of the General Assembly of 1834-'35, the boundaries of Kosciusko County were defined and established as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 3, township 34 north, range 4 east, thence east with the line dividing townships 34 and 35, distance twenty-one miles, thence south eighteen miles to the correcting parallel; thence west with said parallel one and three-fourths miles to the northeast corner of township 31, range 7 east, thence south on the east line of townships 31 and 30, range 7 east, nine miles to the southeast corner of section 13, township 30, range 7 east, thence west through the center of said range 30 eighteen miles, thence north three miles, thence west, between townships 30 and 31 three miles, thence north six miles, to the correcting parallel at the northwest corner of section 3, township 31, range 4 east, thence east with said correcting parallel, one and one-fourth miles, to the southwest corner of section 34, township 32, range 4 east, thence through the center of townships 32, 33 and

34, range 4 east, eighteen miles to the place of beginning. Area, 558 square miles; bounds verified by Ellis Kiser, civil engineer for the company. The county is bounded on the north by Elkhart, south by Wabash and Fulton, east by Noble and Whitley, and west by Fulton and Marshall counties. .

This county was named by Hon. John B. Chapman, in honor of Thaddens Kosciusko, a Polish noble, of distinguished family and large estate, and graduate from The French Military School at Versailles. He left his native land, came to America, and offered his services to General Washington in the cause of American freedom. He was assigned by Washington to a position as his Aid-de-camp, and throughout the conflict Kosciusko fought valiantly, and was a warm personal friend of both General Washington and Thomas Jefferson. He returned to Switzerland, and died October 17, 1817, aged sixty-one years.

The county is watered by Tippecanoe River, and numerous lakes which it drains, and by Turkey Creek. The former rises in the northeast, and flows in a southwestern direction to the Wabash River. Turkey Creek rises in Nine-Mile Lake, and leaves the county at the north. Eel River flows through the county for a short distance in the south-eastern corner.

The principal lakes are as follows: Nine-Mile Lake, in the northeast corner, the largest in the county, being five miles long and over two in width. Tippecanoe Lake, Eagle Lake, Little Eagle Lake, Pike Lake, Center Lake (joining Warsaw), Barber's Lake, Hoffman's Lake, Beaver Dam Lake, Silver Lake, Ridinger's Lake, Palestine Lake, Yellow Creek Lake, Walda Lake, Wawbee's Lake (corrupted from Waw-wa-esse). There are also numerous lagoons and small streams. The topography of the county is well adapted to agriculture and horticulture. The climate is peculiarly

pleasant; the heat of summer is modified by the numerous water courses and lakes, and the same modifying influence is found in winter, the more intense cold being absorbed by the water. The railroad facilities secure easy transit to the large cities of the East, West, North and South, and afford equal facilities for shipping to and from those and intermediate points.

Quite a large number of Indians were yet residents of this county when the first settlements were made. Most of the Indian lands had been ceded to the general Government, yet several tribes of the Miami and Pottawatomie nations held tracts in this county.

The villages of the Pottawatomies were along the Tippecanoe River in the center of this county, and their principal tribes were those headed by the noted chieftains, Musqua-buck, Mo-no-quet, Che-cose and Mo-ta.

The village of the former was located upon the present site of Oswego. The second where the village of Monoquet stands, the only one having the name of either of the chieftains. Monoquet was the most important, by reason of its population. The third chief had his village upon the river below Warsaw, while Mo-ta with his band occupied sections 33 and 34, in Prairie, and sections 3 and 4 in Harrison Township. More than half the Indians in 1835 acknowledged allegiance to Mo-no-quet and Musqua-buck. Only two of the principal chiefs of the Miami tribes were residents of this county in 1835, and by a treaty concluded October 23, 1834, Flat-belly and Waw-wa-esse ceded the remainder of the lands that lay in this county to the Government. Waw-wa-esse's village was situated in Van Buren Township near the southeast corner of Wa-bee's Lake, two and one-half miles from Milford. Flat-belly's headquarters were in Noble County near the east line of Kosciusko, and the lands belonging to him

embraced most of the eastern part of Turkey Creek and three and a half sections of the northeast corner of Tippecanoe Townships.

The most important treaty to the people of this county was made October 27, 1832, which was ratified by the President and Senate January 21, 1833, and was the signal for immediate occupation by the whites. The Indians had small reservations, which were made to include their villages.

"To Mus-qua-buck four sections were reserved, including his village and Bone Prairie. To Mo-no-quet, four sections, including his village, and extending south to Warsaw. To Mo-ta, four sections on the river near Atwood. To Benack, eight sections in Kosciusko and Marshall counties. To Mary Ann Benack, three sections on Big Prairie. To Checose, four sections near Warsaw." "December 13, 1834, Mota, with seventeen of his tribe, by special treaty with the United States, ceded four sections to the Government and agreed to remove his tribe west of the Mississippi River by October 27, 1835. The Miami Indians ceded several large tracts situated on the Wabash, Eel and Salamonie rivers to the Government October 23, 1834, in which the thirty-six sections belonging to Flatbelly was included. Seventy-two noted chieftains participated, Flatbelly's name heading the list, and Wa-wa-see's was fourth on the roster. John B. Richardville, a noted chief of St. Mary's River, was the seventy-second and last chief to attach his signature. Chief Monoquet died at his village in the spring of 1836. Half a mile south of his village there was a deep shade and a secluded spot in the woods, and thither from his wigwam the Indians took their dead chief, and performed his funeral rites, after the manner of their tribe. In a crib or pen (about six feet long, four feet wide and four feet high, carried up square, built of round

logs of the size of large rails, top covered with the same material, the long way of the pen north and south), they placed his remains. He was fixed in a sitting posture, with his blanket over his shoulders, his face toward the south, and was held in position by two poles across the inner part of the crib, one of which was under the chin, keeping the head in an upright position, and one lower down preserved the position of his hands. It is believed by those personally acquainted with all the chiefs mentioned, that they were engaged in the Indian war of 1812, and Monoquet himself told W. C. Graves (now deceased) that he was in the battle of Tippecanoe November 7, 1811. All the Indians were under the control of the noted chief Tecumseh. Musquabuck died about the same date as did Monoquet. The Miami chiefs, Waw-wa-esse and Flat-belly, were thought to be brothers. The latter was the owner of a brick house, which was erected for him by the Government, and was situated in the southeast corner of his village. W. C. Graves and Metcalf Beck, the latter a resident of Warsaw, were better acquainted with the Indians than any men ever living in the county. To the latter gentleman we are indebted for many favors. They were both here when the last of the tribes left for the West, and Mr. Beck was an eye-witness of their evident dislike to leave a country which was theirs by inheritance, and which for many years were their favorite hunting grounds. The entire Indian population did not exceed 500 when the whites began their settlements.

Peter Warner, the first white settler south of the prairie lands, built a cabin upon the reservation given Checose near Warsaw. Learning later that he was upon the domain of that chief, he paid him \$600 for a deed to a quarter section, but this sale was declared

void by the Government, and Peter was obliged to enter the land later at \$1.25 per acre.

Dominique Ronssean and Henry Ossem were the first white men living in this county, but they could hardly be denominated settlers, as they were merely Indian traders; neither were the lands then open for settlement.

Rousseau resided at the lower end of Little Prairie, and Ossem on the north side of Bone Prairie. From the fact that when this county was open for settlement many who were in waiting in the nearest organized counties came flocking in—and many of them the same day—makes it impossible to state absolutely who the first actual settler was.

W. B. & I. R. Blain established a store on the north side of Bone Prairie in 1834. They subsequently leased of Levi Lee a tract of ground, and removed their store, thus making it more central in the settlement. Leesburgh was afterward laid out by Levi Lee in 1835, and Blain's store was included in its limits. Among the first actual settlers of whom we have absolute knowledge may be mentioned: John Powell, who settled in Prairie Township March 31, 1833; James H. Bishop, April 3, 1833; William Felkner, of Van Buren Township, March 4, 1833; Thomas and Isaac Moore, with their families, March 4, 1833. The same year came "Elijah Harlan, Samuel Stookey, John Shelly, Charles Ervin, John B. Chapman, Ichabod Colyar and Jacob Kirkendall," all of whom settled in Plain Township. Leesburgh was the nucleus around which quite a thriving settlement was made the first two years in the history of this county, and in Plain Township the first white child was born, Peter, son of John Wimmers, December, 1833. Henry, son of John Ruby, died April 18, 1833, and Malinda Harland the next day. These were the first deaths in the county.

The first religious meeting in the county was held at the cabin of Charles Ervin, in 1834, by Rev. Richard R. Robinson, a circuit preacher of the Methodist faith. From an historical standpoint most of the *first* things of this county originated in and about this village. Samuel Johnston was the first tailor, and Drs. Z. C. Johnson and N. A. Chamberlain were the first physicians, locating in Leesburgh in 1833, and for two years were in partnership.

The Turkey Creek postoffice was established on section 4 in 1834, and in the autumn of 1835 was removed to Leesburgh. Jacob Rannells was appointed postmaster, John Chapman resigning. The first steam flouring-mill was erected in 1857 by David Roundabush.

The first general election was held in Leesburgh April 4, 1836, for the purpose of electing county officers. Samuel Stookey, G. W. Royce, Elisha Bogges, judges; Benjamin Johnson, John G. Woods, clerks. Two hundred and nineteen votes were polled. The officers elect were: S. C. Sample, Circuit Judge; James Comstock and Henry Ward, Associate and Probate Judges; R. H. Lansdale, Clerk and Auditor; Arnold L. Fairbrother, Recorder; John Blain, Treasurer; Isaac Kirkendall, Sheriff; Joseph L. Jernegan, Prosecuting Attorney of Circuit Court and Court of Common Pleas; C. D. Lightfoot, Surveyor; T. W. Kirkpatrick, Coroner; William Felkner, David Rippey and William Kelly, County Commissioners. Prior to this date Kosciusko had been attached to Elkhart County for judicial purposes, and was known as Turkey Creek Township.

The first term of court was held in Leesburgh, at the house of Levi Lee, October 31, 1836. The petit jurors for that term were: John R. Blain, Christopher Lightfoot, P. L. Runyan, Charles Sleeper, Matthew D. Springer, John Ervin, Elijah Harlan,

Elijah Miller, Francis Jeffries, Hugh McCoy, Henry Felkner, Aaron M. Perine, Ludlow Nye, Thomas Parks, Enos Willet, Jacob Kirkendall, Samuel Stookey, Joseph Metcalf, Aaron Powell, James Garvin, John Knowles, Richard Mason, Thomas Powers and Mr. Underhill.

The first grand jurors were: John McConnell, Thomas Harper, Sr., John Cook, Andrew Willis, Samuel Crawson, Abner McCourtney, James Wooden, Andrew Edgar, Benjamin Bennett, Samuel Sackett, David Phillips, Samuel Harlan, James Bishop, Peter Warner, Luke Vanarsdale, Richard Gawthrop, Charles Ervin and Benjamin Johnson.

A petition was sent from Leesburgh in December, 1835, to Indianapolis, in care of Hon. E. M. Chamberlain, who was at that time Representative of this district, instructing him to use his endeavors to have the State Legislature detach six miles in width from the southern part of the county, which would have made Leesburgh "the hub." At that date the commissioners had not located the county seat, and this was in anticipation of that event. The petition was sent by mail to Indianapolis, but Leesburgh paid no further attention to the matter, deeming their location and business prospects would carry with them great weight. The petition was read and referred, and that practically ended the matter so far as Leesburgh was concerned, although she joined with Oswego in a bitter fight later to accomplish the same result in favor of Leesburgh.

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT.

It was thought by many that Leesburgh would not only be the county seat, but the coming metropolis of the West. Warsaw had already been surveyed, and the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat decided that Warsaw possessed more advantages, and the records were removed to that place in March, 1837. Court convened in that month at the house of Jacob Lore, from which an adjournment was taken to the court-house, a temporary structure located on lot 101, northeast corner of Center and Indiana streets. The building was a one-story frame, 20 x 30 feet—court-room twenty feet square, and two rooms ten feet square for jury-rooms. The same summer a fire destroyed the building, and a two-story frame was erected on the site of the first during the fall of 1837. The feeling regarding the location of the county seat was intense among both the citizens of Leesburgh and Oswego, and the matter was not settled satisfactorily until 1843.

Hon. John B. Chapin (deceased) was the first postmaster in the territory now embraced within the limits of this county, and held the office at his cabin near Leesburgh, then a part of Elkhart County.

Richard Gawthrop secured a divorce from Sarah, his wife, at the September term of court, 1837, the first divorce granted in the county.

March 24, 1840, George Moon, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, was granted naturalization papers, and was the first foreigner to become a citizen of Kosciusko County.

INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE.



HERE is nothing which so vividly brings back memories of early days as the rendition of incidents illustrating the hardships and in some cases pleasures of pioneer days. The old folks relate with great glee the lack of comfortable surroundings, as well as the need of money necessary to purchase many articles which were almost indispensable. Notwithstanding all this, they lived, prospered, and many of them are

to-day enjoying a competence.

Mrs. Horace Tucker, wife of one of the wealthy men of Franklin Township, says that she "brought with them from Ohio \$2 worth of palm-leaf, which she manufactured into hats, the sale of which entered largely into the purchase of breadstuffs during their first year's residence." Their elegant surroundings makes this seem almost improbable, yet Horace Tucker was a very poor man when he settled in this county.

Samuel Rickel, Esq., had a wife and family, but neither money nor bread. He traded a harness to Rudy Hire for corn, carried it to Goshen to mill, but after it was ground the

good wife had no lard to make the corn bread. She was an expert at willow-basket making, and while Samuel went to mill busied herself in making little baskets, which he carried from cabin to cabin in the thinly populated country, and succeeded in exchanging them for lard enough to last during the winter. Both himself and wife are yet hale, and live in a manner befitting those whose life has been well spent.

In that neighborhood "fulling bees" were common. The good housewife sheared the few sheep possessed, while her husband was busily engaged in clearing ground for planting. She afterward carded with her hands and spun the wool, then with dextrous fingers wove it into cloth, which when completed was ready to be "fulled" or shrunk. Neighbors were invited in for the evening; the roll of cloth having been immersed in soap-suds, was unrolled, and the guests and members of the family were seated on two benches facing each other. A rope was passed around the outside; all were encircled and the rope secured, that it might keep the parties from kicking away from each other. The cloth was slowly passed between the persons, who to some lively song kept time with their feet, kicking the cloth as it was slowly unrolled until the requisite degree of "fullness" was obtained.

The first wedding in Van Buren Township was the grandest affair ever held in this county. All the settlers within twenty miles were invited to be present at the marriage of Miss Adeline Trimble and Fred Summy. The father of the bride determined to make this event one of historical importance, and well did he succeed. A large pound was built to secure the stock of all who came, and guards were placed about the enclosure for further safety.

The ladies of the neighborhood were busily engaged the week prior to the wedding preparing the feast, and on that October day, in 1837, the young couple were married in the presence of fully one hundred people. The ladies looked lovely in gowns of linsey woolsey, and many of the gentlemen were hunting shirts, instead of the conventional "Prince Albert," for sundry reasons; moccasins of their own manufacture encased feet that kept lively time to the merry music later in the evening; it was an occasion of general rejoicing, and the feast lasted all the afternoon and evening, the whole concluding with a dance, enjoyed by both young and old. The "infare" given next day by the father of the groom was a repetition of the preceding festivities, and the affair was related by William Felkner to the historian only a short time ago. Both himself and wife were present, and are perhaps the only couple living who were in attendance. Mr. Felkner is also the only living resident of this county that was present at the Indian treaty near Rochester in 1832.

In 1837 much suffering prevailed, in consequence of eating bread made from wheat grown on the new land, which was known as "sick wheat." Whole families subsisted on roots dug in the woods, wild onions, sassaparilla tea and wild meats, for weeks, during that eventful year.

Some of the more fortunate ones had dried a large number of pumpkins the fall before, and that not to be despised article was considered quite a delicacy. Among this fortunate few was the family of Dr. Isaac Jennings, who nobly stood at his post during that season of desolation and death. He afterward became a member of the General Assembly, and one of the most prominent men of this county.

The doctor's father paid him a visit, but tarried only a short time, remarking when he left that "a continued diet of dried pumpkin pie and sassaparilla tea was too light for him." Some of the early settlers were forced to subsist upon it, however, with the addition of wild game.

The first inquest held in the county was upon the body of an Indian, who was accidentally shot by William Anderson while hunting in Seward Township. The wounded Indian was taken to the cabin of James Garvin, Esq., who took his ante-mortem statement. By sunrise the next morning a number of white men and Indians (among whom was the noted chief Mo-no-qnet), were notified, and early in the forenoon put in an appearance.

After hearing Anderson's testimony, and explaining to the chief what the Indian had told him, Mr. Garvin, then acting-justice of the peace, decided that the cause of death was accidental on the part of Anderson, and that he should give the squaw a "fat hog and sack of corn meal." The decision was in every way satisfactory to the Indians, and especially so to Anderson.

Numerous religious denominations early organized churches in this county, and one, which had a large following for a short time at Oswego, was the "Millerite's." Services were regularly held, and some of the leading citizens of Oswego became infatuated with the doctrine.

The date for the world to come to an end was by them set for June 8, 1843, and so firmly did some of the farmers believe in their approaching transfiguration, that they refused to plant crops, and in some instances gave away property. Dr. Miller and a number of the James' and French families prepared shrouds, and on the morning of June 8 assembled at French's house, donned their robes, and in company with all those who were "firm in the faith," began their song and prayer service at sunrise.

During the forenoon a dark cloud rolled up from the west; the lightning and thunder became terrific, and rain fell in torrents. The people wept, prayed and shouted themselves into a perfect frenzy, and implored divine power to finish speedily the annihilation of this goodly land. During the afternoon the rain ceased, the clouds rolled away, and the bright sun never shone with greater grandeur than on that lovely afternoon in June. This was an unexpected surprise to the "Millerites," and those clad in "ascension robes" pulled them off and started for home to get something to eat.

The failure of the prophecy caused murmuring among the brethren and sisters and the society disbanded. These facts were furnished by Mrs. Lydia Shaffer, whose father, Bolser Hess, went over to Oswego to see the performance.

Isaac Kirkendall was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, January 15, 1787, and, strange as it may seem, never boasted of the grand old State which gave him birth, neither claimed honor from the place of his nativity. He served as sheriff from 1836 to 1840; at the time of his election he was about forty-nine years old, stood six feet high, had one crooked eye, and was entirely bald except a thin fringe of gray hair around the lower and back part of his head. His voice, when ex-

erted, was a loud-sounding, asthmatic treble, and when he called he was generally heard, for he was always in earnest. His home was on the farm with his brother Jacob, on the east side of Little Turkey Creek Prairie, and from thence, passing through Leesburgh, on a large dapple gray horse, might often be seen our first sheriff on his way to Warsaw, the county seat.

Once upon a time Ike made a speech at Leesburgh, prior to his first election, which ran thus:

"GENTLEMEN: I am a candidate for sheriff, and if you elect me, and any of you need hanging while I am in office, I will hang you dead as h—l." He was elected, and, although some of his voters may have deserved it, yet none of them were ever hanged during his term of office.

The first sheriff was not of a literary cast of mind; had a great dislike for letter-writing, and when he did write was very laconic; he used to relate the following: Some time after his settlement in this county, his folks in Ohio used to write to him often, "and tease him like h—l" to write them a letter; he delayed a long time; at length, finding Jake's folks abroad one Sunday, and the noisy children out of the way, he was alone; he drew out the kitchen table, got paper, ink and quill pen, and seated himself to begin. He wrote the name of the county and State, and the year and the month and the day, and then began his letter

"Dear Brother, I am well." Here he came to a stop, and scratched his head to think what next, and recollecting that he lived at Jake's, he put down, "Jake's folks are well." Here he came to another stop, and a longer stop than before; still no words came to his relief, and he ended his letter by saying, "and if you are well, then, by G—d, all's well. Yours truly. I. K."

The brevity of Grant and the profanity of Greeley are both apparent in the sheriff's letter. In politics he was an Old-Line Whig, and afterward a Republican, but never quarreled with men for difference of opinion. He was an efficient officer, faithful friend and kind neighbor; he died of lung disease March 17, 1863, aged seventy-six years.

Van Buren Township was decidedly Democratic in an early day, and in 1846 a great mass-meeting was held at Goshen. Mrs. Lydia Shaffer (then Lydia Hess) drove a team of four of the best horses to be found in the county. The wagon was gayly bedecked with banners, and carried thirty-six young ladies dressed in white. The way Miss Hess handled the team, and the fine singing of the ladies, elicited much applause. Mrs. Shaffer is the only one living in the county of those who were in the wagon on that memorable day.

Solomon Klingerinan was an early settler of Etna Township, and erected a cabin in the dense woods. A terrific wind-storm one night in 1845 blew a large tree across his cabin, which was completely wrecked. Klingerinan was immovably pinned in his bed by the fallen tree, but his wife escaped uninjured, and ran to the cabin of Robert Reed, some distance away, for aid. Mr. Reed returned with her, chopping away the tree, released the prisoner, who was only slightly injured.

Ludlow Creek, which empties into Eagle Lake, near the city of Warsaw, received its name from the following circumstances. Ludlow Nye (afterward sheriff of this county) was one of the early settlers, and when strangers came into the country looking for land, they found in him a thorough and pleasant guide. Nye was acquainted with every trail through the forests, and knew every tract for sale and its price. He, like

many other good fellows, was inclined to bibulous habits, and was pretty well "corned" when a party of land hunters from New York came into the neighborhood one bright June day in 1835. They secured the services of Mr. Nye, and started on foot to look at a tract not far from Warsaw, but in reaching it they were obliged to cross this creek. The water being low at that time, the other members of the party jumped across, but Ludlow, being considerably under the influence of "Thistle Dew," tumbled headlong into the water. He was easily rescued, however, but to this day the stream has borne his name, given it by the exploring party mentioned.

The greatest "boom" Kosciusko County ever experienced was in 1836. Nearly everybody that came had money, and real estate rapidly rose in value. Fairly good quarter sections without any improvements ranged from \$1,000 to \$1,200. The greatest difficulty lay in procuring something to eat. At that time scarcely anything had been grown, and what was raised was of poor quality. Money was plenty, but it would not purchase bread, for bread could not be obtained. In 1838 an epidemic of remittent fever made its appearance, and in some instances whole families died. There was not a cabin in the county which did not contain helpless invalids. Dr. Andrew R. Willis, a "Thompsonian" doctor, and Mrs. John W. Morris, were the only well people in the central part of the county, and their services were required day and night for weeks. Many left as soon as they had sufficiently recovered from their illness, and the prices of real estate declined rapidly. Immigration to the county almost entirely ceased. The news spread far and wide that to locate in Kosciusko County meant almost certain death. Money became scarce, and hardly enough could be

secured to pay taxes. The skins of animals, furs and pelts of mink, raccoon, beaver and muskrat were legal-tender for everything else. J. J. Morris is responsible for the story that John Kimes, a settler with whom many of the older people were acquainted, came into Warsaw one day bringing with him several mink and raccoon skins, hoping to dispose of them and get enough money to pay his tax that amounted to a couple of dollars. Failing in this, he carried them to the treasurer's office, presided over at that time by Mahlon Davis. Kimes stated to him that he was unable to raise the money, and proffered his pelts in payment. Mahlon looked them over, estimated their value, and gave Mr. Kimes his tax receipt, and as there were a few cents due Kimes, gave him as change a "muskrat pelt" to balance the account. This was perfectly satisfactory to both parties. Kimes then adjourned to a grocery and exchanged the pelt for a gallon of whisky, and carried it home to make "bitters" for the family.

Spelling matches in an early day was a favorite pastime in this county, and boys and girls for miles would attend. In 1852 scholars attending the "Ryerson school" issued a challenge to the neighborhood to send in a delegation of "spellers" if they desired to test their merits in that particular line. William J. and J. P. Chaplin (both well-known residents of this county at that time), were among the number that harnessed to a sled five yoke of cattle, each one of which wore a bell. Driving from house to house they selected a number of young men and misses eager to engage in the contest. It is needless to say that this delegation came off victorious and carried away the prize.

The first Fourth of July celebration in the county was held at Warsaw in 1837. It was largely attended by the pioneers, who came

on foot, with ox teams, or in any kind of vehicle that could be secured. It was a regular basket picnic. Roast spring chicken, roast potatoes, corn bread, wild onions, etc., formed the basis of family dinners, while those having cash enough, and who wished to "cut a swell," took dinner at "Loren's Hotel." No band of music was heard, but the notes of the "Star Spangled Banner" floated joyfully upon the air, and the firing of anvils added enthusiasm to the occasion. C. B. Simonson, the first attorney to locate in Warsaw, delivered the oration, which was followed by a speech from Michael Burge an old Revolutionary soldier. Not a score of persons are now living that attended that celebration of our natal day, but they are yet as loyal to the old flag and as cordial in their greeting as when the hand of friendship was given to the new comer fifty-five years ago.

We are indebted to Mrs. Nancy Royce, one of the pioneer ladies who came to this county in 1835, for the following: The people felt very greatly in need of a newspaper, but neither printing press nor material were to be had nearer than Fort Wayne. To overcome this difficulty Dr. Richard Lansdale, the county clerk; Dr. Lupe and Mr. G. W. A. Royce concluded to *write* a paper. Dr. Lupe was editor, Lansdale and Royce acted as managers and occasional contributors. The title page bore the euphonious name *Warsaw Clarion*, and the paper consisted of ten pages of foolscap closely written in distinct script. It was a spiey sheet, but had only one edition, which was read by one family then passed to another, until all the people in the neighborhood had read the local items. For several weeks its appearance was regularly made, and it was a most welcome visitor. It came to an untimely end, however, in this wise: A party of gentlemen while fishing in the lake caught

something which was neither fish nor alligator, neither had any person ever seen anything like it. The editor of the paper wrote quite a spy article regarding the strange catch, which greatly incensed one of the parties, who declared his intention of "paralyzing" the whole concern, editors and all. Thinking that what was intended only as a joke should be better received even by the victims, the trio concluded to retire the "Clarion," as it had well fulfilled its mission.

John Kimes, mentioned elsewhere, was one of the most jolly fellows alive, and was also noted as a hunter. Returning one evening after a long and somewhat unsuccessful hunt (having only captured two ducks), he met Robert Graves, another well-known man of early days, who proposed to play a "game of enchre" to see which man should have the ducks. Finding a convenient log, they sat down and the game commenced. Kimes lost steadily until his opponent only had to score another point to secure the game. At this juncture it suddenly flashed upon the mind of Kimes that Graves had risked nothing against his ducks. Jumping up and shouldering his game, Kimes remarked that he "had often been accused of being a d—d fool, and he now intended to retrieve his reputation." The "game", supper failed to come off at the Graves residence, as was expected by the almost winner.

David Rondebush, ex-County Commissioner of Plain Township, related jocosely how his first pair of shoes was obtained. His father, George Rondebush, in an early day operated a tannery near Leesburgh. The spoiled hides were made into shoes by a cobbler employed for that purpose. On Saturday noon the latter gentleman always returned home (as he lived several miles away), and the shop was locked up until his arrival the following Monday. David was a lad twelve

years of age and had for some time taken great interest in watching the cobbler "fit up a shoe," and feeling concerned about the unusual development of his pedal extremities, which it seemed to him were of unusual size for a lad of his years, he determined to do for himself what his father had disregarded, to encase them in a pair of new shoes. The desire was father to the action, and raising the window he crept inside, and in a couple of hours had fashioned something which, considering his years and that this was his "maiden effort," very nearly resembled a pair of cowhide shoes. Putting them upon his feet, David walked about the horse-pasture to allow his nerves to become settled and accustomed his feet to their new attire before facing his paternal ancestor, when that worthy espied the youth and called him to account. Upon being questioned, David owned up that he felt entitled to a pair of shoes, and hardly thought it was an extravagance since the leather was manufactured at home and he had made them himself. This conciliated his father, who compromised by having him learn the trade and do shoemaking for the family from that date.

Eli Summy was a practical joker, and his penchant for such business never deserted him. He was an acknowledged leader in everything which promised a bit of sport at the expense of some one else, and a couple of incidents will illustrate his character in this regard, and will be remembered by many readers of this history. While a resident of Leesburgh, he, in company with John Guy, perpetrated the following upon an unsuspecting clerk who had been reared, and until that date had lived in Fort Wayne. The fellow had gone to Leesburgh to do some insurance business, and hearing Summy relate so many tales of his success in hunting, begged the privilege of accompanying him

the next time he went out. Summy acquiesced and promised him some rare sport at "sniping" the next day. The trio started in the afternoon, Summy having previously secured a large bag, and matured his plans. Near the village was a large marsh that narrowed to a small neck in one place. Here they stationed the insurance man with the bag, telling him to hold the mouth wide open while they went above the marsh and drove a covey of snipe into it. As soon as they were out of his sight, both made tracks for home, leaving the stranger anxiously awaiting his game. Bravely he watched until darkness came on, yet not a snipe had he "bagged." To increase his vexation, he became bewildered and for some time was lost in the marsh. When he reached home a pitiable sight was presented, his clothes being almost ruined with mud and water. Summy told Mr. and Mrs. Rondebush about the fun they had on the previous afternoon, and while yet talking the stranger knocked at the door. Mrs. R. invited him to enter, but no sooner was he seated than Eli began telling again the adventure recently engaged in. When he had finished she berated him soundly for his actions in thus imposing upon a stranger, to all of which Summy quietly listened. Leaning toward the strange gentleman, Summy whispered in his ear, "Pay no attention to what she said, as she is somewhat looney." The real joke came out when, after they had quitted the house, the stranger said, "Poor woman; she is such a nice lady. Do they entertain hopes for her recovery? 'Tis a sad, sad thing to be so crazy."

About the time that wholesale firms began to start men upon the road, and before railroads had given such an impetus to trade, Eli Summy removed to Warsaw and was employed by Chapman Bros., dealers in hardware. Warsaw at that time had no railroad,

and but very few commercial men had visited the village, her merchants being in the habit semi-annually of visiting the Eastern cities and making purchases.

One evening late in the autumn a gentleman representing a Toledo hardware firm drove up to Jo Popham's hotel and ordered his horse taken care of. The drummer inquired for a hardware store, and was directed to Chapman's.

Entering the store, he was met by the obliging Summy, who, after learning the gentleman's business, informed him that the senior proprietor was in the rear, but that his deafness would necessitate an effort upon the part of the commercial man to make himself heard. William Chapman was not only a mild-mannered man, but could hear as distinctly as any person. He was somewhat surprised when the gentleman opened up his "grip," and at the top of his voice gave the prices of different articles of merchandise.

The vociferous language of the drummer attracted quite a large crowd, among whom was Popham, the landlord; taking in the situation at a glance, he took the traveler by the arm, and asking him to step outside, explained that some one had "sold him" in the store, as Mr. Chapman was not deaf. Entering the room, the mistake was explained and Summy acknowledged himself the instigator.

Mounting his sulky the next morning, the drummer started for Leesburgh, but noted another hardware sign as he drove along the street. Not wishing to miss any one in his line, he stopped his horse and alighted. The store was owned by Isaae Whitehead, a worthy man, but extremely hard of hearing. Whitehead was sweeping the room when the salesman walked in and introduced himself. Not understanding the name, the proprietor put his hand to his ear, as is the habit of those

whose hearing is imperfect, and answered, "Hey!" "Go to h—l," vociferated the salesman, who turned on his heel and hurriedly mounting his sulky drove out of the village, imagining that Whitehead had heard of the evening performance and was "gnying" him still further. A future visit acquainted the salesman with the latter mistake, and none more heartily enjoyed the joke than himself.

John Brower was a bachelor who in 1838 resided in a shanty standing inside the present limits of North Webster. He was a noted bee-hunter, and shipped the first cargo of honey and beeswax that ever left the county, in the autumn of that year.

Felling a large poplar tree on the banks of the Tippecanoe River, he hollowed it out and launched it below Ephraim Muirhead's mill. George Middleton, yet a resident of Webster, earted with his oxen two barrels of honey and one of beeswax, and helping launch the "dug-out," loaded her, and Brower safely made the journey down the river to LaFayette, where he disposed of his honey to good advantage.

Old Dr. Burt, a pioneer physician of Oswego, was noted for eccentricity, as well as his inability in diagnosing certain forms of disease. One day he came rapidly down the road, and hitching his horse in front of one of the log cabins near Webster, went inside to see his patient. Thomas K. Warner had noted his rapid ride, and as the doctor passed him on his return home, Mr. Warner hailed him, desiring to ascertain the nature of the malady from which his neighbor's daughter was suffering. "Very ill, very ill indeed," said the doctor, and was moving on, hoping to escape further questioning. "Hold on, doctor, what is the matter," quoth Warner. "What is her disease?" "Homeliness, my dear sir," said the pill man, "and if it strikes in, she is as dead as a door nail; there

is a great deal of it in the country at present."

As the lady afterward recovered and married, the disease probably failed to "strike in."

The first load of wheat ever marketed from Tippecanoe Township was raised by Henry Warner in 1839. It was threshed by "tramping it" with horses, and the grain was cleaned in the primitive way, by fastening one end of a wagon cover to the side of the log barn, and by a man taking hold of the other end and giving it such a shaking as is usually done in dusting carpets, the chaff was blown from the grain. It was a tedious process, but there was no other way of cleaning it. Thomas K. Warner, with a six-horse team, hauled this wheat to Michigan City, the journey occupying a whole week. The wheat brought 60 cents per bushel, and with the proceeds and other money he purchased eight barrels of salt at \$10 per barrel. The market price of wheat at that time, in this county, was only 30 cents per bushel.

When William Williams, who afterward served this district two terms in Congress, was a young man, he was a wild, happy-go-lucky, free and easy fellow, everybody's friend, and an especial favorite of the girl whom he afterward married. Her sisters thought William not the proper kind of a man to court their sister Eliza, and tried in every way to prevent his coming, hoping to break off the match which it was evident would soon be consummated. Their cabin door in Harrison Township had no lock, but anticipating his coming, the elder sisters "pulled in the latch string" as evidence that no one was at home. William arrived as per appointment, knocked at the door, once, twice, thrice, before his girl came to the door. Opening it, she noticed what had been done: she apologized by saying: "Mr. Williams, my sisters have done this, come in,

you are welcomed heartily by myself." William went in, and ere long carried Eliza J. Young from the old cabin, theirs being the first marriage celebrated in the township. His life of honor and usefulness has long ago dispelled in the minds of his wife's people their fears of his inability to support a wife, and the story was told by Thomas K. Warner to a party of friends, among whom was Congressman Williams himself, and none better enjoyed it.

William D. Wood, the county treasurer-elect, purchased the first organ ever brought

to Leesburgh. The first melodeon was the property of David Hattell, a musician well known to early Leesburgh people. A concert was advertised at one time to be given by a blind man at the Methodist Episcopal church, and the only instrument in the village was the old melodeon, whose usefulness had long since ceased. The blind man being an expert at repairing instruments, gave it an overhauling in the evening, and although he could not see anything, Hattell patiently held a candle for an hour, forgetting the misfortune of the operator.





MILITARY HISTORY.

THE election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, November 6, 1860, was the signal for the bursting forth of the volcano which had slumbered many months, and which the country had hoped would die out without a general conflagration.

This country did not believe that the States which claimed the right of peaceable secession from the union would proceed to extremities. In the supposition that such might be the case, men's minds became confused and the thoughts of what ought to be done under the circumstances had not taken tangible shape. The air was full of rumors; anxieties, fears and discordant counsels everywhere prevailed. The few, by intuition, comprehended the great calamity threatening the nation, but time was required to develop its magnitude and create a common sentiment.

The successive stages in the great drama tended to arouse a commotion over the entire

country, and to bring men together to consult as to the common welfare. The secession of South Carolina was the tocsin which brought men together for thought—the shot at Fort Sumter urged them to action. Koseinsko County was not lacking in patriotism, as shown by the number of her gallant sons who participated in the war of the Rebellion.

At the first call for troops a ready response was made, the roll of honor belonging to Corporal George A. Bashford, the first soldier to enlist from this county, April 20, 1861; Ambrose G. Beirce, Isaac Barr, John Finton, William H. Henry and Martin L. Stewart, all of whom enlisted in Company E, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, except Bierce, who became a member of Company C, of the same regiment.

THE NINTH REGIMENT

was mustered into service at Indianapolis April 25, 1861, Robert H. Milroy, Colonel. This was the first regiment leaving the State for Western Virginia, leaving Indianapolis May 29, and June 3 participating in the surprise of the rebel camp at Grafton. The Ninth Regiment was reorganized at LaPorte

August 27 for a three years' term and re-enlisted as a veteran regiment December 12, 1863.

The regiment participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and took a prominent part in the Atlanta campaign.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT

was reorganized after its three-months' service, August 31, 1861, with Lewis Wallace as Colonel. His promotion to Brigadier-General placed Lieutenant-Colonel George F. McGinnis as Colonel. He was promoted and Daniel McAuley succeeded him. The Eleventh was engaged in the battles of Champion Hill, where 167 men were killed, wounded and missing; throughout the siege of Vicksburg, and later, under General Sheridan, took part in his memorable campaign. Three from this county were members.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT

was organized for three-years' service August 17, 1862. August 30 they participated in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, where the Colonel, William H. Link, was wounded. Subsequently his wounds proved mortal, and Lieutenant-Colonel Williams (an honored son of Kosciusko County) was promoted Colonel of the regiment. The regiment was assigned to General Logan's Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, in which it served during the remainder of the war. It took a prominent part at the battle of Mission Ridge, losing 110 men and officers, in killed and wounded. They also assisted in the pursuit of the fleeing enemy, in the middle of winter, many of the men bare-foot, but their loyalty never wavered, despite the innumerable hardships. During the Atlanta campaign the Twelfth Regiment participated in the battles of Resaca, New Hope

Church, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and many severe engagements, losing 240 men killed and wounded during the campaign. This regiment was mustered out of service June 8, 1865, and was considered one of the best drilled and most effective regiments that Indiana furnished. The first reunion of the regiment was held at Warsaw, November 25, 1886, in which sixty-two war-scarred veterans participated. The meeting was called to order by the president, General Reuben Williams, at 10:30 A. M., in the hall of Henry Chipman Post, No. 414, G. A. R. Their fighting chaplain, M. D. Gage, was present from California, coming on purpose to attend the reunion. The meeting was a success and reflects much credit upon General Reuben Williams, Captain John N. Runyan, Joseph S. Baker, A. S. Milice, F. M. Jaques, Marsh H. Parks, Sylvester Barber and others who were active in the management. Three hundred and thirty-two brave lads from this county were members of this regiment.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT

was originally accepted for State service for one year, but subsequently organized for three years' service. It was one of four regiments that first entered service for a term of three years from Indiana, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis, June 19, 1861, J. C. Sullivan, Colonel. Under command of General Rosecrans it participated, July 11, in the battle of Rich Mountain, having eight killed and nine wounded. May 2, 1862, Colonel Sullivan was promoted, and Robert S. Foster was commissioned Colonel. He in turn was promoted, and June 16 Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus J. Dobbs was commissioned Colonel. September 7, at the assault and capture of Fort Wagner, this was the first regiment to make an entrance. The

Thirteenth Regiment took part in all the operations of General Butler's army south of Richmond, and was conspicuous in the engagements at White Hall Junction, Chester Station and Foster's Farm. At the latter engagement, May 20, 1863, they lost nearly two hundred men. Before Petersburg, at Chapin's Bluff, at Fort Gilmore, and at the front before Richmond, as well as other noted skirmishes, did this brave regiment show its valor. They were mustered out of service September 5, 1865.

THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT

was mustered into service in May, 1861, to serve for one year in the limits of the State, but later its services were offered to and accepted by the General Government. It did good service at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and was afterward attached to General Banks' command. Pleasant A. Hackleman, the Colonel, was promoted to Brigadier-General, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Lucas. General Hackleman fell mortally wounded while leading a charge at Iuka, Mississippi.

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT

was mustered into service June 12, 1861, for three years. They participated in the memorable battles of Shiloh and Corinth, routed General Forrest's command at McMinnville, Tennessee, and otherwise distinguished themselves as infantry. February 12, 1862, the regiment received orders to forage for horses and mount themselves, which was done inside of thirty days. Armed with Spencer rifles, they did brilliant work at Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, captured the colors of the Second Kentucky Cavalry and almost destroyed a rebel brigade, captured 300 prisoners, three pieces of artillery and other stores at Farmington, and mounted or unmounted

were most effective soldiers. During the term of service this regiment captured upward of 5,000 prisoners, 6,000 stand of arms, seventy pieces of artillery, more than 3,000 horses and mules, marched over 4,000 miles, with a loss of 258 men killed and wounded. They were mustered out of service August 8, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT

was mustered into service July 22, 1861, to serve three years. It assisted in the capture of Norfolk, covered the retreat of the Third Army Corps after the seven days' fight at "The Orchards," lost their brave Colonel Brown at Manassas, participated in the second day's battle at Gettysburg, where the Colonel, John Wheeler, fell and 150 men and officers were killed and wounded. Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville were great battles in which the Twentieth covered themselves with glory. At the latter they captured the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment entire. It passed through the noted battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and at Hatcher's Run took a leading part, being in advance in pursuit of Lee's army, and taking part in the last battle fought with him at Clover Hill, April 9, 1865. When mustered out of service, July 12, 1865, the Twentieth had only twenty-three officers and 390 men.

THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT

was mustered into the service for three years July 24, 1861, James W. McMillan, Colonel. It joined General Butler's expedition to New Orleans, and was the first of his command to enter that city. Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Keith was commissioned Colonel November 29, 1862, Colonel McMillan having been promoted Brigadier-General. The regiment was changed by order of General Banks in February, 1863, and was from that date

known as the First Heavy Artillery. They took part in the forty-two days' siege of Port Hudson, and in April, 1865, six batteries from the Twenty-first, under the command of Major Roy, participated in the capture of Mobile, the reduction of Forts Morgan, Gaines, and the Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out of service January 10, 1866.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT

was mustered into service August 15, 1861, with Jeff. C. Davis (of the regular army) as Colonel. This regiment lost heavily at the battles of Pea Ridge and Perryville, at the latter losing half of its effective force. Seventy-five more of her brave men fell at Stone River, and from this date its history is identified with the Army of the Cumberland, sharing in all its battles. This was one of the most efficient regiments furnished by the State. Sixty-three men enlisted from Kosciusko County.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel William M. Wheatley, was mustered into service August 31, 1861. It did much garrison duty, and also saw considerable service at the front, engaging at Vicksburg and at the Spanish Fort. September 20, 1863, they were badly defeated, and almost half the regiment captured, by a superior force of the enemy at Morganza. It was mustered out of service January 15, 1866.

THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT

was mustered into the service August 27, 1861, John F. Miller, Colonel. The boys gained an enviable record at Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River and other engagements. Mustered out December 2, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT

entered the United States service September 24, 1861, Dion S. Bass, Colonel. At the

battle of Shiloh the Colonel was mortally wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Dodge was promoted Colonel. The Thirtieth engaged at Corinth, took a prominent part at the battle of Stone River, and upon the field at Chickamunga many of its brave men fell. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in January, 1864, and later were attached to the Fourth Army Corps. November 25, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service with twenty-two officers and 180 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Lawton. It saw a hard term, and probably did as much duty and lost as many men as any regiment leaving the State. Two hundred and sixty-six men volunteered from this county. Dr. Francis M. Pearman, of Palestine, was Surgeon of the regiment.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT

contained only a half dozen men from Kosciusko. It was dubbed the "First Irish" after its muster into service December 11, 1861. Later this was consolidated with the Sixty-second, and did much hard fighting. September, 1865, it was discharged from service.

The Thirty-ninth and Forty-first (Cavalry), and the Forty-second (Infantry), had but few men from this county enrolled. All were on the famous "march to the sea," and in many hard fought battles.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT

had upon its muster roll 147 men from this county. The organization was completed October 24, 1861. Hugh B. Reed, Colonel. Three hundred and fifty were killed and wounded, and fifty-eight men died from disease during the three-years' term of service. Their war cry was heard at the front at Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chickamunga and Mission Ridge.

September 14, 1865, the battle-scarred veterans remaining were mustered out of service.

The Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fifty-first, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixty-eighth Regiments contained a few men from this county. All these regiments saw hard service.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT

was recruited in the Tenth Congressional District, companies A, F, I, and K from this county. Charles W. Chapman was Colonel when mustered into service August 21, 1862. Companies C and K were captured by the rebels at Munfordsville, Kentucky. After their exchange they rejoined the regiment at Castilian Springs, Tennessee. Many of the Kosciusko County boys distinguished themselves at Chickamunga, Mission Ridge, on the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, carried (with its brigade) the enemy's works, capturing four pieces of artillery and over 700 men.

Captain Jeremiah Kuder, of Warsaw (then Lieutenant), was rewarded by the Congress of the United States with a bronze medal for bravery displayed at that battle. May 19, 1865, it was discharged from service.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH

contained a large number of men from this county. It was mustered into the cavalry service August 22, 1862, and four days later engaged in a battle at Madisonville, losing a number in killed and wounded. This regiment was known as the Fourth Cavalry, and did brilliant service at Tullahoma, Chattanooga, and at Fair Garden, January 27, 1864, they made a saber charge upon a rebel battery, capturing it, and more prisoners than there were men engaged in the charge. The gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie was killed in this charge. Company C was detailed for

escort duty at the headquarters of General A. J. Smith, and was present at Vicksburg, and accompanied the ill-fated Red River expedition. The regiment was discharged June 29, 1865.

The Eighty-third, Eighty-eighth Infantry and Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry) regiments contained but few men from Kosciusko County. The first, during their term of service, marched nearly 7,000 miles, and were 200 days under the enemy's fire. The second distinguished itself at Perryville and Stone River, and took part in all subsequent movements of the Army of the Cumberland. The Fifth Cavalry engaged in twenty-two hard fought battles, captured from the enemy 640 prisoners and numerous pieces of artillery.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT

was organized for six months' service, and mustered into service September 16, 1863. Company A was from this county, Captain Henry A. White, commanding. The regiment was assigned to General Wilcox's command, and participated in the battle of Walker's Ford, December 2, 1863, and covered the retreat of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry in a most effective manner.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH,

known as the Seventh Cavalry, mustered October 1, 1863. Near Okolona, Mississippi, February 22, 1864, it made a saber charge upon the enemy, saved a battery, but left eighty-four of her brave men upon the field. At Egypt Station, December 21, they captured and destroyed a railroad train loaded with stores. At the close of the war, some that had been captured and confined in rebel prisons, and were returning home, were killed by the explosion of the steamer *Sultana*, at

which time 1,000 men are supposed to have perished.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh (Twelfth Cavalry), and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry regiments were actively engaged during their term of service. Both were mustered in, in 1864, and the latter regiment contained a large number of men from this county. Their heaviest loss was at the battle of Wise's Forks, in March, 1865. August 27, 1865, they were mustered out of service.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

were one hundred day men, and entered the service May 27, 1864. They did guard duty during their term of service, along the lines of the Nashville & Chattanooga, Tennessee & Alabama, and Memphis & Charleston railroads, relieving the older regiments, which were sent to the front.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first enlisted for one year. March 3, 1865, it was mustered in, and performed post and garrison duty during the entire period of service.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry was also enlisted for one year's service, but had nothing except guard duty to perform.

The Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Batteries of Light Artillery were recruited in 1862, in which a number were enrolled from this county. They did hard fighting throughout the war. They participated in the Atlanta campaign, and followed the route taken by Sherman's army later.

Indiana sent many gallant soldiers to the field, but none were braver, better, or won greater renown, than did the regiments briefly mentioned, in all of which were men bred and born on the soil of Kosciusko County.

She sent over 2,000 of her patriotic sons to the front during the war, and her loyalty was further demonstrated by her liberal bounties paid enlisted men, and the care guaranteed the families of those who did enlist. The county commissioners met February 11, 1864, and authorized the appointment of Joseph A. Funk, as treasurer and payee of a monthly allowance of \$5 to each wife, widow or widowed mother of every volunteer soldier enlisting subsequent to that date, and \$1 per month for each child under twelve years of age. As a bounty \$20 was offered, to which, at a subsequent meeting held March 21, 1864, was offered \$100 additional bounty. The auditor was instructed to draw orders on the treasurer for the above amounts, when proper evidence was furnished of enlistment.

Below we present the names of the distinguished military officers from this county:

Brevet-Brigadier General Reub Williams, formerly Colonel Twelfth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and member of the military commission which tried the Indiana treason conspirators in time of rebellion.

Colonel Joseph B. Dodge, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and Commander of the famous Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, nearly two years, and President of General Court-Martial for the District of Tennessee.

Colonel Charles W. Chapman, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Leslie, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. N. Boydston, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry.

Major James H. Carpenter, Seventh Indiana Cavalry.

Major Henry Hubler, Twelfth Indiana Infantry Volunteers.

Captain Jeremiah Kuder, Seventy-fourth

Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Medal of honor presented to him by Congress for bravery in battle.

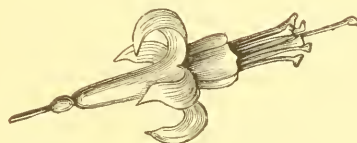
Surgeon John K. Leedy, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry Volunteers.

Surgeon Edward R. Parks, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers.

Adjutant Marshall H. Parks, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of General W. B. Woods.

Surgeon Francis M. Pearman, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel M. Hayes, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers.



Political and Official History.

FROM the first organization of this county until the formation of the Republican party in 1856, the Whig and Democratic parties polled almost the same number of votes, with almost equal chances for their respective candidates. The first Democratic official ever elected in this county was Alfred Wilcox, who in 1841 was elected auditor, and served a seven years' term. He was followed by Jeremiah Burns, another Democrat of the Jacksonian type. In 1850 the whigs gained in numbers and all the county offices were filled by members of that party. In 1864 the Republican majority was considerably lessened, but after the war closed the increased majority was marked and the State vote has steadily grown, while the county majority fluctuates by reason of the formation of the Prohibition and Greenback parties.

One of the most noted stump speakers of this county was William Williams, who in

1852 was the Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and in a buggy, with his opponent, Ashbel P. Willard, stumped the entire State, holding a joint discussion in every county seat. Both were noted orators, but in that contest Williams was defeated, Indiana being a hopelessly Democratic State, but Williams ran 6,000 votes ahead of his ticket.

His turn came in 1866, when he was elected to Congress in the old Tenth District, defeating Robert Lowery, present Congressman of the Twelfth District.

In 1873 the Legislature abolished the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and E. V. Long was appointed circuit judge.

Although a prominent Democratic politician, he was so popular that he was elected his own successor in 1874, and served in that position until the expiration of his term, when he was re-elected, serving until 1885, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Chief Justice of New Mexico.

The majority of the townships are Democratic on a strict party vote, and as the trustees elect the county superintendent of schools, occasionally a Democrat fills that position. The Prohibition party had no county ticket in

the field until 1886, and the vote ranged from 180 to 220. The Greenback party polled seventy-five votes for their State ticket in 1880, but that vote was reduced in 1884. In the county are some men who entertain the "greenback theory," but retain a membership with one or the other of the older parties. At the November election of 1886, 6,274 votes were cast in Kosciusko County, but the poll-books show 7,500 votes; a few of the legal voters will not exercise their right to the ballot, and consequently are an unknown quantity in political matters.

The following official table gives the county officers elect to date, except the county superintendent of schools, for which see under head "Education." That official is not elected by the people, but by the township trustees.

SENATORS.

1848-'52, Henry Day; 1852-'54, Samuel D. Hall; 1862-'64, William C. Graves; 1864-'76, Charles W. Chapman; 1884-'86, George Moon.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1836-'37, Joel Long; 1837-'39, Aaron M. Perine; 1840-'42, Peter L. Runyan; 1844-'45, Stephen A. Colms; 1845-'46, David Rippey; 1846-'47, Stephen A. Colms; 1847-'49, James S. Fraser; 1849-'50, William C. Graves; 1850-'51, Benjamin Blne; 1851-'52, Robert Geddes; 1852-'54, Isaae H. Jennings; 1854-'56, James S. Fraser; 1856-'58, George Moon; 1858-'60, Sylvanus Davisson and Andrew J. Power; 1860-'62, Thomas G. Boydston and George W. Fraser; 1862-'64, Henry J. Byerle; 1864-'66, Harvey W. Upson; 1866-'68, John H. Long and Joseph A. Funk; 1868-'70, Edward S. Higbee; 1870-'72, Hiram S. Biggs; 1872-'74, John D. Thayer; 1874-'78, John D. Heighway; 1878-'80, John D. Thayer; 1880-'82, Will-

iam D. Frazer; 1882-'86, Walter Wilson; 1886-'87, Daniel Miller.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

1836-'42, S. C. Sample; 1843, John B. Niles; 1844-'51, E. M. Chamberlain; 1852-'54, E. A. McMahon; 1855-'57, James L. Worden; 1858-'63, R. J. Dawson and E. R. Wilson; 1864-'66, Robert Lowry; 1867-'72, H. S. Tonsley; 1873-'79, E. V. Long.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1836-'41, James Comstock and Henry Ward; 1842, James Bowen; 1843-'45, James Bowen and Samuel B. Hall; 1849-'51, James Humphrey and I. H. Jennings.

PROBATE JUDGES.

1836-'38, James Comstock and Henry Ward; 1839, W. B. Blain and Jacob Baker; 1840-'41, Jacob Baker; 1842, Joseph Hall; 1843, C. B. Simonson and John Rogers; 1844-'49, John Rogers; 1850-'51, Jacob Felkner; 1852-'55, John L. Knight; 1856, George E. Gordon; 1857-'60, Joseph H. Matlock; 1861-'62, K. G. Shyroek; 1863-'64, D. D. Dykeman; 1865-'69, T. C. White-side; 1870, D. P. Baldwin; 1871-'73, J. H. Carpenter. The office of probate judge terminated October 1, 1852, being then changed by the new Constitution to common pleas judge. The latter was abolished in 1873, after which the business thereof was transferred to the Circuit Court.

CLERKS.

1836-'39, R. H. Lansdale (resigned May 11, 1840, and George R. Thralls was appointed in his stead and served until the following September); 1840-'47, William C. Graves; 1848-'54, S. H. Chipman; 1855-'62, Thomas Woods; 1863-'66, Obed H. Aborn; 1867-'74, Reuben Williams; 1875-'78,

Thomas Woods; 1879-'86, Joseph H. Taylor; 1887, William D. Wood.

AUDITORS.

1836-'39, R. H. Lansdale (resigned May 11, 1840, and George R. Thralls was appointed in his stead and served until the following September); 1841-'50, Alfred Wilcox; 1851-'54, Jeremiah Burns; 1855-'62, Joseph A. Funk; 1863-'70, William B. Funk; 1871-'78, Ancil B. Ball; 1879-'86, Joseph S. Baker; 1887, Austin C. Funk.

RECORDERS.

1836-'46, A. L. Fairbrother; 1847-'53, John Bybee; 1854-'61, H. W. Upson; 1862-'65, B. G. Cosgrove; 1866-'73, W. G. Piper; 1874-'81, J. B. Roberds; 1882-'86, A. S. Milice.

TREASURERS.

1836, John Blain; 1837-'48, M. F. Davis; 1849-'51, William Williams; 1852-'55, George Moon; 1856-'59, Joseph B. Dodge; 1860-'64, Nelson Baker (died April 2, 1864, and J. A. Funk, appointed to fill vacancy, served until the following November); 1865-'67, Edward Moon; 1868-'71, A. J. Bair; 1872-'76, S. M. Hayes (died January 18, 1876, and W. B. Funk, appointed to fill vacancy, served till the election, October following); 1877-'79, A. Stampff; 1880-'85, W. B. Funk; 1886-'87, Henry C. Comstock.

SHERIFFS.

1836-'39, Isaac Kirkendall; 1840-'43, William B. Blain; 1844-'46, Ludlow Nye (died February, 1846, Daniel Shoup appointed to fill unexpired term); 1847-'49, Jonah Hacker; 1850-'53, Washington McGrew; 1854, William Biggs (died January, 1855, Washington McGrew appointed to fill vacancy); 1856-'58, George W. Scott; 1859-'62, A. D. Pittinger; 1863-'66, Z. C. Bratt; 1867-'71, J. H. Cisney; 1872-'75, Oliver P. Jaques; 1876-'79,

D. W. Hamlin; 1880-'83, J. M. Reid; 1884-'86, J. E. Stephenson.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—CIRCUIT COURT.

1836-'38, J. L. Jernegan; 1839-'41, John B. Niles; 1842-'43, R. L. Farnsworth; 1844-'45, Thomas G. Harris; 1846-'47, Joseph H. Mather; 1848-'49, A. J. Bair; 1850, James S. Frazer; 1851, John M. Connell; 1852-'53, J. L. Worden; 1854-'55, E. R. Wilson; 1856-'57, S. J. Stoughton; 1858-'59, James M. Defrees (died in office, J. H. Schell appointed to fill vacancy); 1860-'61, A. A. Chapin; 1862-'65, J. H. Schell; 1866, T. W. Wilson; 1867, J. H. Carpenter; 1868-'72, James McGrew (died May, 1872, L. H. Hammond appointed to fill vacancy); 1873, L. H. Hammond; 1874, Perry O. Jones; 1875, J. A. Campbell; 1876-'77, L. W. Royse; 1878-'83, Michael Sickafoose; 1884-'86, J. W. Cook.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—COMMON PLEAS COURT.

1852-'55, J. H. Matlock; 1856, James Wallace; 1857, Moses Collins; 1858, Walter Scott; 1859, J. B. Davis; 1860-'61, William Delhart; 1862-'63, S. T. McConnell; 1864-'65, J. A. Farrell; 1866-'67, Horace S. Foote; 1868-'69, Jerome Q. Stratton; 1870-'71, H. G. Dupuy; 1872-'73, H. B. Shiveley. Court abolished 1873.

SURVEYORS.

1836-'41, C. D. Lightfoot; 1842-'47, G. R. Thralls; 1848-'51, Peter Muntz; 1852-'55, Otho Means; 1856-'61, A. T. S. Kist; 1862-'67, Caleb Hughs; 1868, Orrin Watts; 1869-'83, Caleb Hughs; 1884-'86, G. W. McCarter.

CORONERS.

1836-'37, T. W. Kirkpatrick; 1838-'41, W. W. Eskew; 1842-'43, P. G. Smith;

1844-'45, Jonah Hacker; 1846-'47, William Devinny; 1848-'49, John W. Pottinger; 1850-'55, Isaac Kirkendall; 1856-'57, Jonah Hacker; 1858-'59, W. B. Boydston; 1860-'61, J. R. Huff; 1862, vacancy; 1863-'64, H. C. Milice; 1865-'69, O. P. Jaques; 1870, vacancy; 1871, O. P. Jaques; 1872-'73, N. M. Watkins; 1874-'77, Z. C. Bratt; 1878-'79, H. P. Lamson; 1880-'86, A. B. Thomas.

COMMISSIONERS.

North.—1836-'39, William Felkner; 1840-'48, Harvey Veneman; 1849-'51, George Weaver; 1852-'54, Samuel Wallace; 1855-'60, Elijah Horton; 1861-'63, David Rippey; 1864-'69, H. B. Stanley; 1870-'75, James Plummer; 1876-'81, Allen Smith; 1882-'83, John Whetton; 1884-'86, Jacob Weimer.

Middle.—1836-'43, David Rippey; 1844-'46, Samuel Wallace; 1847-'51, James Wooden; 1852-'54, John McNeil; 1855-'64, James Wooden; 1865-'67, William Creighton; 1868-'73, W. M. O'Brien; 1874-'76, J. Teegarden; 1877-'78, A. D. Pittenger; 1879, J. Teegarden; 1880-'88, Henry Kelley; 1884-'86, Daniel Hoover.

South.—1836-'44, William Kelley; 1845-'50, Noah Roubush; 1851-'55, Nelson

Baker; 1856, Samuel Abbott; 1857-'66, J. D. Heighway; 1867-'69, M. R. Barber; 1870-'78, Solomon Nichols; 1879-'88, Washington Bybee; 1884-'86, Ephraim Wells.

DISTINGUISHED CIVILIANS.

Hon. William Williams, Member of Congress from Tenth Congressional District from 1868 to 1872. From State at Large from 1872 to 1874.

Hon. James S. Frazer was Member of the Mixed Commission between Great Britain and the United States; and was also Government Counsel in settlement of "Southern Claims," and Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana from January, 1865, to January, 1871.

George Moon, Collector of Internal Revenue, Tenth Collection District of Indiana. Appointed January, 1870.

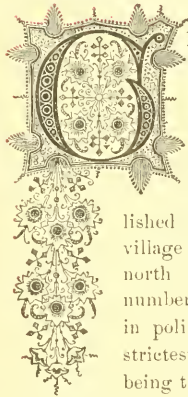
Reuben Williams, Deputy Second Comptroller of the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C., from December, 1875, to July, 1876.

Judge E. V. Long appointed Chief Justice of New Mexico, by President Cleveland, June, 1886.





THE PRESS.



CHARLES L. MURRAY made the first attempt to publish a paper within the borders of Kosciusko County; it was called the *Kosciusko Republican*, and published at the then flourishing village of Monoquet, three miles north of Warsaw. Its first number was issued in 1845, and in politics it was Whig of the strictest kind—political parties being then divided under Whig and Democrat. At that time the strength of those parties was very nearly equal, and it took hard work for the Whigs to carry the day by more than a hundred votes. It will, therefore, be readily perceived that a newspaper representing the majority must necessarily be strongly partisan. At the time the *Republican* was projected the Harrises were striving, and at one time with good prospects of success, to make the town of Monoquet (named after the Indian village of

that name in its vicinity) a manufacturing point, and an eye was also kept open for the purpose of securing the county seat. In the autumn of 1846 Mr. Murray sold the *Kosciusko Republican* to Messrs. Bair and Runyan, who removed it to Warsaw, continuing its publication under the same name, and advocating the same principles as their predecessor. Mr. Runyan soon retired, and the publication of the paper was continued under the supervision of Mr. Bair, often under very discouraging circumstances. The paper was successively conducted by A. J. & H. P. Bair, then H. P. Bair alone, till the time of his death. Billy Williams and G. W. Fairbrother then became proprietors, and conducted it for a year, when it passed into the hands of John Rogers and Reub Williams. The paper was then published by the firm of Rogers & Williams, the latter officiating as publisher and Rogers as editor. The junior member of this firm, Reub Williams, fulfilled his part of the contract until starvation stared both in the face, when he retired, leaving Rogers to battle with "nothing to eat" as best he

could, he being the oldest and considered the best qualified to struggle with the grim, gaunt monster. Rogers conducted the paper by issuing two or three weeks in succession, getting out a half-sheet now and then, and often missing a week, until he got into difficulty with the Odd Fellows. He pitched into the lodge with a will, and they retaliated by withdrawing their support from him, causing a suspension of the *Republican* altogether.

In the year 1848 T. L. Graves purchased from the Goshen *Democrat* a press known at the time as the "old sea serpent"—called so from the fact that every ornament connected with the castings was in the shape of a serpent. Mr. Graves brought the "sea serpent" to Warsaw, and a paper called the *Warsaw Democrat* was soon after issued, with D. R. Pershing and Dr. A. B. Cridfield as editors. At the time that Rogers and the Odd Fellows were having their dispute, Reub Williams and George W. Fairbrother started the *Northern Indianian*, with George W. Copeland as political editor and George R. Thralls as local editor. The original cost of the entire office, including type, presses, etc., with a keg of ink and two bundles of paper, was just \$428, and from this small beginning has grown the pre-ent well-equipped, extensive steam printing establishment of that name. During the first year of its existence it did not miss a single number, and although its publishers were oftentimes put to "their wits' ends" to lay it before its readers regularly each week, they succeeded, it being the first paper which had ever started in the county that accomplished this feat. At the close of the first volume Mr. Fairbrother decided to remove to the West, and with many doubts and misgivings Reub Williams became proprietor, Copeland removed to Goshen, and George R. Thralls became editor. From that

time until the *Indianian* was sold to C. G. Mugg it was a success. After that Reub Williams, its present editor, was prevailed upon to start another paper, and in December, 1859, the *Lake City Commercial* was started by Reub Williams and G. W. Elliott, and at once a bitter personal warfare sprang up between the two papers, which lasted until their consolidation in September, 1860, under the supervision of Mr. Williams. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, Reub Williams relinquished his connection with the *Indianian*, and was succeeded by Messrs. Carpenter & Fnnk, who sold the establishment to F. T. Luse, who published it until 1864, when H. C. Rippey became its proprietor, and early in 1866 it again passed into the hands of its present editor, Reub Williams. In July, 1868, a partnership was formed between Reub Williams and Quincy A. Hossler, which continued until 1875. During the latter portion of this time they purchased the Fort Wayne daily and weekly *Gazette*, which they conducted until July, 1876.

THE WARSAW REPUBLICAN.

founded by Quincy A. Hossler in January, 1877, was consolidated September 1, 1882, with the *Indianian*, and the publication has been a success in every respect. The *Indianian-Republican* is the official Republican organ in a Republican county; General Reub Williams, editor; Q. A. Hossler, business manager. A fine gas engine furnishes the motive power to run the extensive machinery of their printing establishment. The *Daily Indianian* was started as an experiment by Mr. Williams September 1, 1880, and after the consolidation, was continued, the name being changed to the *Warsaw Daily Times*. This is now in its sixth year, and has long passed the experimental problem.

January 1, 1855, Messrs. Williams & Hooser commenced the publication of the *Inter Mountain*, a literary and story paper which meets with much favor.

THE WARSAW NATIONAL UNION.

The Warsaw *Experiment* was started in the early part of 1859, by C. G. Mugg. Henry C. Rippey purchased the office and changed it to the Warsaw *Union* in 1860, and continued the publication of the *Union* for nearly a year, when his course was deemed unsatisfactory to the Democracy of Kosciusko County, and the office passed into the hands of E. V. Long and Dr. T. Davenport, the former becoming its editor, and John Foulke, publisher. Under this management the *Union* was conducted until May, 1864, at which time F. J. Zimmerman became proprietor and publisher, with E. V. Long as political editor. The office was situated in the third story of Thrall's brick building, on Center street, and consisted of one Washington hand-press and a small assortment of type and other material, the whole valued at \$650. F. J. Zimmerman published it until January, 1866, when he sold it to A. G. Wood, who subsequently leased the office to two printers, Young and Capp; it, however, reverted to Mr. Wood, when S. S. Baker and M. L. Crawford became publishers, during 1867, Mr. Wood being editor, and continued under this management until April, 1868, when it was purchased by the present proprietor and editor. At this time the *Union* was a seven-column folio sheet, unattractive and meagerly sustained, the office having been removed to the third story of White's brick, opposite the Wright House, where it continued until May, 1870, when it took up the line of march to the third story of Haymond's building (the present postoffice building). The paper had now grown in size and im-

proved in appearance, and settled to a solid basis.

In May, 1874, the office was removed to its present home on Buffalo street, opposite the County Office Building. Here it is issued every Friday.

The Warsaw *National Union* is the organ of the Democratic party of Kosciusko County; is now in its twenty-sixth volume—a handsome six-column quarto, with greatly increased facilities. Its editor and proprietor, F. J. Zimmerman, is noted for untiring industry, and is ambitious to make his paper a necessity in every household; himself a practical printer and self-made, everything about him has the air of utility.

THE REVELLE

made its appearance in January, 1867, at Pierceton, published by the Pierceton Press Association, and was edited by Messrs. Beck, Jamison, Perkins and Galleher, successively. Beck brought the press from Bourbon, Marshall County, Indiana, where it had been used in the publication of a paper (name unknown), and sold to W. B. Galleher in 1868, who made it a Republican paper and published it for a few months, when, failing to make the required payments, the association took it back and sold it to W. M. Kist, who changed the name to the *Independent*, made it neutral in politics, subsequently failed and sold the press and material to S. S. Baker, of Warsaw, who removed it to Wabash County and used it in the publication of a Democratic paper, entitled the Wabash *Democrat*.

September 12, 1885, Mr. Baker brought his material, formerly the stock of the Bourbon *Democrat*, to Warsaw, and commenced the publication of the *Hoosier Democrat*. The paper, true to name, is an exponent of Democratic doctrine, is fairly patronized in spite

of strenuous opposition and bids fair to sustain itself. S. S. Baker is not only a concise writer, but is a practical printer and his family are all familiar with the "Art Preservative."

THE MENTONE GAZETTE

is a thriving weekly paper published by C. M. Smith, at the village of Mentone.

THE MILFORD TIMES,

published by J. A. Wertz, was started as an independent paper, but in November, 1886, was consolidated with a prohibition paper established at Leesburgh a short time before; under the present management the paper will advocate the Prohibition policy.

Other papers have been started at different places in the county, but were forced to suspend publication after a brief existence.

After the *Reveille* was removed, Pierceton was without a paper for one year, when the *Palladium* was started, under the management of the Foster brothers; but this gave way in a short time.

In May, 1877, J. F. Snyder started the *Free Press*, a five-column quarto; the home

matter was printed at the office of the *Northern Indianian*, Warsaw. This ran until September, 1878, when he removed to Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, where he published the *Adams County Union*, a Democratic journal.

January 8, 1879, the *Independent*, a five-column paper, published by Foster & Brother, Pierceton, made its appearance. It was neutral in politics and religion, and was conducted with profit for five years, when L. W. Byerle purchased the material, and two years later moved it to Goshen, Indiana.

Pierceton has not been without a home paper for many years, but the enterprise of the Messrs. Hiram F. Smith and E. C. Ryerson deserves especial mention.

These gentlemen erected, in the summer of 1886, a new and commodious printing office, and fitted it with steam power, which operates their press and other machinery. The first number of the *Pierceton Record* was issued by them August 26, 1886, and as noted by the press of the county, is a model of neatness. It is independent in all things, a five-column quarto and a credit to the publishers and to Pierceton.





THE BAR.



O the Hon. James S. Frazer the historian is under obligations for most of the data from which this chapter is compiled. The bar of Kosciusko County has always contained men noted for scholarly attainments, and some of them have attained an enviable judicial position. Should important omissions have occurred, the difficulty in obtaining absolute data must be taken into consideration, a half century having elapsed since the opening of this chapter.

The following is believed to embrace all of the regular attorneys at any time residents of the county, and strictly engaged in the practice of the profession.

JOHN B. CHAPMAN was one of the earliest white residents of the county; he became prosecuting attorney, and later a member of the Legislature. Partial deafness compelled

him to relinquish practice about 1849. He died in Warsaw, in 1878, at the age of seventy-nine years.

CLEMENT B. SIMONSON was the first resident lawyer in Warsaw, establishing himself here in 1836. He removed to Gibson County in 1848, and died there.

ARNOLD S. FAIRBROTHER was the first county recorder, and continued in that office, also in the practice of his profession, until his death, which occurred in 1846.

WM. C. GRAVES was elected clerk of the Circuit Court in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He was continued in office until 1847, when he declined to serve longer. Subsequently he retired from practice, and engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits. He was several times a member of the Legislature, both as Senator and Representative. His death occurred in December, 1884, at his home in Warsaw.

ANDREW J. BAIR located in Warsaw in 1844, and became a partner of Arnold Fairbrother. After a few years he retired from the profession and began a mercantile busi-

ness in Warsaw, which has been continued to date. He served two terms as county treasurer.

DAVID S. SNYDER located in Warsaw in 1845. One year later he removed to Rensselaer, Indiana, where he became a prominent lawyer, and later a member of the State Legislature.

JAMES S. FRAZER came to Warsaw in 1845. Judge Frazer has been three times a member of the State Legislature; served as prosecuting attorney, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, member of the American and British mixed commission under the treaty of 1871, commissioner to revise the laws of the State, and has held various other places of public trust. He labored effectively to secure a State system of free schools; was the author of the school law of 1855, the first successful legislation of the State upon that subject. Nearly all of its provisions yet remain in full force. It was strongly opposed at the time, and only by the most strenuous and untiring efforts, during an entire session, was its passage secured. He is still practicing his profession in Warsaw.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS studied law in Warsaw, and came to the bar in 1845. After ten years of practice he retired from the profession and engaged for several years in trade and banking. He served two terms as county treasurer, and in 1852 was the Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1866 he was elected to Congress, serving six years. He represented the Government of the United States as "Charge D'Affaires," at Monte Video, from 1881 to 1885. He is yet living, and as a public speaker is highly gifted.

EMANUEL HARMON came to the county in 1840. Eight years later he went to London, England, and for many years no tidings have been heard of him.

WILLIAM G. L'VALT came from Plymouth,

Indiana, in 1840, remaining in the county until 1846, when he removed to Portland, Oregon, and died a few years later.

GEORGE W. CARNLIS came to Warsaw in 1847, remained two years, and removed to Randolph County, where he died, having previously abandoned the profession.

ANDREW J. POWER studied with Judge Frazer, and came to the bar in 1854. His practice was successful until his death, which occurred in April, 1860, at his home in Warsaw. He served one term as a member of the State Legislature.

JAMES H. CARPENTER was a student in Judge Frazer's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He had been a physician, and served as Major of cavalry during the war of the Rebellion, and served a term as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He removed to Garrett, DeKalb County, Indiana, in 1880, and was employed as attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company until his death in 1882. Judge Carpenter was a man of great energy, and a most formidable legal adversary.

GEORGE W. FRASIER located in Warsaw in 1852, having been engaged previously in practice at Lagrange, Indiana. He was an able advocate and prominent politician, but never sought official honors. He served one term in the State Legislature, and died at Warsaw in 1872.

ELISHA V. LONG was a student of Judge Stanfield, of South Bend, Indiana; came to Warsaw and began practice in 1858. He was an active and prominent Democratic politician. In 1872 he was appointed judge of the Circuit Court, to which position he was afterward twice elected by the people. He is now Chief Justice of the Territory of New Mexico.

MOSES J. LONG, brother of Judge Long, studied under the same preceptor, and began

practice in Warsaw in 1858. He was a brilliant man and had many friends. Failing health caused his retirement from the profession in 1874. His death occurred at his home in Silver Lake.

EDGAR HAYMOND studied law with George Holland, of Brookville, Indiana. He located in Warsaw in 1859, where he has since resided, and has achieved an excellent reputation as an attorney. He was once an unsuccessful candidate for circuit judge, but has often served upon the bench by special appointment.

WALLACE DODGE was a native of Kentucky, located in Warsaw in 1858, and died in Fort Wayne the next year. He was brilliant and erratic.

JOHN F. CAPLES, of Ohio, located in Warsaw in 1859, remained three years and removed to Portland, Oregon, where he has attained a high rank as an attorney.

HIRAM S. BIGGS was a student with Judge Frazer, and came to the bar in 1864. Several times he has been elected mayor of Warsaw. He was an unsuccessful candidate for circuit judge, and has served one term in the State Legislature. Mr. Biggs was the first native of this county to enter the legal profession.

CHARLES W. CHAPMAN was a student under Judge Frazer in 1847, but later turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He paid little attention to the practice of law until 1865, and has never devoted his whole attention to it. He has served in both houses of the Legislature and was Colonel of the Seventh Indiana Regiment during the war of the Rebellion.

WOODSON S. MARSHALL was a student of Judge David Turpie, of Monticello. He was a Lieutenant during the late civil war, and in 1865 located in Warsaw.

JAMES MCGREW was a student of Edgar

Haymond, and came to the bar in 1868. He was a private soldier during the war of the Rebellion. He served as prosecuting attorney from 1868 until his death in 1872.

ANDREW G. WOOD was First Lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the war; studied law in Marysville, Union County, Ohio, and located in Warsaw in 1865. Attorney Wood was for a short time connected with the press of this city, and for a brief period acted as postmaster, receiving the appointment from President Johnson. He has also been a member of the city council, and is an able and energetic lawyer.

LEIGH H. HAYMOND studied law with Thomas B. Adams, and made a location in Warsaw in 1870. He has held the office of justice of the peace, and was prosecuting attorney from 1872 until 1876. He was deputy revenue collector in 1871-72.

SAMPSON J. NORTH resides in Milford, where he made a location in 1860. He served as Captain of a company during the war, and has been a candidate for Legislative honors.

WILLIAM G. PIPER served as recorder from 1866 to 1874. After practicing law two years he removed to Oregon.

JOSEPH H. TAYLOR took his degree in law at the Michigan State University in 1868, and located at Pierceton the following year. In that village he served as justice of the peace from that date until his election as county clerk in 1878. His re-election occurred at the expiration of his first term, which office he holds until November 1, 1887.

ROBERT B. ENCELL was a student of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. After practicing ten years at Van Wert, Ohio, Mr. Encell located at Warsaw in 1869. He is an active and able politician, but thus far

has declined all suggestions of a candidacy for office.

LEMUEL W. ROYCE, a native of this county, came to the bar in 1874 and has since practiced in partnership with Edgar Haymond. Has been prosecuting attorney, and is now mayor of the city of Warsaw.

COSMODORE CLEMANS came to the bar in 1862; without preliminary study, but with great industry, notwithstanding great physical infirmity, he has acquired a fine standing professionally and has quite an extensive practice. His residence has always been at Pierceton.

EDWIN S. HIGBEE is a native of Milford, where he has always resided. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and has since been a partner of Captain North, with whom he studied law.

WILLIAM D. FRAZER is a native of Warsaw and a graduate of Wabash College. His law studies were completed with his father, Judge Frazer, whose partner he became and which has been continued to date. He came to the bar in 1875, and has been twice a member of the Legislature.

JAMES W. COOK is a graduate of De Pauw University; studied law with Judge Carpenter, and came to the bar in 1875. Is a partner of Hiram S. Biggs; has been twice elected prosecuting attorney, which office he now holds.

ABE BRUBAKER was a student with A. G. Wood, came to the bar in 1878, and has since practiced in Warsaw.

JOHN H. BRUBAKER also studied law with A. G. Wood, was admitted in 1881, and has since practiced law in Warsaw.

JOHN D. WIDAMAN studied law one year in Pennsylvania, and completed his reading with Woodson S. Marshall. He came to the bar in 1875, and was prosecuting attorney in 1880.

AMBROSE EVERHART was a student of Frazer & Frazer and John D. Widaman; was admitted in April, 1885.

FRANCIS E. BOWSER, a native of this county, studied law with W. S. Marshall. Mr. Bowser came to the bar in November, 1885, and has since May, 1886, been a partner of A. G. Wood.

MELVIN H. SUMMY, a native of this county, resides at Mentone. He came to the bar December 8, 1885.

There are other lawyers residing in the county who practice in the courts and are known as "constitutional" lawyers, but do not belong to the bar in a regular sense of the term.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The "Union Medical Society of Northern Indiana" was incorporated January 21, 1847, and the organization completed May 4, 1847.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the members of the medical profession residing in the county, who, previous to this, were members of the "Union Medical Society of Northern Indiana," was held at the court-house in Warsaw, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing the "Kosciusko County Medical Society," agreeable to the provisions of the charter granted by the General Assembly of this State at their last session.

On motion, Dr. George W. Stacey was chosen president, and Dr. G. W. Fosdick secretary, pro tem.

On motion, the society proceeded to elect permanent officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, Dr. Rowland Willard; Recording Secretary, Dr. George W. Stacey; Treasurer, Dr. Andrew B. Cribfield; Committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, Drs. Jackson, Fosdick and Will-

iam Parks; Committee to draw bill of prices and code of ethics, Drs. Stacey, Orilfield and E. R. Parks; Board of Censors, Drs. John Jackson, G. W. Fosdick and Rowland Willard.

The next meeting was held at Leesburgh, where a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The following became members: A. C. Jackson, W. S. McBride, W. W. Martin, Daniel Whiting, William E. Sarber, E. S. Higbee, Russell Brace, Matthew Roche, J. K. Leedy, G. W. Parks, Theodore Davenport, D. Bowman, S. C. Gray, L. B. Boggs, J. A. Chandler, L. E. Terry and Henry Gilbert.

A seal was adopted, and license was given, after passing satisfactory examination, to practice medicine in this State. The records of the society show the names of a number of talented physicians who have, and many are yet, practicing this noble profession in the county. Some of the most renowned have passed away, but their places were promptly filled by men of equal talent, but who require time to demonstrate the fact and fill with the same degree of popularity the places of their predecessors.

One of the old residents of the county, and a physician of merit, died November 27, 1856, at his home in Sevastopol. To the memory of Dr. A. M. Towle the physicians of Kosciusko owe reverence.

For thirty-five consecutive years he practiced medicine and surgery in this county, and his quiet, unassuming manners won for him the respect of the whole people as well as the profession of which he was an honored member.

Dr. A. M. Towle was the father of the "eclectic practice" in this county, and despite the fact that the "regular code" made no recognition of that system of practice, yet his abilities as a physician met with such

recognition by both the public and the grand body of professional gentlemen, that to consult with him was accorded both an honor and pleasure. The memories of such men will live forever.

The society is still in active operation, and meets on the second Thursday of each month.

The present officers of the society are: I. B. Webber, President; C. R. Long, Vice-President; T. J. Shackelford, Secretary; J. H. Davisson, Treasurer; Drs. F. Moro, F. M. Pearman, J. B. Hazel, Censors.

The membership is composed of young and earnest men, all of whom are having a good practice. Of these, Drs. Joseph M. Bash, Benjamin Burket, Calvin Burket, J. H. Davisson, Francis Moro, T. J. Shackelford and I. B. Webber are residents of Warsaw; Dr. L. B. Bacon, of Packerton; Irvin J. Becknell, of Milford; Geo. W. Brown and J. B. Hazel, of Claypool; H. O. King, Charles R. Long and T. F. Moody, of Pierceton; Francis M. Pearman, of Palestine, and H. M. Swygart, of Atwood. There are many other physicians residing in the county who are not members of this society, but share alike with them in practice. Among those might be mentioned Drs. George Ketchum, of Claypool; John Hefly, of Mentone; Thomas Cammack, of Milford, whose diploma antedates that of any physician practicing in the county; Drs. P. E. Terry and James M. Amiss, of Silver Lake; Dr. F. S. Williams, of Burkett, and many others.

Dr. William Hayes, of Pierceton, is the oldest practicing physician in the county. Although seventy-three years of age, he still rides in consultation, and has quite an extensive office practice. He has spent his income with a lavish hand, and Pierceton owes to his liberality much of her business pros-

perity, and in like manner the substantial character of her best business blocks.

Among the noted physicians, who, while living, enjoyed an enviable place in the profession, was Dr. Isaac Jennings, of Franklin Township, who was further distinguished by his services in the General Assembly in 1853-'54.

Dr. Ed Parks and Dr. Gray, of Warsaw, and Dr. Davenport, of Leesburgh, were men of such character as deserve perpetuation of memory by the physicians of Kosciusko County. Their integrity, enterprise and virtues will live even unto the remotest generation.





MISCELLANEOUS.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

THE grandeur of the new court-house building is surpassed by few in the west. It stands in the center of the block bounded by Main, Buffalo, Center and Lake streets, and was completed in 1884. All the county officers have elegant offices in the building, which is furnished throughout in modern style. The whole width, exclusive of steps, is 99 feet 10 inches; length, 159 feet 6 inches; height to top of tower, 162 feet 3 inches.

The building is of stone, three stories, without the basement, which contains the janitor's apartments, apparatus for heating, etc.

The statement given below furnishes the sum total of expenditures in its erection and completion, covering time from April 1, 1880, to June 1, 1884, and a brief sketch of former county buildings shows unmistakably the rapid growth of business and demands of the

people for such a building as graces the county seat of one of the best counties in the State:

Filling, grading and preparing grounds for buildings, \$576.90; printing specifications, advertising for bids, etc., \$380.80; analyzing stone, \$20; steam heating, \$7,228.75; service pipe for gas, \$55.45; bell and clock, \$2,300; gas fixtures, chandeliers for court-room, halls and offices, \$1,049; changes made and addition to building on special contract, \$2,105.31; frescoing court-room, halls, rotunda, etc., \$1,667.81; architect's commission on contract, including pay for local superintendents, \$7,445.90; county commissioners, for time in session, and including traveling expenses, visiting stone quarries and court-houses to perfect plans, \$2,730.25; furniture, desks, counters, chairs, etc., and seating of court-room, including carpets of court-room, and linoleum oil-cloth for offices, \$4,352.95; attorneys' allowance for advice in matters pertaining to contract, \$208.10; cistern and cess-pool, \$198.43; Hiram Iddings, contractor and builder, \$161.

121.81; total amount paid out to date, \$191.-421.46; balance yet due contractor held for final settlement, and filing sub-contractors' vouchers, \$6,378.19; makes total cost of building and furnishing complete, \$197,799.65.

The records of the first court show that an adjournment was taken from Leesburgh to Warsaw, and convened the second term of court at the house of Jacob Losier, from which an adjournment was taken to the court-house. This was a temporary structure located on lot 101, northeast corner of Center and Indiana streets, built in the winter and spring of 1837—a one-story frame, 20 x 30 feet—court-room divided off twenty feet square, leaving two rooms ten feet square each, for jury-rooms. The first term of court was held here in March, 1837, Judge Samuel C. Sample presiding; Judges Comstock and Perrine, Associate Judges; Richard H. Lansdale, Clerk; Isaac Kirkendall, Sheriff. The attorneys present were G. A. Everts, of La Porte, E. M. Chamberlain and John B. Chapman, of Goshen, Kosciusko County.

During the summer of 1837 a fire caught in the leaves of the redbrush and burnt down the court-house, to the relief of the citizens generally. During the summer and fall of the same year (1837) a two-story house was built on the same ground, and continued in use until 1848, when a court-house, in the center of court-house square, was completed. This building was of wood, and cost \$4,200. The county offices were in a substantial two-story brick building, north of the court-house, built at a cost of about \$4,500. The first jail was built shortly after the first court-house (that burned). It was of logs about fourteen inches square; the lower story was "double-thick," the upper single. The only entrance to the lower part was through a trap-door in the floor of the upper story,

through which prisoners were let down by a ladder, which was then pulled up and the door shut down. The building was about sixteen feet square, and situated near the center of the court-house square. This subsequently gave way to a brick structure in one corner of the court-house square, and this in turn to the spacious, substantial stone building, including the sheriff's residence, overlooking the lake from Indiana street. The building is one of the most tasteful in architectural unity in the State; it was completed in 1870, at a cost of \$48,000.

The infirmary of Kosciusko County is a large, fine brick building, 40 x 80 feet square, two stories high. It is situated on a slight elevation near the Peru road, on the county farm, about one and a half miles south of Warsaw, and was built in 1874. Bradford G. Cosgrove was the architect, and Charles W. Chapman, contractor. The cost, completed, was \$7,400. It is well managed by the superintendent, William Lyons. The farm consisted of 115 acres of excellent, thickly timbered land, nearly 100 of which are now under a fine state of cultivation. The unfortunates that are compelled, by accident or misfortune, to subsist on the charities of the public, are well cared for, and all their actual wants are supplied.

GEOLOGICAL.

Dr. F. Moro has from his explorations and scientific analysis furnished very valuable proofs regarding the geological and drift formation of the soil in this county. From the farm of Metcalf Beck he obtained specimens of ore and soil, which, after being analyzed, furnished the following, which was copied from a letter from the doctor to Mr. Beck:

"MR. M. BECK. *Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in handing you the result of the analysis of the

soil which I obtained from the field upon your farm. * * * As you may not be able to make out the symbols, I will here explain: No. A is ferras sulphate, or green vitriol, chemically pure. I obtained it from those chunks of ore brought to the city with us. B was obtained by washing the earth and allowing the finer portions to precipitate, drying, etc. This is a very fine mineral paint, yielding nearly fifty pounds to every one hundred pounds. Chemically, red oxide of iron. * * * D is a pure oxide of iron—the finest paint, and is used by workers in gold and silver for polishing, called in commerce “Coleothar,” or jeweler’s rouge. It is absolutely free from vegetable matter. I find in that soil 25 per cent. of vegetable matter, which would make it produce fair, and in favorable seasons, good crops.”

Kosciusko County lies within the drift formation of the Boulder Epoch, the Upper Silurian being covered with transported material to a depth probably of 150 feet on the southeast, to 200 feet on the northwest of the county, the range of stratification being from southeast to northwest with a dip of 10°. The boulder drift over Kosciusko County is seventy feet in depth, a stiff tenacious clay, with an occasional parting of sand, transient rock and pebbles. At some parts this clay is termed “hard-pan,” is impervious to water, and serves as the bottom for many lakes in this county. These deposits extend over the whole of Northern Indiana, and were brought from the great lakes by glacial agency—great fields of ice floating in a sea which then covered the whole Mississippi Valley, and from the Polar Sea to the Gulf of Mexico. They deposited their loads of granite, basalt, spar, iron and clay over this portion of the State. Attrition, erosion and atmospheric agencies have decomposed these formations, and the homogeneous

mixture constituting the boulder drift has given this county a soil unsurpassed in productiveness.

Almost every township has a body of fine lacustral clay well adapted to the manufacture of tile, brick, and in some localities the finer grades of stoneware. Various compounds of iron, red, yellow, brown, buff and dark red, are found in large quantities in the townships of Seward, Clay and Jackson. The course of the Tippecanoe River is marked with deposits of bog iron, and its presence is discovered in many of the marshes and bogs of the county. Some of the ore of this section was smelted in the furnaces at Rochester and other places, proving that the iron, while not in paying quantities, was of superior quality.

There are extensive peat beds in many portions of the county which will produce abundant fuel for an unlimited time. Where the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad crosses the marsh east of Warsaw, a considerable portion of the track sank out of sight, which is proof positive that sunken lakes exist. When this portion of the road disappeared, clear water filled with fish covered the space.

The well of Henry D. Geiger, at Silver Lake, shows a temperature of 54°, and by analysis gives slight acid reaction. The waters afford a mild chalybeate tonic, and show eighteen grains of solid matter to the gallon, with traces of carbonic acid gas, silicic acid, lime, magnesia, soda, potash, sulphur and iron.

While digging a well on the high ridge west of Warsaw, Mr. H. Smith found a bone from the foot of a mastadon twenty-six feet below the surface in coarse gravel.

A six-pronged elk’s horn was found in Harrison Township two feet below the surface, and in Washington Township petrified moss. A few trilobites and crinoids have

been found, and these fossils and petrifications have been sent to the State Geologist and Franklin College. Liberal appropriations should be made by the State for a proper geological survey.

EDUCATIONAL.

Much of the early school history will be perused in the condensed township history. The first schools, and in fact until 1850 almost every school in the county, was taught upon the "subscription" plan.

As early as 1843, Dr. G. W. Stacy was appointed by the county commissioners as "school examiner." His duties consisted in granting a certificate, or "license" to teachers making application. In early days a "license" was granted after an examination in the four fundamental branches, viz., orthography, reading, writing and arithmetic. English grammar was not considered an essential feature, and in most instances the teacher knew nothing about grammar, and mathematics puzzled them after the pupil had passed long division. One of the best teachers this county produced, at an early day, was Joseph A. Funk, a man who has always done much to advance the educational interests of the whole country. George R. Thralls succeeded Dr. Stacy as examiner, and was followed by Joseph Funk, from 1848 to 1855. The school law of 1853 authorized the commissioners to appoint three men as examiners, which resulted in choosing Messrs. L. D. Barnett and S. R. Gordon to aid Mr. Funk, who had been retained for several years. In 1861 an act was passed by the State Legislature empowering the commissioners to appoint an examiner for three years. James H. Carpenter was one of the first under that act, and his resignation was followed by the appointment of Walter Scott, who also resigned in 1869. W. L. Matthews

filled his unexpired term, when, by reason of another act providing for this official, the trustees of the different townships elected a county superintendent of schools, W. L. Matthews being chosen to that position, which was retained until 1872, when E. J. McAlpine was elected and served two terms of three years each. Professor S. D. Anglin was his successor in 1880, whose second term expires in June of this year. The schools of this county have, of late years, reached a high state of perfection, which may be largely attributed to the painstaking efforts upon the part of the county superintendent, S. D. Anglin, who has perhaps done more than any other man to perfect the present educational system. The co-operation of the teachers has likewise given the cause of education an impetus that is truly encouraging, and the foundation has been laid for the rapid advancement that the future will surely bring.

From age to age the methods of teaching have been changed or modified to meet the new wants of each new generation, occasioned by successive advances in civilization. The children we teach are ever variable factors in the school system.

This is an age of marvelous development, and the schools are the organic growth of our society. They represent the spirit of the age, and those who desire to be of any use therein must come to the front, burn the bridges behind and get ready for the fight. The true teacher must exercise the true faith of a martyr. The question is asked, "What do the common schools yield on the investment?" The return from the mine and the factory is estimated monthly; the school returns must be made in the great future, and cannot be expressed in dollars and cents. The primary object of education is the perfection of the individual, and this is attained only by the harmonious action and full

developments of all his powers. Every step we take, every year that passes over our heads, only tends to show that to teach well, to elevate the minds of children, to implant in them good and moral principles, to send them from school in a fit state to take their part in the community, in whatever portion of the business life may be intrusted to them, is one of the most important and difficult tasks which any man can undertake.

Education does not commence in the school. It begins with a mother's look; with a father's nod of approbation, or his sigh of reproof; with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance; with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadows; with bird's nests admired, but not touched; with creeping insects and humming bees; with pleasant walks in shady lanes; and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly words and tones to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good—to God himself.

We realize that the life of our nation is made up of the mothers who guard our homes, and the sturdy men who drive the plow, manage our commerce, make our laws, shoulder the muskets and cast the ballots; for all these, our common schools are doing beneficent work. Their primary object is to teach the children how to use their faculties to the greatest advantage to themselves and others—how to live completely.

The vital part of human culture is not that which makes man what he is intellectually, but that which makes him what he is at heart, life and character. Each school in Kosciusko County has its public sentiment, be it good or bad. Every school, by the combined influence of teachers and parents, fixes a standard of morals, as certainly as they have their intellectual attainments.

To the product of the schools do we look for coming society, and what the standard of that shall be rests entirely upon the parents and teachers in our public schools.

The members of the Board of Education are:

Daniel Stevens, Jackson Township; James C. Rogers, Monroe Township; David Connell, Washington Township; Philip Arnold, Tippecanoe Township; John Stetler, Turkey Creek Township; Jackson Felkner, Van Buren Township; David H. Lessig (Secretary), Plain Township; William Horrick, Wayne Township; George Goshert, Clay Township; Andrew Homman, Lake Township; John L. Merritt, Seward Township; George W. Smith, Franklin Township; Wesley Carpenter, Harrison Township; William Hughes, Prairie Township; John Whitehead, Jefferson Township; James Becknell, Scott Township; John L. Powers, Etna Township; John F. Logan, President Piercetown Corporation; Isaac H. Hall, President Milford Corporation; David K. Brown, President Leesburgh Corporation; Adam Stout, President Silver Lake Corporation; Andrew B. Robinson, President Mentone Corporation; Moses J. Hamlin, President Etna Green Corporation; Jackson Glessner, Warsaw City; S. D. Anglin, President.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.—With the coming of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad began the development and growth of the city of Warsaw. Her central location made this the shipping point of the county, and an immense business was transacted for several years.

The first shovelful of dirt was cast for the construction of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Warsaw, Kosciusko County, Indiana, in June, 1854, at the east

end of Jefferson street, south of lot No. 193.

The first passenger train going east left on the morning of the first Monday in November, 1856. It started just west of the crossing of Buffalo street. The passenger station was then located on lot No. 19, in a building owned by William Boydston.

The road was then controlled by three companies, as the name above written indicates, and was subsequently consolidated. The road was completed to Warsaw in November, 1854, and soon after a station was established where the present building is located; it was a cheap building, and consumed by fire in the fall of 1875. "The wires" were distributed as usual, with the train. The first train arrived at Warsaw about the middle of September, 1854.

The road-bed is in fine condition, and the large number of trains each way daily makes it a most convenient line for both passengers and shippers. The general offices of the company are at Pittsburg.

The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan.—A north and south road was for several years under contemplation before this was built. It extends from Anderson, Indiana, on the south, to Benton Harbor, Michigan, on the north. The line was completed to Goshen, Indiana, in 1870, and later to the present northern terminus.

The first train left Warsaw, going north, August 9, 1870. A. T. S. Kist was the first freight and ticket agent; William M. Kist was the first express agent. The first station was on the east end of lot No. 200, in a building built by Samuel E. Loney. The first freight-house was on lot No. 7, at the east end of Market street, and known as "Kist's Warehouse."

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the northern part of Jefferson, Van

Buren and Turkey Creek townships, and was built in 1874.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was completed through this county in 1882. It passes through Franklin, Seward, Clay and Jackson townships, and Sidney, Packer-ton, Burkett and Mentone, all enterprising villages, have been surveyed and built since its completion.

THE OLD SETTLERS' HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The object of this society was, indeed, praiseworthy, but the organization has disbanded. The first meeting was held at the court-house in Warsaw, June 17, 1869, which was largely attended. The roster was signed by 154 persons, the conditions being that they must have resided in the county for twenty years prior to June 17, 1869.

The officers elect were: David Rippey, President; William C. Graves and William Felkner, Vice-Presidents; George Moon, treasurer; Reuben Williams, Secretary.

Three meetings were subsequently held, but the deaths of Peter L. Runyan and William C. Graves practically put an end to the association.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Kosciusko County Agricultural Society was organized June 2, 1855, and elected the following officers: President, David Rippey; Vice-Presidents, M. A. Bierce, S. Hoppis and John Makemson; Secretary, George Moon; Treasurer, Samuel H. Chipman; Council, William Bussing, H. W. Upson, H. F. Hall, G. R. Thralls, R. Willard, E. Huffman, H. I. Stevens, J. G. Lord and A. Wilcox.

This organization was for the purpose of inaugurating county fairs, and, after the full consideration of the subject, it was decided to hold a fair the following year; they met, therefore, June 7, 1856, and reorganized, with

the following officers: President, David Rippey; Vice-Presidents, James Wooden, M. A. Bierce and C. Hughes; Secretary, J. A. Funk; Treasurer, H. W. Upson; Council, G. R. Thralls, William Bussing, W. C. Bogges, George Moon, C. W. Chapman, E. Horton, E. Hufman, P. L. Runyan, Sr., and R. Willard.

The first fair was held in the court-house and court-yard in Warsaw, in the fall of 1856, and was not only well attended, but exhibited an unusual degree of skill in many departments of agriculture and housewifery, and was a financial success also.

A committee on purchasing fair grounds, consisting of P. L. Runyan, Sr., C. W. Chapman and G. R. Thralls, was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing fair grounds. The society met pursuant to adjournment and heard the report of the committee, in favor of a tract of land owned by A. T. S. Kist, containing six acres, being in the northeast corner of section 7, town 32, range 6 east, and immediately south of the Tippecanoe River bridge. These grounds were purchased, fenced, cleared and temporary buildings erected at a cost of about \$800, and were occupied as fair grounds until the year 1861, when it was decided that more room was needed; the society, therefore, proceeded to negotiate for ten acres, in a tract of eighty acres, owned by Abner Baker, which they purchased for \$1,000, May 18, 1861, and, on the same day, sold the old ground, without the improvements, for \$600. The buildings and fence were removed to the new grounds, which were cleared, and substantial additions made to them and the stock sheds, so that it has a capacity of 120 head; they also erected two temporary buildings, a fine-art hall and a room for agricultural products. The society held their first fair on the new grounds October 2, 3, and 4, 1861, under the

management of the following officers: James Wooden, President; W. J. Elliott, S. Davis and H. I. Stevens, Vice Presidents; M. J. Long, Treasurer; W. B. Funk, Secretary; Councilmen, P. L. Runyan, Sr., A. D. Pittenger, J. G. Long, S. Murdock, W. McGrew, T. G. Berst, J. D. Highway and Adam Simmons.

The society constructed a speeding track of one-third of a mile circuit on the new grounds. This fair was remarkably well attended; the citizens of the county generally took great interest in it. The premium-list amounted to \$2,500. It was a financial success. Since that time the premium-lists have ranged from \$2,500 to \$3,300.

In 1874 it was felt that the grounds were not large enough to accommodate a time track of sufficient dimensions to attract fine horses from a distance, consequently the society (upon the assurance of a number of gentlemen who took great interest in training fast horses, that they would take the additional stock) appointed a committee to purchase ground sufficient to give a half-mile track, which was done, the committee purchasing five acres adjoining from the late Dr. Jacob Boss. An excellent half-mile track was constructed, but the stock to pay for these improvements was never sold, and the indebtedness reported in the secretary's report is thus accounted for.

The financial embarrassments of the society culminated after the exhibit in September, 1885. The grounds were sold and the society has practically disbanded.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Warsaw Summer Resort Association was organized in 1885, and the board of directors purchased thirty-six acres of land lying between Pipe and Center lakes, and ten acres on the north side of Center Lake. The

latter purchase was divided into lots, a part of which are already sold, and the intention is to have summer cottages erected on each. The Park proper consists of the land between the lakes, which will be artistically arranged this year.

The officers consist of H. S. Biggs, President; Abner Baker, Secretary; W. H. Gibson, Treasurer; Directors, W. D. Frazer, W. C. Stephenson, John Grabner, M. Phillipson, J. Glessner, J. W. Coleman, J. H. Taylor and L. W. Royce.

Spring Fountain Park, on the eastern shore of Eagle Lake, is a delightfully situated tract of 160 acres. This park is designed for a pleasure resort, and will be an ornament and attraction to the city. The park embraces a natural amphitheater, heavily shaded and suitable for the erection of cottages. In the foreground, extending into the lake, is a strip of level ground named Carnahan Park, very suitable for drill and parade purposes. The grounds are watered by a dozen excellent springs, which burst forth from the hillside and are now being turned into useful and ornamental channels. Along the foot of the hills the landscape gardener is at work, and a collection of flowers worth going miles to see is the result. Three artificial lakes, with islands, bridges and a profusion of flowers, have just been constructed. A restaurant, boat-houses, a steamer wharf and a substantial steamer have been added to the new summer resort, and a large force of men are still pushing numerous improvements.

Spring Fountain Park has been selected as a site for the permanent location of a great battle panorama, "The Siege of Chattanooga," and the building is an ornament to the grounds. It has a diameter of ninety feet and is fifty feet to the dome lights. The great painting will embrace the struggle at

Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and will be the sole production of the only American panorama painter, Professor Harry J. Kellogg.

The park is free for all who choose to come, and offers as an inducement, fine boating and fishing facilities, a creamery and fruit farms adjoining the grounds and a handy market at Warsaw for cottagers and campers, a restaurant, groves and pure, cold water in abundance for excursionists, convenience of access by the Vandalia and Pittsburg Roads or by the Cincinnati, Wash & Michigan, Church and Sunday-school excursions will find the place devoid of all objectionable features. No liquor is allowed sold on the grounds or in the vicinity, and as the Beyer Brothers own all the land surrounding the park they are in position to enforce this rule.

The officers are, J. F. Beyer, President; C. C. Beyer, Vice-President; J. E. Beyer, Treasurer; Professor H. J. Kellogg, General Manager; H. A. Deeds, Superintendent of Grounds; E. W. Parks, Captain "Steamer Daisy"; William Miller, Florist and Landscape Gardener.

THE CEMETERIES.

A piece of ground, containing two acres, was deeded by Richard L. Britton to the county commissioners, March 9, 1848, "for the purpose of providing a public burying ground near the town of Warsaw, in said county of Kosciusko, for the accommodation of the citizens of said town and county."

The first person buried in this "graveyard" was Mrs. Vica Webb, June 12, 1837. Her husband, Daniel Webb, was interred in the same cemetery, December 29, 1866. This cemetery was used by others from remote parts of the county, as well as the citi-

zens of Warsaw, until it became necessary to have additional grounds, and the tract now known as Oakwood Cemetery was purchased May 30, 1874. This land was conveyed by Jacob and Louisa Boss to James McManoy, Hiram S. Biggs and Caleb Hendee, trustees of the town of Warsaw, at the date previously mentioned, for which \$2,000 was paid. Jacob Boss was the first person interred in the new cemetery.

Many elegant monuments grace both of

these "cities of the dead." The latter cemetery was carefully selected, and for the purpose intended affords many advantages, both in location and character of the grounds, which are undulating, and mostly covered with forest trees. The boundary on the north and west is the beautiful "Pike Lake," whose gentle tide utters a whispering murmur of times that were, and its crystal bosom is emblematical of the fit preparation to be made ere we enter the "great beyond."





TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

IN June, 1836, when Kosciusko County was first divided into townships, Plain Township embraced a territory six miles wide by twenty-one miles long; but the subsequent organization of Tippecanoe and Prairie Townships reduced it to its present limits. It now embraces all of town 33 north, range 6 east of the second principal meridian. A large proportion of its soil is prairie land, constituted by Bone Prairie in the east and a part of Big Turkey Creek Prairie in the west. Tippecanoe River flows through the township in a southwesterly direction, from the lake bearing the same name. With the exception of the prairies, the township was originally covered by a heavy growth of timber, of which fully 50 per cent has been removed and farms developed from the land which it occupied.

As Plain was one of the first townships settled in the county, under the head "Early

History" will be found the names of her pioneers. Much of historic importance attaches to Leesburgh and vicinity, which will also be read elsewhere.

LEESBURGH.

This is the oldest town in the county and was laid out in August, 1835, by Levi Lee. It is situated on section 8, in Plain Township, and was the first recorded town in the county. W. W. and I. R. Blain were the first merchants of the place, followed in 1835 by Judge James Comstock. The first lot really sold and built upon was disposed of by Lee to Metcalf Beek, who, after clerking a short time for Judge Comstock, purchased the entire stock November 6, 1836, and for many years did a large business.

Thomas & Runyan began merchandising the same year, followed soon after by Michael Horan.

The first school was taught by William C. Graves, upon the "subscription" plan, in a log-house erected in 1835. W. W. Eskew built the first frame house in that village in that year, and it was jointly used as hotel.

grocery store and saloon. John McConnell opened a smithy in 1834, and for many years did the blacksmithing for that settlement. In 1838 the members of the Methodist Episcopal church erected a frame building. This society was organized at the house of Charles Ervin, by Rev. William M. Fraley, in 1836, with six members, Charles Ervin and wife, John Shelly and wife and Jacob Reynolds and wife.

Leesburgh was incorporated June 26, 1876. The charter officers were—W. J. Crawford, President; J. W. Armstrong, Clerk; Wm. D. Wood, Treasurer; Dr. J. H. Long, Village Attorney; Alfred Clark, Marshal; Trustees, W. J. Crawford, Wm. D. Wood, Charles Knight, W. H. Brown and J. W. Armstrong.

Present officers—Wm. D. Wood, President; W. H. Beyrer, Clerk; R. S. Armington, Treasurer; Trustees, Wm. D. Wood, Ed. Archibald, O. J. Chandler, R. S. Armington.

There is an excellent graded school at Leesburgh. The school building was completed in the autumn of 1886, and is a handsome two-story brick edifice, which cost, furnished complete, \$5,000. Professor Charles O. Merica is principal; W. A. Beane has charge of the intermediate, and Miss Alice Linan, the primary department. One hundred and fifty-two scholars are enrolled in the different departments. Officers of the school board—D. K. Brown, President; Curtis Zimmerman, Secretary; H. B. Stanley, Treasurer.

The *Fire Department* was organized in the fall of 1879, with fifteen members. A hand engine, hose cart and 350 feet of hose were purchased at a cost of \$850. The officers elect were—W. H. Brown, Foreman; A. Archibald, First Assistant; F. A. M. Sanderson, Second Assistant. The company is now

well organized, and have a neat building of their own which cost \$350.

Leesburgh Lodge, No. 181, A. F. & A. M., was organized March 6, 1855, and worked under dispensation until May 31, following. The first officers were: William B. Barnett, W. M.; William Parks, S. W.; Elijah S. Blackford, J. W.; William K. Fiddler, S. D.; William C. Mason, J. D.; Edward Moon, Secretary; Eli W. Summey, Treasurer; Nelson Watts, Tyler.

The lodge was organized under charter, May 31, 1885, with the following officers: W. B. Burkett, W. M.; William K. Fiddler, S. W.; Elijah S. Blackford, J. W.; Robert Geddes, S. D.; Eli W. Summey, J. D.

This order has been highly prosperous and owns a substantial two-story frame building, the second floor being handsomely fitted up for society purposes. The present officers are—Wm. Archibald, W. M.; Richard S. Armington, S. W.; David H. Lessig, J. W.; David Roubush, Treasurer; Owen J. Chandler, Secretary; Perry M. Thompson, S. D.; Jesse W. Thompson, J. D.; John Catey, Chaplain; E. D. Carpenter, Tyler.

Leesburgh Lodge, No. 432, I. O. O. F., was instituted by D. D. G. M. Andrew Milice, assisted by eight members of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62.

The charter members were J. E. Stephenson, B. Burkett, G. D. Vincent, J. J. Wood, William Gunter, Paul Boehm and J. M. Armington. A. Clark was admitted by card, and the following members were initiated on the night of organization: Ross Beatty, T. G. Berst, William Zimmerman, William Archibald, S. N. Garrett, E. D. French and A. B. French. The following were the first officers: J. E. Stephenson, N. G.; J. J. Wood, V. G.; G. D. Vincent, Recording Secretary; A. Clark, Permanent Secretary; William Gunter, Treasurer. Present officers: Wilber

H. Berst, N. G.; John P. Walker, V. G.; L. C. Zimmerman, Secretary; Titus G. Berst, Treasurer.

J. A. Campfield Post, No. 338, G. A. R., was mustered April 26, 1884, having fifteen charter members. The interest taken by the veterans of the war in the vicinity of Leesburgh is not such as insures a substantial growth of the post, as its membership is only twenty-two at the present time. Deputy Jr. V. C., W. C. Welch, and Thomas Hubler, of Kosciusko Post, No. 114, organized the post and initiated the charter members and installed the following officers: A. M. Sanderson, C.; C. F. Peck, S. V. C.; Arnold Phillips, J. V. C.; David Brown, Adjutant; John B. Weidner, Quartermaster; J. E. Stephenson, Surgeon; B. F. James, Chaplain; Anderson B. Stookey, O. D.; W. H. Clay, O. G.; F. Goshorn, S. M.; Henry Taylor, Q. M. S. The present officers are: A. B. Stookey, C.; Henry Taylor, S. V.; H. Clay, J. V.; J. P. Walker, Adjutant; David Brown, Quartermaster; Lewis Himes, Surgeon; Benjamin Hartman, Chaplain; Eli Sawyer, O. D.; Ed Rankin, O. G.

The Leesburg Horse Company was the first one organized in the county for the capture and punishment of stock thieves, other crimes and misdemeanors. They have afforded protection to a large number of persons owning valuable stock, and since its organization in August, 1853, but two horses have been stolen from any of the members, and he—Thomas Harper—had allowed his dues to remain unpaid until his suspension was decreed, yet the society succeeded in recovering his property. According to their charter, the association must reorganize every ten years, but it has been kept in thorough working order. Officers of to-day: H. B. Stanley, President; J. W. Anglin and

R. B. Long, Vice-Presidents; Ed Archibald, Treasurer; William Zimmerman, Secretary; D. H. Lessie, Captain; O. T. Johnson, C. D. Rippey and H. M. Anglin, Lieutenants, in the order named.

The Methodist Episcopal Church cost, when erected, \$2,000. The membership is not large, but the church is in a fairly prosperous condition. Rev. A. J. Carey is the minister in charge. The Sunday-school is largely attended, and was organized in an early day.

The Christian Church have a neat brick edifice. Services are not held regularly, and there is but a small membership.

Leesburgh is a quiet, orderly village, but has a fair local trade. The principal business men are: William D. Wood, William and Ed. Archibald, druggists; William Zimmerman & Company, dry goods; Jordan Becknell and H. B. Stanley, hardware; J. J. Wood and Garrett & Shipley, general merchandise; R. C. Baxter, tinner; David Brown, harness and saddles; Charles Knight and the Armington Brothers, manufacturers of wagons and carriages; Thompson Brothers and Jacob Noel, dealers in grain.

The Leesburg Cornet Band has won universal praise for fine music and personal appearance not only in this county, but wherever they have played. During the campaign of 1880, this was considered the "crack" band of Northern Indiana, and its services were constantly in demand. This orchestra was organized in the winter of 1877, with Charles L. White as leader. The leader is S. F. Armington; C. L. White and George Curry, e flat clarinet; R. S. Armington, S. F. Armington and Charles E. Wood, b flat cornet; W. H. Wood, W. A. Beane and W. Rosebrugh, e flat alto; I. M. Watt and C. E. Beatty, b flat tenor; H. A. White, baritone; O. J. Chandler and E.

Archibald, bass; J. E. Wood, tenor drum, and O. P. Michael, bass drum.

The *Leesburgh* graveyard was the first one purchased and devoted to burial purposes. The original plat contained one and one-half acres of ground adjacent to the village. This was purchased of James Mason for \$40, April 4, 1849, by W. B. Blain, Levi Perry and Jacob Rannels, who were appointed by the citizens a committee to select and purchase suitable grounds. The land was contracted for and half the purchase money paid in 1838, from which date it was occupied. The men who paid spot cash were John R. Blain, \$5; Peter L. Runyan, Sr., \$5; Metcalf Beck, \$3; Michael E. Horan, \$3; David Rippey, \$2; E. P. Davis, \$1; Thomas Rumbly, Daniel C. Clark and John Greer, 50 cents each.

THE VILLAGE OF OSWEGO.

In 1837 Messrs. Barbee, Willard & French purchased of Mr. Waugh a tract of land, upon which they laid out the village of Oswego in the same year. It enjoyed, at one time, a degree of commercial prosperity, and gave promise of becoming a town of importance; but in the year 1849 a score of its best citizens removed to California, withdrawing their capital and patronage from the village, and from that time dates its decline. It now contains a postoffice and store kept by John Hour, and one blacksmith-shop.

The first physician in the village was Dr. Rolan R. Willard, who practiced his profession for a number of years.

The first store was kept by Barbee, Willard & French, who conducted an extensive trade with surrounding settlements.

A blacksmith-shop was erected in the village by Elkanah Huffman in 1843.

A tannery was put in operation in 1840 by A. M. Cowan, and was for many years one of the principal industries of the village.

The Oswego Baptist Church was organized in October, 1837, by Rev. James Martin and Daniel French, with the following constituent members: Ezekiel French, Elizabeth French, Nancy A. Lepper, Anderson Ashby, John Powell, Lena Lepper, Sarah Moore, Dorothea Powell, Rebecca Merritt, Elizabeth Nil and Moses Powell. They have a substantial house of worship at the village of Oswego.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Wayne was one of the three original townships, and was organized June 29, 1836, and at that time contained all of what is now towns 32, 31, and the north half of 30. Another divide was made, and March 8, 1838, Wayne was increased by the addition of town 32 north, range 5 east. Harrison Township afterward ceded to Wayne a one and one-half mile strip on the west, thus giving it an area six by seven and one-half miles. Wayne is bounded on the north by Plain, east by Washington, south by Monroe and Clay, and west by Harrison townships.

The first settlements were made during the summer of 1834, by Peter Warner, William Kelly, John Knowles, Arnold Cain, William C. Graves, James Robinson and James Comstock, all of whom located west of Warsaw. The following year Metcalf Beck, Daniel Webb, Charles Sleeper, John W. Morris, Andrew R. Willis and John Pittenger located.

The first store was built upon the northeast quarter of section 29, by Judge James Comstock, and the first item sold over the counter was a half pound of Cavendish tobacco, Benjamin Bennett being the purchaser. Charles Sleeper built the first mill on Clear Creek where the Liberty Mills road crosses. The mill was built of logs, and John Inks, of Milford, made the burrs from niggerhead stone.

Dr. William Willis was the first resident physician, and settled near the south side of Eagle Lake. James Comstock, Sr., with John Pittinger, erected a saw-mill on Walnut Creek, the second one built in the township. David Dawson married Miss Nancy Losure in February, 1838, the first resident couple married in the township.

Three beautiful lakes are situated in Wayne, of which greater mention will be made elsewhere. All are navigable for small steamers, and are well stocked with fish.

WARSAW.

This enterprising city was surveyed by Christopher Lightfoot, and W. H. Knott, proprietor of the town, filed his plat before Jacob Rannels, justice of the peace, October 21, 1836.

Richard H. Lansdale and Richard L. Britton soon afterward laid out other additions to the town, and the county seat was located here on condition that half the proceeds from the sale of lots should accrue to the county.

Warsaw was named by Hon. John B. Chapman, in honor of the capital of Poland. Although this beautiful city did not pass through such fearful ordeals as did its namesake, yet the conflicts that ensued before the county seat was finally located, at times bade fair to open hostilities between rival villages.

Warsaw was in an early day an uninviting location, laid out as it was so near the lakes, the banks of which were skirted by tall tamarack and scrubby oaks.

The first cabin was built of tamarack poles, by Matthew D. Springer, and was located on lot 6, in Stinson's addition. The house was 20 x 24, with a puncheon floor which covered only a part of the enclosure, six feet of the floor being occupied by a huge fireplace, the back wall built with the niggerheads so

abundant at that date. Stakes were driven each side of the fireplace, with forks at the top through which a pole rested that supported the pots and kettles while meals were prepared. The puncheon floor was elevated several inches in front of the fireplace, and served for a seat. Springer was not only the first comer, but his house was also an inn where the hungry and tired traveler could rest and refresh himself. The range for beds was made by placing posts in the ground, to which were attached stringers of wood, with strips of hickory bark stretched across for beds to rest on. Matthews and his wife were host, hostess, chambermaids, hostlers and cooks, and with their guests slept in one room and made the best of life in a primitive way.

William J. Pope erected a pole shanty in 1835 and opened a small stock of goods. His store was on the corner of Lake and Market streets.

Jacob Losure erected a hewed-log house in 1836, at the corner of Lake and Center streets. This house was 20 x 30, and was also used as a hotel. In it the second term of court was held.

Philip Lash erected a smithy, and John Geiselman a chair shop, in 1836. H. Higbee embarked in the manufacture of furniture the next year, and William A. Chandler began the manufacture of wagons.

Jacob Baker was appointed postmaster, and a postoffice was established in Warsaw February 11, 1837. It was made a Presidential office April 25, 1865, and Peter L. Runyan, the incumbent at the time, was reappointed. His son, John N. Runyan, was appointed March 19, 1867, and held the position continuously until August, 1886, when he resigned and W. H. Bowser took charge of the office.

The improvements in Warsaw for the next

two years following its location are below enumerated.

Where the Masonic Temple stands, a one-story building 18 x 36 feet was built. The west room was occupied as a store-room, the east room was occupied by R. H. Lansdale as county clerk's office. The stick chimney caught fire and it was burned in 1838. On the lot now occupied by B. Q. Morris as a book-store was a frame house occupied by Mahlon F. Davis, the county treasurer, as a residence and treasurer's office.

The first resident attorney was Clement B. Simonson, whose office and residence was a log building that occupied the west end of the lot, upon which the Lake City Bank stands. The grocery store, a small log cabin, stood upon the site of the palatial residence of Dr. Bash, and was owned by William J. Pope & Co. Andrew Nye dispensed liquid refreshments, candies, etc., in a small frame building surrounded by brush, that occupied the site of the furniture rooms of Ale & Moore. Jacob Baker, who was afterward probate judge, lived in state in a log cabin that marked the site of the Hon. George Moon's residence. Arnold Fairbrother, county recorder, had his office and residence in a log house situated close to the outlet of Eagle Lake, near the residence owned by Colonel Chapman.

Ludlow Nye, afterward sheriff, had a log residence situated on the high ground south of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago depot, and had about one acre cleared and planted. These comprise the first families to make a home on the present site of Warsaw. South of Eagle Creek, on the Dr. C. W. Burkett farm, lived Phillip Lash and family. Provisions could scarcely be obtained during the spring and summer of 1837, although money was plenty enough, and many really suffered for food. Lash cleared

a small piece of land, planted corn, but the ground squirrels ate it. He then planted a portion of the ground in potatoes, but a short time afterward was obliged to dig them up and use them for food to keep his family from starving. Henry L. Farmer was forced to do likewise, and it is well known that for weeks some of the people living in the township subsisted on game and basswood buds. The historian is under obligations to I. J. Morris for the above information, and as he has resided in Warsaw since that date, he was cognizant of all herein stated. For a number of years the growth of Warsaw was slow. The north part of the county having been first opened to market, very naturally Leesburgh exceeded it in size and importance for a number of years. The first substantial stimulus that Warsaw received, aside from being the county seat, was when the building of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad became an assured fact. The prospect of railroad communication with the outer world infused into the people new life and enterprise. Naturally attractive in location, when that great thoroughfare was pushed from Fort Wayne westward, Warsaw took a forward bound that was surprising even to those who had always predicted its future greatness. Real estate rapidly rose in value, and in the autumn of 1856, when the railroad was completed, it was the largest town between Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Warsaw became the shipping point for all the produce raised, not only within the limits of this, but every adjoining county. Then followed the war with its attending excitement, and like all other towns throughout the country, Warsaw felt the depressing effects upon its conclusion, and which has been generally shared by every village, town and city in the United States. Since that time, while its growth has not been rapid, it

has been steady and extremely substantial, and few towns in any State can show better business buildings, or more beautiful private residences.

Warsaw has a population of about 4,000 inhabitants, and is noted for having been the home of many men distinguished in both official and military positions.

INCORPORATION.

There were 752 inhabitants when the census was taken February 4, 1854, and agreeable to a petition signed by a majority of the residents, the Board of Commissioners being fully satisfied that all the requirements of the law had been complied with, declared that this should be an incorporated town by the name of Warsaw. The territory embraced in the survey made by S. R. Gordon was as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of section 8, in township 32, north of range 6 east; thence north $83^{\circ} 12'$, east 194 poles 12 links; thence north 3° , west 12 poles 10 links; thence south $3^{\circ} 12'$, west 23 poles; thence north 3° , west 68 poles 20 links; thence north 82° , east 65 poles 14 links; thence north $4^{\circ} 30'$, west 80 poles 7 links; thence south 83° , 150 poles; thence north $3^{\circ} 30'$, 11 poles; thence north 51° , west 53 poles 11 links; thence north 56° , west 62 poles 15 links; thence south $4^{\circ} 30'$, east 250 poles 15 links; containing 236 acres $26\frac{3}{10}$ poles.

ITS INCORPORATION AS A CITY.

The city of Warsaw was organized under an act of the Legislature, entitled "an act to repeal all general laws now in force for the incorporation of cities, and to provide for the incorporation of cities, prescribing their powers and rights, and the manner in which they shall receive the same, and to regulate

such other matters as properly pertain thereto." Approved March 15, 1867.

The election to decide whether to incorporate under city charter was held April 19, 1875, resulting in 278 votes for incorporation, and 200 votes against incorporation.

The first election for city officers was held May 4, 1875, resulting in the election of Hiram S. Biggs, Mayor; C. H. Ketchum, Clerk; S. B. Clark, Treasurer; J. A. Wright, Marshal; E. J. Greene, City Attorney; James Wynant, Assessor; J. A. Funk, Chief Engineer Fire Department; Caleb Hughes, Civil Engineer.

Board of Health, Drs. J. H. Carpenter, I. B. Webber and C. W. Burkett.

Councilmen, S. W. Chipman, T. C. Stuart, A. J. Bair, D. R. Pershing, Nelson Nutt, James McMurray.

The present city officers are: Mayor Lemuel W. Royse; Clerk, Marsh H. Parks; Treasurer, W. S. Vanator; Marshal, George W. Alford; Councilmen, H. C. Milice, James H. Cisney, L. J. Wolf, James M. Leamons, P. L. Runyan, Levi Zumburn; Board of Health, Drs. Benjamin and E. W. Burkett, T. J. Shackelford.

The city of Warsaw has many elegant residences, and her people have cultured tastes, as evidenced by the imposing churches, fine and commodious school buildings and her Grand Opera House. This was erected by a joint stock company in 1877. The officers of the company were A. J. Bair, President; John N. Runyan, Secretary; Thomas Woods, Treasurer. The company perfected their plans, and erected a building 130x60, having six store rooms on the ground and basement under the whole. The stage is large, and elaborately supplied with scenes. One thousand persons can be seated in the audience room and the gallery will accommodate six hundred more. The opera house is built in

modern style, from modified plans furnished by B. G. Mosgrove. The structure complete cost \$45,000, and to J. N. Runyan much credit is due for his untiring zeal in the work. The company expended more money than at first contemplated, but their aim to give the citizens of Warsaw a first-class opera house was a burden hard to carry, and the way in which it was completed was indeed praiseworthy.

THE SCHOOLS.

From the best information obtainable, Judge Rodgers was among the first teachers in Warsaw. As early as 1841 he had a select school in the old court-house, which occupied the lot where the Baptist church stands, and later — Harmon engaged in teaching. J. A. Funk was employed by Mr. Rodgers, at \$17 per month, and taught during the winter of 1844-'45, in a school-room on lot 218, fronting Fort Wayne street. Mrs. Jane Cowen began a private school May 12, 1851. Her rooms were situated on the lot, the site now of Daniel Bitner's residence. The teaching of Mrs. Cowen proved a great success and her school was known as "Mrs. Cowen's Seminary." As her pupils increased in number, she was assisted by her daughter Martha, who also taught vocal music. Other rooms were added to the seminary and other teachers engaged, among whom were Miss Martha Hill, from Vermont, and the Rev. Walter Scott, now an Episcopal minister of La Porte. Her daughter Semeramis, now the widow of Moses Long, assisted her mother from the time she was fifteen years of age, and taught mathematics and instrumental music in 1858. Mrs. Cowen, with but a short intermission, taught continuously from 1851 until 1876. Almost all the prominent business men of Warsaw to-day were members of her school, including such people as Reuben

Williams and his children, Joseph Baker and his children, W. B. and Austin C. Funk, and many others of equal celebrity. At her death, the seminary was closed and has not since been reopened. The first public school was opened in 1858. Professor D. T. Johnson was teacher and subsequently had charge of the graded school.

The first report which is at all reliable, is dated 1870. Superintendent, D. W. Thomas; High School, Miss V. A. Rundles; Grammar School, Mrs. A. C. Waite; Intermediate, Miss E. M. Huffinan; Senior Secondary, Miss L. A. Baldwin; Junior, Miss Ella Dresser; Primary, Mrs. S. A. Holbrook and Miss Florence Frasier.

The Board of Trustees were: A. T. S. Kist, President; Thomas Woods, Secretary; William Cosgrove, Treasurer.

The school buildings were erected in 1872-'73. The ground for the East Ward cost \$400; that for the West Ward, \$675; the two buildings ready for seating cost \$15,650; furnaces, seats, blackboards, etc., \$1,848.75; total, \$18,573.75.

The old building used for a high school was sold for \$1,000 and the new building was erected upon the same ground, at a cost, ready for seating, of \$15,824.23; the furnaces, seats, blackboards, fencing, etc., cost \$2,700; total, \$18,524.23.

The report of the schools for 1875-'76 and the first in due form, gives the Board of Education: N. N. Boydston, President; Henry Upson, Secretary; J. D. Thayer, Treasurer; O. W. Miller, Superintendent. Teachers of Center School, Mrs. C. A. Haas, High School; Mrs. S. O. Long, Grammar A; Miss Emma Hayward, Grammar B; Miss Nellie Neff, Grammar C; Miss Sarah L. Hodge, Intermediate; Miss S. A. Holbrook, Primary.

East School, Mrs. H. F. Miller, Intermediate; Mrs. M. H. Frasier, Primary.

West School, Mrs. Celestia Grant, Intermediate; Miss Ella Fetters, Primary.

The first graduates of the city schools were Miss Belle Weiner, Miss Alice Carpenter and Mary Shaffer. The commencement exercises were held at the Opera House in May, 1878.

Professor John P. Mather, superintendent of the city schools, has kindly furnished the statistics from 1870 to 1886, inclusive: 1870, 759; 1871, 752; 1872, 917; 1873, 931; 1874, 962; 1875, 978; 1876, 882; 1877, 895; 1878, 1,042; 1879, 1,002; 1880, 1,014; 1881, 1,059; 1882, 1,101; 1883, 1,117; 1884, 1,128; 1885, 1,047; 1886, 1,089.

The high school has a library containing 334 volumes, which has been purchased since 1881 with their own earnings. The sum of \$350 has been expended for books, which was realized by proceeds from school entertainments, lecture courses, etc.

The study of ornithology is quite different in this from other schools, and the plan pursued is original with Professor Mather. The books and course of study were designed by him.

The request of the Japanese Commissioner to secure the exhibit of the Warsaw schools, sent to the New Orleans Exposition, speaks more loudly in praise of the work of the teachers than anything we could say, and is embraced in the letter of Mr. Buckley, which is as follows:

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
EXPOSITION, NEW ORLEANS, May 15, '85. }

To the Superintendent and Board of Education of Warsaw Schools:

GENTLEMEN: The Commissioner of Education from Japan, Mr. Ichizo Hattori, who is also one of the Committee of Examination and Awards at the World's Exposition, makes a request of the United States Bureau of Ed-

ucation, and they to me, for "The Analysis of Plants" and "The Analysis of Birds" from the Warsaw city schools. This is no mean compliment to you, and to the State of Indiana. If you will part with this work of your schools (and I trust you will), please take action in the matter, and I will deliver this school work to the Commissioner to take back with him to the Government Educational Bureau of Japan.

"Yours most truly, A. E. BUCKLEY."

Permission was granted by the pupils whose work was exhibited for the transfer, and Professor Mather holds the receipt of the Commissioner in Japanese for the material.

The compliment is especially gratifying, as the Japanese Commissioner referred to in Mr. Buckley's letter has had an opportunity to compare the exhibits from Warsaw with others from all parts of the United States—in fact, from all parts of the educational world, represented at the New Orleans Exposition.

The Board of Education for 1886-'87 are: Jackson Glessner, President; John H. Brubaker, Secretary; William B. Funk, Treasurer; John P. Mather, Superintendent.

The teachers for 1886-'87 are: Central Building, Miss Victoria A. Adams, High School; Miss Josephine A. Fielding, High School Assistant and A Grammar; Miss Lizzie M. Reid, B Grammar; Miss Josie Brown, B and C Grammar; Miss Fannie M. Davis, D Grammar; Miss Mattie Long, A Primary; Miss Rose McCauley, B and C Primary; Miss Mary Cosgrove, C and D Primary. West Ward, Miss Viola Strain, Principal, C and D Primary; Miss Margaret Williams, B and C Primary; Miss Mattie Richardson, A Primary and D Grammar. East Ward, Miss Altha Bowser, Principal, A and B Primary; Miss Minnie Stuart, C and D Primary.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church.—Rev. Edward Desborough organized a society consisting of S. B. and Hester Clark, L. P. and Elizabeth Howe, Isaac Brady, Sarah Bates, Daniel Weiss, Mrs. Jane Knowles and Mrs. Ruhanna Losure. January 11, 1851, Messrs. Hood and Britton donated a lot in their addition to the village of Warsaw, and the congregation erected a house of worship in 1852. Rev. Daniel Thomas was their first pastor. The society disposed of their old church in 1864, and purchased the lot upon which the Baptist church building stands. A handsome brick church was completed in 1866, costing \$8,000, which was destroyed by fire August 20, 1871. It was rebuilt the same year at a cost of \$2,500. The present pastor, Rev. J. H. Winans, is a talented divine, and the church enjoys a high degree of prosperity. The Baptist Sunday-school is largely attended and numbers about 135. The deacons are: I. J. Morris, M. W. Munaw, O. C. Holbrook and — Birch. Trustees: Al Hayward, Lewis Rippee, B. Q. Morris. Organist, Miss Maggie Bates; Clerk, I. J. Morris; Treasurer, C. J. Hoyt.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. J. Wolf, November 7, 1840, by the authority of the Logansport Presbytery, with the following members: William Williams, Mary Williams, Peter Hover, Isaac Lucas, Catharine Lucas, Priscilla Davis, Mary McFadden, Eliza Nye, Eliza Vancuren. William Williams and Peter Hover were elected elders.

May 16, 1843, Samuel L. Andrews, Isaac Lucas and Thomas Logan were chosen elders, and Rev. J. Ogden, pastor. In December, 1843, Rev. L. G. Weeks took charge of the church, and served as pastor until 1848. In May, 1849, Rev. Thomas Baseom became pastor, and served two years. The first

church building was erected in 1849; for several years the church prospered and regular services were maintained. One of their most active workers was Rev. G. W. Wilson, who served as pastor from 1872 until April, 1877, leaving it with a membership of 125, a Sunday-school with 120 in attendance. The old church building was sold to the United Brethren congregation in 1881, and the modern church edifice which now graces lot 121 was erected in 1882. This seats comfortably 600 persons, and was completed at a cost of \$13,280. It was dedicated July 1, 1883. Regular services are held, but the congregation have no resident pastor. Trustees: S. W. Chipman, Dr. I. D. Webber, G. B. Lesh, W. D. Frazer, Q. A. Hossler.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This was the first religious denomination to organize a class in Warsaw, and the first services were held in the pole cabin built by Matthew D. Springer. The sermon was preached by Rev. Richard Hargrave, who was a Methodist missionary. Warsaw was included in what was known as the "Mission Circuit," which embraced the entire county. The annual conference in 1839 named it Warsaw Circuit, and attached it to South Bend District, with Rev. Elza Van Schoick, pastor. The first quarterly conference was held at Warsaw January 26, 1839, at which time Rev. Thomas P. Owen rode the circuit. At that early day there must have been forty members, for Peter Warner, J. Ockerman, Alex. McElwane and Edward Cone were local preachers, and twenty-five others were exhorters and class-leaders. It might be reasonably expected that the wives of some belonged to the church.

The minister had fifteen appointments in the county, all at private houses, and was allowed the modest sum of \$70 per annum. Ten dollars of this he paid to Joseph Ockerman to assist him, Rev. Owen being in feeble

health. The society contributed \$31, the remainder of the \$70 being made up from the missionary fund. The first camp-meeting was held at "Grove's camp-ground in June, 1839. This year the Warsaw congregation paid as their share of the minister's salary \$4.25. In 1843 the circuit was divided, and Rev. Elihu Anthony was placed in charge. A Sunday-school was organized in 1844 with forty scholars, six teachers, and Joel Fish, superintendent. Meetings were held in the old court-house, which stood upon the site occupied by the Baptist church, until the erection of a church building upon the lot donated by James Stinson, the same lot now occupied by the handsome two-story brick edifice. This was completed in 1868 at a cost of \$22,919.75. The membership numbers about 340, presided over by Rev. J. K. Walts. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 350, and for thirty-seven years Joseph A. Funk has been superintendent. The trustees are: Joseph A. Funk, J. D. Kutz, James Wyant, S. W. Oldfather, John Shoup, Joseph S. Baker, H. P. Comstock. Local elders, D. S. Wynant, M. C. Furlong, John S. Hetfield. Local preachers, O. P. Downs, A. C. McCarter, David James. Exhorters, Samuel Wamsley and David James. Stewards, J. A. Funk, J. B. Roberds, N. W. Richhart, G. C. Bratt, H. T. Beazel, James B. Roth and J. B. Kutz. Organist, Dr. T. J. Shaekleford.

The Catholic Church.—Occasional services were held at the houses of members of this church, but Warsaw was in 1852 made a permanent mission. Rev. John Ryan was the first pastor, succeeded by Rev. Father Francis Lawler and others until 1876, when Rev. Father F. Wiechman took charge of the parish. To his enterprise the Catholic people owe much. He purchased two lots, and the erection of the present brick church was com-

menced soon afterward. Right-Rev. Joseph Dwenger, D. D., Bishop of Fort Wayne, officiated at the laying of the corner-stone July 4, 1876, and on June 10, 1877, the church was dedicated. This handsome structure seats 400, and cost with the lots \$8,000. Rev. Father Anthony Ellinger holds services on alternate Sundays, but the membership remains about the same as when the church was organized. The ladies have recently partially completed the organization of the "Rose Society," which will aid largely in furnishing funds to meet current expenses. The society at present have twenty-five members, but officers are not yet chosen. The church is known as "The Church of the Sacred Heart."

The United Brethren Church.—A church was organized in 1881 with eleven members, Daniel Deeds and wife, J. P. Ebersole and wife, J. A. Weimer and wife, William Brant and father, Mrs. Reisch, Mrs. Catherine Bell and Miss Charlotte Lee. Meetings were held in Hendee's Hall until the church building could be made ready. Rev. J. Cummings, pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was purchased and removed, and with the lot cost the society \$1,339. The church was dedicated anew to the service of God, by Rev. Dewitt Delany, August 5, 1883. The church records show seventy-three members, with a roster of eighty Sunday-school scholars. Rev. J. Simons is pastor and superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

The officers are: Class-leader, Daniel Deeds; Trustees, Daniel Deeds, J. P. Ebersole, Joseph Weimen, William Brant, C. M. Swylhart.

Union Mission Church.—By a praiseworthy effort upon the part of James McKrill, a handsome frame building has been erected upon lot 234 (Williams' addition), which has recently been completed at a cost of \$500.

The lot was donated by Mr. McKrill, for church purposes, and the church is intended for the use of all religious denominations, and the pulpit will be by them supplied. A Sunday-school was organized in April, 1885, with sixty scholars, and has been under the superintendency of Lemuel Powers, James McKrill and Jehu Barnes. The church was dedicated by Rev. M. D. Gage, November 28, 1886. Rev. Gage was formerly Chaplain of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment. Through the influence of James McKrill, a class was formed in January, 1885, of nineteen members who are earnest in church work, and are composed of different denominations. We are pleased to give their names: James and Rebecca McKrill, Jacob and Jane Scott, Richard and Martha Ireland, Squire McCarthy, Andrew Stoner, Mary Stoner, Lou Brumbaugh, Sarah Anderson, Jane Howe, Mary Cress, William Richhart, Jehu Barnes, Mary Felter, Hetty Evans and Jacob Goodall.

The Christian Church was organized in Warsaw in 1851. Foremost in this work was elder John Gordon and family, and until 1865 meetings were regularly held at his house. This year, the church was re-organized by elders John Gordon, M. N. Lord, William McElvane and Noah Watts. H. B. Stanley and Jacob Nye were chosen deacons, and Rev. J. B. Marshall was called to preach. Many were added to the church during his ministry, and in 1865 the society purchased lot 305 of John Gordon, and also purchased a church formerly used by the Presbyterians, which was moved upon the lot at an expense of \$250. The church has a large membership, a flourishing Sunday-school with an average attendance of sixty. Rev. Paph Julian is resident pastor and services are regularly held. The Christian people expect to erect a handsome brick church this year upon the site of the old building. The present

officers are: Elder, John R. Weiss; Deacons, Joseph Mort, O. P. Jaques; Trustees, O. P. Jaques and E. V. Peck.

The Episcopal Church.—Monday evening, April 22, 1861, the Rev. Edward P. Wright, Rector of Trinity Church, Michigan City, visited Warsaw and held services in the Methodist Episcopal church. This was the first Episcopal service held in the county. The Right-Rev. George Upfold, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, held service May 17, 1861, and on the 18th of that month, baptized Luella, infant daughter of Walter and Susan R. Scott. May 25, 1861, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a parish. Dr. J. W. Quayle was chairman, and Edward Murphy, secretary. Articles of association were adopted and signed by Walter Scott, James W. Quayle, Oliver Musselman, H. W. Upson, Samuel A. Wright, E. V. Long, Ebenezer Hazzard, William B. Funk, Moses J. Long, Henry Mortimer and Henry Gilbert. A meeting was then held for the election of wardens and vestrymen; the following were chosen: Dr. Henry Gilbert, William C. Graves, Dr. James W. Quayle, Walter Scott and Edward Murphy. At the first meeting of the vestry, held May 28, same year, Walter Scott was elected senior warden, and James W. Quayle, junior warden.

The Second Presbyterian Church was rented, and June 23, 1861, the fourth Sunday after Trinity, the Rev. Louis P. Tschiffely visited the parish and preached. An election was tendered to him, which he accepted, taking effect October 1, 1861, when he took charge of the parish. October 20 a Sunday-school was organized, with eight scholars.

April 27, 1862, the Bishop made his first official visitation; he preached and administered communion. This was the first time the Holy Eucharist was administered in the parish. Four persons were confirmed.

In the spring of 1866 Hon. William Williams donated to the parish a lot, on condition that a church be erected upon it; and arrangements were made for the erection of a wooden building 25x50 feet, with recess chancel 15x10, and vestry-room 10x10. The building had been erected and was being lathed when—June 21, 1866—a tornado swept over the town and laid the church in ruins; loss \$1,000. In November, 1866, through the kindness of Auditor W. B. Funk, the use of the court-room was obtained for church purposes.

The society in September, 1866, began the erection of their present church, which was completed in 1869, the ladies aiding largely in paying the indebtedness. Rev. Walter Scott was the first rector serving in the new church. Only occasional services are now held, but arrangements will soon be completed for holding regular services. The clergymen who minister at this date are the Revs. T. B. Kemp and S. Roosevelt. Officers, Senior Warden, S. S. Baker; Junior Warden, A. G. Wood; Vestrymen, F. S. Clark, Ed. E. Smith, C. M. Alvord, C. C. Stoner, George R. Taylor.

The Sunday-school was re-organized November 14, 1886, S. S. Baker, Superintendent.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Warsaw Lodge, No. 73, A. F. & A. M., was the first lodge organized in the county, and was instituted in 1848 and received a charter February 1, 1849. The charter members were—William Parks, F. A. Harris, William B. Barnett, Jonathan Moon, Robert Graves, J. W. Stapleford, Clark Yager, John W. Morris, Jeremiah Stephenson, C. M. A. Burse, George Moon, John Knowles, S. D. Bowlsley, Nelson Milice and Solomon Ayers. The officers were—William Parks, Worshipful Master; F. A. Harris, Senior Warden;

William B. Barnett, Junior Warden; Jonathan Moon, Secretary; Robert Graves, Treasurer; J. W. Stapleford, Senior Deacon; Clark Yager, Junior Deacon. It is a prosperous body and has initiated more members than any lodge in the county. The following gentlemen were selected to fill the various offices for the ensuing year: James H. Cisney, Worshipful Master; E. A. Sheffield, Senior Warden; M. Phillipson, Junior Warden; George Moon, Treasurer; C. M. Alward, Secretary.

Lake City Lodge, No. 371, A. F. & A. M., was chartered May 27, 1868, and has a large membership. The officers for 1886 are: I. B. Webber, Worshipful Master; A. B. Raner, Senior Warden; F. A. Place, Junior Warden; Metcalf Beck, Treasurer; T. J. Shackelford, Secretary; H. D. Rose, Senior Deacon; F. M. Hetrich, Junior Deacon; William Thompson, W. C. Stephenson, Stewards; Dr. Shackelford, Organist; George Brown, Tyler.

Warsaw Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M., was granted a dispensation, and the chapter instituted October 25, 1862. Officers: T. Davenport, High Priest; J. T. Donahoo, King; George Moon, Scribe. The charter members were the officers named, and Companions C. W. Chapman, B. Becker, J. M. Leamon, Jeremiah Stephenson, I. R. Walton and J. W. Pottenger. The charter was granted May 21, 1863. Officers elect for 1886: Alfred Ale, High Priest; J. H. Davidson, King; J. H. Cisney, Scribe; A. B. Raner, C. H.; I. B. Webber, P. S.; J. D. Widaman, R. A. C.; George Moon, Sr., Treasurer; William Conrad, Secretary; J. H. Lones, M. Phillipson, D. S. Bitner, Masters of the Veils; George Brown, Guard; Al. F. Rueh, Organist.

Warsaw Commandery, No. 10, was chartered April 7, 1868. The dispensation was granted April 2, 1867, with officers installed as follows: Abraham Reeves, Eminent Commander; J. T. Langenbaugh, Generalissimo;

John R. Wheeler, Captain General; Thomas Comstock, Prelate; William C. Graves, Senior Warden; T. Davenport, Junior Warden; William Cosgrove, Treasurer; O. H. Aborn, Standard Bearer; John Terry, Sword Bearer; Joseph B. Dodge, Warden; T. B. Hymer, Sentinel. The following Sir Knights were elected to the various positions for the coming year: Joseph S. Baker, Eminent Commander; J. W. Curtis, Generalissimo; James H. Cisney, Captain General; William Archibald, Prelate; C. J. Hoyt, Senior Warden; L. B. Weaver, Junior Warden; George Moon, Sr., Treasurer, and William Conrad, Recorder.

The Masonic fraternity own their own rooms, the Masonic Temple being completed in 1883. The building was erected at the corner of Center and Buffalo streets, the first and second stories belonging to the Daniel Shoup estate. The Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery are joint owners of the third story, which was especially constructed for society purposes and is royally furnished.

Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, I. O. O. F.—A charter was granted for this lodge, on the petition of A. B. Cridfield, George Moon, James Frazer, Joseph A. Funk, John N. Cosgrove and Lyman L. Lattimer, at the semi-annual communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Indiana, January 9, 1849. On the 7th of February, 1849, Deputy Department Grand Master J. E. Hollister instituted the same, the charter members all being present. The officers for the first term were: George Moon, Noble Grand; John N. Cosgrove, Vice Grand; J. A. Funk, Secretary, and Dr. A. F. Cridfield, Treasurer. The membership rapidly increased, and in 1858 the order erected, in company with others, a handsome building known as "Empire Block," at the corner of Buffalo and Market streets. The building with its contents was destroyed by fire January 31, 1871, in which all the lodge records

were lost. The society erected a new building, and their hall was dedicated October 30, 1873. Kosciusko Lodge has been instrumental in the formation and organization of eight new lodges, located in this county, to wit: Piercetown, No. 257; Jubilee, No. 268; Sevastopol, No. 403; Lake City, No. 430; Leesburgh, No. 432; Milford, No. 478; Atwood, No. 493, and Claypool, No. 515; and, as the fond parent follows each child leaving the parental roof, with solicitude for its future good, so Kosciusko Lodge, with outstretched arms of sympathy, longs for their prosperity and rejoices to know that so many of them have risen to such degrees of excellence. Officers for this term: Edson Spangle, Noble Grand; V. L. Alms, Vice Grand; L. F. Coleman, Recording Secretary; William Conrad, Permanent Secretary; J. N. Runyan, Treasurer; J. L. Trish, R. S. to N. G.; Jacob Reber, L. S. to N. G.; Lewis Ripple, R. S. to V. G.; F. S. Clark, L. S. to V. G.; Elrud Webb, Conductor; A. S. Milice, Warden; William C. Milice, I. G.; Jasper Frush, O. G. and Host.

Lake City Lodge, No. 430, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted on the 3d day of January, 1874, under the special direction of D. D. G. M. Charles H. Ketcham, who was assisted by P. G. M. Joseph A. Funk, William Cosgrove, John S. Wynant, Hiram S. Biggs, Richard Loney, A. S. Milice, A. T. S. Kist, H. C. Milice and John Fogle. The dispensation was of the same date, and granted by Grand Master Richard Owen. The charter members were: James H. Carpenter, H. W. Upson, Ancil B. Ball, W. G. Piper, D. R. Pershing, Joseph S. Baker, Charles Wall, Hudson Beck, W. B. Funk, Edward Moon, Samuel Seachrist, Levi Zumbum and E. A. Sheffield—thirteen in all. Officers: H. W. Upson, N. G.; Joseph S. Baker, V. G.; G. W. Piper, Recording Sec-

retary; Samuel Beck, Treasurer; Edward Moon, Permanent Secretary; David R. Pershing, Sitting P. G. Present officers: W. A. Smith, N. G.; M. Phillipson, V. G.; S. Alward, Secretary; L. J. Wolf, Treasurer.

Hackleman Encampment, No. 37, was instituted January 19, 1854, by C. W. Frederick, Grand Senior Warden; S. Colfax, Junior Warden; Bert Shepherd, Sentinel; S. Humphrey, Scribe; B. F. Prune, Treasurer; Bert Hoover, High Priest; Bert Gordon and — Taylor, Guards of Tent. The charter members were: George Moon, S. R. Gordon, James S. Frazer, H. R. Stephens, George R. Thralls and Ben Rielhart. The order numbers ninety members.

Canton Warren, No. 5, Patriarch Militant, was mustered in January, 1886; forty-two charter members. A. S. Milice, Captain; F. H. Foster, Lieutenant; L. Ripple, Ensign. Headquarters of this regiment is at Warsaw. A. S. Milice, Colonel; J. S. Weaver, Adjutant. The regiment comprises the cantons of Goshen, Elkhart, South Bend, La Porte, Mishawaka, Kendallville, Lagrange, Fort Wayne, Huntington, Marion, North Manchester and Warsaw. Officers: First Battalion, Charles K. Green, Major, Albion, Indiana; Second Battalion, C. H. Entlenbender, Major, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Third Battalion, D. C. McCullum, Major, La Porte, Indiana.

Forest Lodge, No. 46, Knights of Pythias, is one of the most popular and prosperous secret societies in the city.

The first meeting was held in H. C. & W. C. Milice's art gallery January 18, 1874, and was called by H. C. Milice and J. Silbers, the only members of the order in Warsaw, for the purpose of ascertaining who would come into the order and enable them to organize a lodge. They were met by the following gentlemen: P. L. Runyan, Jr., J. W. Curtis, H. D. Hetfield, C. W. Graves and

Cal. Wiltshire, and a petition for membership was circulated and signed at this meeting.

May 22, 1874, the lodge was instituted, and the charter granted July 29, 1874. The first officers were: H. C. Milice, Past Chancellor; Reab Williams, Chancellor Commander; P. L. Runyan, Jr., Vice Chancellor; N. W. Mumaw, Keeper of Records and Seals; J. W. Curtis, Master of Finance; C. W. Graves, Master of Exchequer; W. D. Frazer, Prelate; H. D. Hetfield, Master of Arms; J. B. Thompson, Inner Guard; W. H. Wright, Outer Guard.

The lodge room is handsomely fitted up, and a commodious, large drill room serves not only for that purpose, but makes a superb banquet hall. The social features of this order make it deservedly popular, and among its members are found many of the leading citizens of Warsaw.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Past Commander, J. W. Comstock; Chancellor Commander, J. F. Scott; Vice Chancellor, Joe S. Campfield; P., H. A. Foulk; K. of R. and S., L. B. McKinley; M. F., M. W. Mumaw; M. of Ex., J. E. Graves; M. at A., T. B. Campfield. Trustees, C. L. Bartol. Representative to Grand Lodge, H. A. Pease.

Uniform Rank, Kosciusko Division, No. 8, was organized July 21, 1882, by General James R. Carnahan, P. G. C. of Indiana, with twenty-seven charter members. Officers installed: P. L. Runyan, C.; Frank Nutt, L. C.; M. W. Mumaw, H.; C. L. Bartol, Recorder; J. F. Scott, Treasurer; B. Q. Morris, G.; W. S. Smith, Secretary. The division won great admiration and favorable mention for proficiency in drill on the occasion of the meeting of the Grand Commandery of the United States, Knights of Pythias, held at Toronto, Canada, in 1886. Officers:

A. S. Milice, C.; G. W. Furlong, Lt. C.; C. L. Bartol, H.; Fred Trish, Recorder; J. F. Scott, Treasurer; B. L. Morris, G.; Joe S. Campfield, S.

Home Lodge, United Order of Honor, No. 69, was organized March 6, 1884, with twenty charter members. This is a beneficiary order, and is in a fairly prosperous condition. The first officers were: A. S. Milice, President; F. A. Plaece, Past President; A. G. Wood, Recording Secretary; W. H. Eggleston, Financial Secretary; George B. Lesh, Treasurer. The first death loss paid by this society was that of Samuel Sechrist in the autumn of 1886; the amount, \$3,000. Officers for 1886: J. G. Kutz, President; A. S. Milice, Past President; A. F. Ruch, Secretary; J. W. Comstock, Treasurer. Meetings are held in the hall of Koscinsko Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Kosciusko Post, No. 114, G. A. R., was mustered September 22, 1882, by Deputy Department Commander R. S. Robinson, present Lieutenant Governor of Indiana. Twenty-four veterans signed the roll, and from the organization this post has prospered.

There are 319 members; twenty-five dollars death benefits are paid, and only one post in the State pays more relief benefits. Cash on hand and equipage foot up a total of \$2,000.

First officers: N. C. Welch, Commander; J. B. Dodge, Senior Vice Commander; John N. Runyan, Quartermaster; T. L. Hubler, Adjutant; Dr. F. Moro, Chaplain; I. B. Webster, Surgeon. Present officers: John N. Runyan, Commander; H. T. Beazel, Senior Vice Commander; T. G. Terry, Junior Vice Commander; A. Porter, Quartermaster; J. L. Cook, Adjutant; N. P. Cook, Chaplain; J. S. Smith, Surgeon.

Henry Chipman Post, No. 442, G. A. R. was mustered April 1, 1886, with thirty-nine

charter members. Officers, C. W. Chapman, Commander; John Lathrope, Senior Vice Commander; Levi Zimmerman, Junior Vice Commander; J. G. Wood, Adjutant; T. J. Nye, Quartermaster; Amos Kehler, Quartermaster Sergeant; Dr. F. Moro, Chaplain. The post will rapidly recruit new members, and every soldier who was enlisted under the stars and stripes in this county should be a member of this national order. There is room in Henry Chipman Post for those who reside in the immediate vicinity that are not already members of some organization. The present officers are, E. M. Chaplin, Commander; N. N. Boydston, Senior Vice Commander; Geo. Smith, Junior Vice Commander; Amos Kehler, Quartermaster; A. G. Wood, Adjutant; Dr. F. Moro, Chaplain.

Warsaw Council, No. 526, Royal Arcanum was instituted September 23, 1880. From the first it has been a very prosperous organization, and has at present sixty members. Only one death loss has been paid by the society to any member of the council, but the promptness in which the claim of \$3,000 was liquidated prove it emphatically to be all that is represented. The legatees of the late Dr. E. Z. Hoover, received within twenty-eight days from the date of his death, the sum above mentioned.

The officers elected are: H. T. Beazel, Regent; S. E. Harter, Vice Regent; John N. Runyan, Collector; P. L. Runyan, Secretary; J. W. Comstock, Chaplain; J. W. Wooley, Treasurer; G. B. Furlong, Warden; A. Lendrum, Sentry; E. Spangle, Orator.

Warsaw Light Guards.—The "crack company" of this city or county in military parlance was mustered September 29, 1886, and the following officers received their commissions from the Governor. Captain, Chas. A. Funk; First Lieutenant, G. B. Baker; Second Lieutenant, J. A. Dye. The com-

pany have forty-nine men and officers enrolled, and are equipped with fine uniforms, of regulation pattern which cost them \$475, of which amount \$125 was donated by the citizens of Warsaw. Captain Funk is commander of a company composed of the leading young men of the city, and their proficiency in drill has already won them much praise. Most of the drilling has been done by Lieutenant George B. Baker, who has taken in connection with a classical course, four years instruction in military tactics at De Pauw University.

WARSAW FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of this city is well equipped for service, and for a volunteer corps, perhaps none in the State excel them. The first permanent organization was made February 16, 1859, and the following officers were elected. Foreman, Peter Marvin; First Assistant, William B. Boydston; Second Assistant, A. T. S. Kist; Secretary, William S. Hemphill; Treasurer, Dr. Joseph P. Leslie; Company Engineer, Bradford G. Cosgrove; Chief of Fire Department, Joseph A. Funk. Thirty-eight members were enrolled and the company received the name of "Independent Protection Engine Company, No. 1." A second-hand engine was purchased at Adrian, Michigan, and the company erected a frame building for an engine house. In 1861 the corporation trustees purchased the stock of the company since which time the company has been known as "Protection Company, No. 1," and "Hose Company, No. 1," the latter being part of the former organization.

The Lake City Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized in June, 1866, with C. W. Card, Foreman; P. L. Runyan, Secretary. All the records of this company were destroyed by fire in 1871, and names of

all the officers cannot be given. The company have a full complement of apparatus, a fine hook and ladder truck and eighteen members. The officers are, B. Q. Morris, Foreman; James Oram, Assistant Foreman; G. B. Richhart, Secretary. Several disastrous fires induced the village board to fully equip the fire department, and they contracted for a steam fire engine in the spring of 1868. The Silsby manufacturing company furnished the engine which is first class in every respect. A new hose cart and a good supply of new hose was also purchased at the same time.

A substantial brick engine house was erected in 1867, and "Protection Company, No. 1" took charge of the engine. In 1868 a company was organized under the name of "Young America No. 2," but disbanded about one year later. "*The Never Fails, No. 2*," was organized February 13, 1871, by some of the former members of "Protection Company, No. 1," with James Milice, Foreman; George Pratt, First Assistant; Joseph A. Wright, Second Assistant; William B. Funk, Secretary; John S. Wynant, Treasurer. They are fully equipped with hose cart and 600 feet of hose. In February, 1873, the village board purchased a fine hand-engine, which was placed in charge of "*The Never Fails, No. 2*."

Since the city water works have been completed the boys have discarded the engine and are now known as a company. Thirty-six members are officered by the following named gentlemen:

C. C. Stoner, Foreman; Jacob Rebe, First Assistant; Adam Simmons, Second Assistant; J. P. Frush, Secretary; Pat Kelly, Treasurer.

A disastrous conflagration November 25, 1883, destroyed property for G. B. Lesh & Co., involving a loss of \$55,000. After the company reorganized and rebuilt their ex-

tensive works, they, for their own protection, organized, August 11, 1886, what is known as the "*G. B. Lesh Hose Company, No. 3.*" Amos Kehler, Foreman; Frank Kehler, First Assistant; Henry Walters, Second Assistant; G. W. Peddycoord, Secretary; Alex Lendrum, Treasurer. The city donated a hose cart and 500 feet of hose and the company is at all times under the direction of the fire marshal. It numbers thirty members, all but two being in the employ of the G. B. Lesh Manufacturing Company. The officers of "Protection No. 1" are: William Conrad, Foreman; O. Holbrook, First Assistant; J. W. Coleman, Second Assistant; L. F. Coleman, Secretary; E. A. Sheffield, Treasurer. The trustees are: I. J. Morris, T. A. Goodwin and N. B. McConnell. Forty members belong to this company.

The fire department apparatus consists of the Silsby steamer, a hand engine, one hook and ladder truck, four hose carts, and 2,000 feet of hose. Perry Brown is chief of the department. William Conrad, Foreman of "Protection No. 1," has spent money liberally, and is deserving of credit for his efforts in putting not only his company, but the fire department upon a firm footing.

BANKS.

Lake City Bank.—This institution commenced business May 14, 1872, as a private bank. The firm consisted of James McMurray, John H. Lewis and J. B. McMurray. James McMurray, President; J. B. McMurray, Cashier. The capital stock was \$60,000. The president was a man of wealth, and had long been a prominent business man of Hendricks County, Indiana, and his integrity, affability and fair dealing made this a favorite bank by thus securing the confidence of the people.

The bank was reorganized October 29,

1875, and incorporated as a "State Bank" under an act approved February 7, 1873, with the title above given, the following persons being the chartered stockholders: James McMurray, John H. Lewis, Hudson Beck, Edward Moon, Richard Loney, Metcalf Beck, J. B. Lichtenwalter, H. B. Stanley, Albert Tucker, John Grabner, Moses Wallace, Benjamin Yohn, Henry Bernst, Washington Bybee, Hiram Hall, Christian Sarber, Jackson Glessner, Milton Hire, William Zimmerman, Jacob Weirick, John R. Black, William Benford, C. C. Reynolds, Levi Hetrick, Rachel Wallace and Samuel C. Gray. Board of Directors: Moses Wallace, H. B. Stanley, John Grabner, Metcalf Beck, Christian Sarber, J. B. Lichtenwalter, Hiram Hall, Albert Tucker and Hudson Beck. Hudson Beck was chosen president, and John H. Lewis, cashier.

The organization adopted a code of by-laws to which they rigidly adhere, thus securing harmony of action and safety to all.

Upon the resignation of John H. Lewis as cashier November 1, 1880, Albion Beck was elected to that position, and served until September 7, 1885, when by reason of the onerous duties incumbent upon him as executor of his father's estate his resignation was reluctantly accepted, and Samuel Bitner, for years the faithful and competent book-keeper of the bank, was chosen as Mr. Beck's successor. Hudson Beck, for many long years the faithful and able head of the concern as president, early in 1885 went South with hopes of regaining his failing health, but his death occurred at Citronell, Alabama, May 5, 1885.

William B. Funk was unanimously elected president of the bank by the Board of Directors May 13, 1885, and his popularity as a business man is unexcelled in Kosciusko County. With reluctance he accepted the

position, but his extensive acquaintance throughout the county has been the means of increasing the already well deserved popularity of the institution, whose stockholders comprise more than a score of the wealthiest farmers and business men of the county. The Lake City Bank is one of the "solid" enterprises of the city, with a capital stock of \$60,000, and a reserve of \$15,000.

The State Bank.—This bank was the eighty-eighth bank in the United States, organized under the National Banking Act of 1863. Its articles of association bear date August 14, 1863. It was authorized to commence the business of banking by a certificate of authority from the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, under date of September 22, 1863. It commenced business on a capital of \$50,000 on the 30th day of September, 1863.

Its first directors were: Samuel H. Chipman, William C. Graves, Thomas S. Stanfield, Simon Hartman, William G. Chapman, John Makemson, Andrew J. Stephenson, Silas W. Chipman, Stedman A. Chaplin. Its first officers were: Samuel H. Chipman, President, and William C. Graves, Cashier.

By several of those accidents which cannot be avoided by the most prudent bankers, it has sustained losses to the amount of nearly \$30,000 during its career. All this loss was occasioned by the failure of correspondent banks in New York and Chicago. Yet it long since paid up those losses out of its profits.

In anticipation of the expiration of its charter, the officers and stockholders reorganized December 14, 1881, under the State law, and the name changed from the First National Bank of Warsaw to the State Bank.

W. C. Graves was elected President; S. H. Chipman, Vice-President; A. O. Catlin, Cashier; P. L. Runyan, Assistant Cashier.

Stockholders: Those above named, with S. W. Chipman, S. W. Oldfather, E. Haymond, G. W. Lawrence. From its organization as a National Bank until this date, it has been practically under the same management. Officers: S. W. Chipman, President; P. L. Runyan, Cashier; W. F. Mack, Bookkeeper. Directors: S. W. and S. H. Chipman, P. L. Runyan, S. W. Oldfather, E. Haymond, O. C. Mills and A. O. Catlin.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The most extensive manufactory in the city is owned by G. B. Lesh & Co., who manufacture everything of wood to complete plows. They have recently added a band saw, and manufacture all kinds of hardwood lumber, employing 100 men and twenty teams.

Mr. G. B. Lesh is the moving spirit in this enterprise, and came from Pierceton to this city in 1876. At that time he, in company with Matthews, purchased several lots, erected a building 70 x 100, four stories high, and equipped it with the most approved machinery. In 1881 John H. Lesh and Milo S. Hascall purchased Matthews interest, and in 1883 Owen Switzer purchased the interest of Hascall. The building and contents were destroyed by fire in November, 1883, causing a loss of \$50,000. G. B. Lesh then purchased the interests of his partners, organized a stock company with \$75,000 capital, \$50,000 of which was paid up. Large additions were made to former buildings, and the number of men and teams employed give some idea of the extent of business done.

William Conrad began the manufacture of wagons, buggies, etc., in May, 1860, on a limited scale. His business has grown until he now employs from twelve to twenty-three men, most of whom are skilled work-

men. He manufactures annually 300 wagons, 100 buggies, a number of sleighs, and does a large general repair business. His brick business rooms fronting on Center Street, 44 x 100, were erected in 1875. The manufacturing department on Main street covers, with lumber sheds, one acre of ground. The machinery is moved by an engine of twenty horse power. Eighty per cent. of his work is new, twenty per cent. repair.

The furniture manufactory of Thomas & Manley was erected in 1882. The building is a three-story brick 60 x 100, fitted with the latest machinery, operated by an engine of seventy horse power. This firm manufactures tables, cupboards, bedsteads and bureaus, and employs forty skilled workmen.

The City Mills were erected by Samuel W. Oldfather and John Shoup in 1884. The building is a substantial three-story and basement brick, 44 x 66. They employ the new roller process, with a capacity of 140 barrels per day. The mills run day and night, and are under the care of G. L. Hilt, an experienced miller.

Warsaw Foundry, Christian Smith, proprietor, is a well established business industry. The main building in 30x60, with a moulding room 40x60, in which twelve men find employment. A fifteen horse-power engine operates the machinery, and plows and everything made from iron is manufactured here.

James E. Peterson is the proprietor of the Warsaw Cooper Shop, succeeding Daniel Deeds.

Fred Myers manufactures 100,000 feet of hardwood lumber annually, and employs twenty men.

George B. Richhart conducts the Lake City Marble Works, succeeding Avery & Hessel in that business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The most important industry of the city that can not be classed among the manufacturing interests, is the wholesale house of the Beyer Bros., who handle butter, eggs and poultry. The firm is composed of John F., C. C. and John E. Beyer. The business was begun by John F. Beyer, in 1878, in the basement of the Opera-House block. The other brothers were taken into partnership in 1880, and two years later the business had grown until, to meet the needs, the large two-story brick, 80 x 132 feet, was erected, with a basement under the entire apartment. Every modern device for the preservation of butter, eggs and poultry has been called into requisition, and this house alone, which in its second year did a business of \$40,000, has so rapidly increased the trade that the receipts for 1885 reached the grand total of \$480,000. The firm operate three branch houses: one at Rochester, one at North Manchester and one at Monticello. They have an interest in others at Columbia City and Goshen, but the receipts in either of the five last are included in the first statement. Beyer Bros. erected a creamery 24 x 70 in 1883, and purchase cream from the farmers. The manufacturing capacity of the creamery is 2,500 pounds of butter daily, and in gathering the cream and poultry fifteen teams are employed. Their shipments of produce average more than one car load per day, and from twenty-five to one hundred hands are employed.

The Warsaw Water-Works Company was organized and incorporated in August, 1885, the company consisting of James S. Frazer, E. B. Martindale and W. D. Frazer. Sixty thousand dollars in stock was issued, \$10,000 of which was taken by parties in this city.

Preparations were at once made for a complete system of water works, and a brick building, two stories in height, 40 x 70, was

erected at the foot of Buffalo street. Six and one-half miles of water mains were laid; the building was fitted with two immense boilers, and two double Worthington pumps of sixty horse-power placed in position. A stand pipe 125 feet in height, with a capacity of 19,375 gallons was erected. July 10, 1886, fire was placed in the boilers and the final test was made on the 20th. The fire engine came out and threw water 125 feet, but in the attempt broke down. The force from the stand pipe threw water 140 feet, twenty feet higher than the court-house spire. The city had contracted for fifty hydrants at \$2,500 per annum, the contract to run twenty years, providing the test was satisfactory. After thorough trial the terms were accepted, and Warsaw has a system of water works unexcelled by any city in the State. Since the completion of the system the engine has not been called into requisition at a fire.

In connection with the water works the company also received a franchise for the electric light plant, which was put into successful operation October 28, 1886. The engine will operate an eighty-light dynamo; at present twenty-three lights are used, the dynamo being a twenty-eight light Thomson Houston, costing \$8,000.

Arrangements are being rapidly completed to furnish business houses and private residences with incandescent lights. The whole is under the management of J. E. Jeffries, a practical electrician and an engineer of renown, he having for several years been in charge of the water supply of the Lake Erie & Western and the Bee Line Railway. Officers, James S. Frazer, President; Lyman B. Martindale, Secretary; William D. Frazer, Treasurer; Frank F. Porter, Superintendent; J. E. Jeffries, Engineer.

Oliver P. Jaques is the veteran ice dealer of the city. In 1875 he purchased the great-

er portion of Center Lake and erected an ice house at the foot of Buffalo street. The next year he, in company with S. W. Oldfather, erected the first wholesale house on the east side of the lake. Eight large ice houses, 30 x 95 and thirty-five feet high, were constructed and provided with steam power for storing ice. During the season 125 men are employed, and aside from the retail trade much ice is shipped to other cities. Mr. Oldfather retired from the firm in 1883, since which time Mr. Jaques has conducted both wholesale and retail trade.

C. W. Chapman erected in 1880 fourteen ice houses, 30 x 114, thirty feet high, with a capacity of 28,000 tons, on the west bank of Eagle Lake, costing \$14,000. Side tracks were built reaching both railroads at a cost of \$4,000, and the ice finds a sale at St. Louis, Pittsburg, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. During the packing season 125 men find employment at these houses.

I. J. Morris & Son are large dealers in agricultural implements, also others are engaged in the business.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the best townships in the county and contains 23,040 acres. Tingle Lake, with an area of two squares miles, is a romantic and picturesque retreat and extends over most of section 25. Wawa's Lake, formerly a part of the Indian Chief Waw-wasse's reservation, is largely on section 21. Both abound with fish and wild fowl. Van Buren was organized June 29, 1836, and was named by William Felkner, the first commissioner from that township to serve on the county board. Elkhart County bounds Van Buren Township on the north, Turkey Creek on the east, Plain on the south and Jefferson on the west. Early in March, 1833, Oliver Wright and his son Moses settled on section

28, and the 20th of March came William Felkner and wife, and settled on section 21. Later in the same year Elijah Miller and Richard Gawthrop settled on section 32, A. C. Cory on section 1, Samuel Street on section 29 and Mrs. Sarah DeBault and five children on section 32. The early settlement was made on Little Turkey Creek Prairie. The new-comers planted a crop of corn in 1833, and surrounded the prairie with a rail fence to keep out loose stock the same year.

Rachel, daughter of William and Mary Ann Felkner, was born May 15, 1833, the first white child in the township. Her father erected the first log school-house in the autumn of 1835, on section 29. John G. Woods was the first teacher.

William Felkner was one of the most enterprising men of early times. He erected the first brick house in the county on section 21, in 1846, which is now owned by John Bartholemew.

He built the first frame barn in the county in 1836; it is standing at this date. The first cook stove in the township was purchased by Mr. Felkner and was transported from Michigan City by Metcalf Beck, the pioneer merchant of Leesburgh. People came for miles to see the wonder, and many for the first time in their lives beheld the great curiosity.

The first marriage was celebrated in October, 1834. The contracting parties being Fred Summey and Adeline Trimble.

John Egbert erected a saw-mill in 1837 on Turkey Creek, near Milford, and in 1839 erected a grist-mill.

Concord Church was erected in 1847, on the northwest quarter of section 24, and was the common property of all the religious denominations in the township. It now belongs to the United Brethren. Van Buren

has eight school districts with a total of 221 pupils.

Two railroads traverse the township, the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, and the Baltimore & Ohio. The first passes through Milford, and the second forms a junction one mile north. There are only a few houses at Milford Junction; no stores nor other business buildings. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes from southeast to northwest across sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Both roads give excellent shipping facilities, but the location of the Baltimore & Ohio so far from Milford has retarded in a great measure its growth and business prospects.

MILFORD.

Milford was laid out by Judge Aaron M. Perine, April 10, 1836. James R. McCord, surveyor, William Felkner and ——— Stewart, chain carriers. Judge A. M. Perine settled on the town site in 1834, and his family may properly be termed the first residents of Milford, also Judge Perine as the first hotel-keeper, although his house was not formally opened to the public until after the town was surveyed.

Samuel Sackett opened a blacksmith-shop in 1836. He is now a resident of Elkhart.

Dr. Nathan Chamberlain located in Milford in 1839, and practiced for many years. Chipman and Doolittle were the first merchants of the town. The first frame building was erected by Henry Doolittle in 1840, and is now used as an office by J. C. McLaughlin. Dr. Abram Shaver and his brother Benjamin were the first to open a stock of drugs. A postoffice was established in 1839, Dr. Nathan Chamberlain, postmaster. The present incumbent, Mr. Levi Keehn, was appointed October 19, 1885.

Joseph Godown erected the first and present hotel in 1837. It was then managed by

Harrison Doolittle, now by Enoch Rohrer.

Milford is to-day one of the prettiest towns in the county, with a population of 600. The modern appearance of its residences, and substantial business buildings gives it an air of freshness, and a large retail trade is done here.

The Milford *Times*, devoted to the Prohibition interest, is conducted by J. A. Wertz, and the community is noted for morality and intelligence.

The substantial brick school building was erected in 1878, and a graded school established, with C. P. Hodge, principal; Miss Louisa Felkner, teacher of the intermediate, and Miss Jennie McDonald, teacher of the primary department. There are 200 scholars enrolled at this date, with Messrs. John W. Caspar, principal; Marion Self, teacher of the intermediate, and Miss Annie Watson, teacher of the primary department. Mr. Caspar is now serving his second term as principal of the Milford schools, and has given universal satisfaction.

The Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1863, the Christian church in 1867. Both are frame buildings in which services are regularly held. The "Progressive Brethren" organized their society in December, 1885, and in 1886 erected a handsome brick church, finished in modern style, which cost complete \$4,500. Rev. R. F. Mallott is present pastor.

William Felkner erected the first brick business house in Milford in 1875. It is now occupied by Martin and Neil Felkner, who carry a large stock of general merchandise.

P. N. Miles and George Kleder each erected a two-story brick business house in 1881, and the ensuing year George Snow, Ed Smith and Charles A. Sparkland further improved the business center by the erection of substantial two-story brick stores. F. P. Groves,

a druggist, built his brick business block in 1885. C. C. Reynolds, also a druggist, has been engaged in business for more than thirty years in Milford, and in partnership with Martin and Neil Felkner erected, in 1876, a hub and spoke factory and planing-mill that employed fifteen hands. This, the first and only manufactory of any kind ever attempted in Milford, was destroyed with its contents by fire in 1880, involving a direct loss to the three proprietors of \$5,000 each.

There are two grain elevators, the first belonging to the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, operated by Whetten & Higbee. Martin and Neil Felkner erected the second in 1886, and are the largest dealers in grain. Their elevator has a capacity of 5,000 bushels, and the firms handle annually 75,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000 bushels of oats, and 2,000 bushels of clover seed.

Kosciusko Lodge, No. 418, A. F. & A. M., was instituted January 2, 1869, and the charter was granted May 24, 1870. The charter members and officers elect for the first year were: Worshipful Master, Elisha Miller; Senior Warden, Charles D. Felton; Junior Warden, Edwin Barlow; Secretary, John A. Smith; Treasurer, W. C. Brown; Senior Deacon, T. B. Felkner; Junior Deacon, F. H. Stephenson; Tyler, Robert McCoy; Stewards, T. L. Smith and E. S. Higbee. The order now has a membership of thirty-one, own their own building, and among the members are some of the most substantial men of the county.

Charles Hunter was the first man raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by the brethren of Kosciusko Lodge.

The present officers are: Worshipful Master, E. W. Higbee; Senior Warden, P. W. Miles; Junior Warden, T. L. Smith; Secretary, Dr. Thomas Cammack; Treasurer, John Phillips; Tyler, Charles Hunter.

Milford Lodge, No. 478, I. O. O. F., was organized March 4, 1875. Simon Miller, Levi Keeln, Milton B. Groves, Preston F. Miles, Davis Gibson and Frank McAlpine were charter members. The first officers were: Noble Grand, Simon Miller; Vice Grand, Levi Keeln; Secretary, Frank McAlpine; Treasurer, Davis Gibson. For several years the society was in a prosperous condition, but no meetings have been held for several months.

Milford was incorporated in 1880. The first trustees were: Simon Miller, Isaac D. Hall and James H. Kinley. Isaac D. Hall was first President; John J. Hoopingarner, Clerk; David W. Becknell, Treasurer; James H. Hoffman, Marshal.

The present village board is composed of the following gentlemen: President, Enoch Rohrer; Trustees, William V. McDonald, Enoch Rohrer, Madison B. Jones; Treasurer, David W. Becknell; Marshal, George Whorton.

TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP.

The organization of Tippecanoe Township occurred March 8, 1838. Originally it was a part of Plain Township. Numerous lakes and marshes occupy considerable of the territory and Tippecanoe Lake is the source of the river bearing that name. The township is bounded on the north by Turkey Creek Township, east by Noble County, south by Washington and west by Plain Township. The first cabin was erected in 1834 by Ephraim Muirhead, who returned to Virginia the following spring for his family. When they arrived, they were delighted to find the cabin of a relative, Benjamin Johnson, who had selected lands in the same neighborhood. The first settlements were made upon section 9, near the outlet of the lake, and Ephraim Muirhead erected a saw-mill in 1836, which

was of great convenience to the new-comers. A grist-mill was added the next year by the proprietor of the first, and the colony was reinforced by numerous arrivals during 1837.

As the settlements were rapidly made schools were thought of, and in the winter of 1838 and '39 Thomas K. Warner taught a subscription school in a cabin that had been abandoned by Warren Warner. A few years later free schools were established, and there are 517 scholars enrolled in the ten school districts. A road was surveyed through the township in 1835 which ran from White Pigeon, Michigan, through Goshen, to Huntington, Indiana.

The first recorded marriage in the township was that of Rev. Samuel K. Young and Miss Amelia A. Warner, which was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents in 1840; Rev. Aaron Wood, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church performing the ceremony. Rev. Young was the minister in charge of Leesburgh circuit, including Nisley's, Warsaw, Leesburgh, Galveston, Mt. Vernon, Milford, James McCloud's in Elkhart County, Syracuse, North Webster, John McNeal's and at Daniel Grove's. His first sermon in North Webster was preached in a slab shanty, in 1840.

NORTH WEBSTER.

John Ridinger was the original proprietor of the town site, which was surveyed and platted May 2, 1837, by R. R. Shoemaker. Christopher Lightfoot surveyed the plat, making forty-eight lots containing one-fourth acre each. The village was named in honor of Daniel Webster by Mr. Shoemaker, and is pleasantly located near the beautiful Lake Boydston. It has a population of 150, good schools and churches.

Soon after the location of Webster, Mr.

Shoemaker sold his interests in the village to James and George Warner, for \$800, and later Thomas K. Warner purchased the village site. Thomas and Henderson Warner erected a store building and put in a stock of goods in 1839. The goods were conveyed from Cincinnati with teams at that early day. The store building now owned by John Kline occupies the site. In 1851 Henderson Warner returned to Cincinnati, and the mercantile business in Webster was abandoned.

Later, Henry Kline opened a \$60 stock of goods in a dwelling-house, and exchanged goods for roots, barks and herbs, carrying the latter to Fort Wayne, where they were exchanged for more goods.

By this method of exchange, Henry in a few years found himself the owner of a large stock of general merchandise, and at his death left an estate valued at \$50,000.

John Kline and John F. Bockman both engaged in the mercantile business in 1879. John A. Ketring in 1880 opened a general store, and later added to his business the sale of agricultural implements, for which he has erected a substantial warehouse.

Dr. J. J. Ogle has a drug store, and himself and Dr. S. B. Jenkins are resident physicians.

There are two blacksmith and repair shops, barber-shop, meat-market, and an excellent hotel. The latter is kept by A. B. Warner.

S. F. Humble operates a saw and feed-mill, and an excellent grist-mill is located near the outlet of Boydston's Lake.

The first postoffice was located at Webster in 1861, Eli Beghtel, postmaster. There had been a postoffice at Boydston's mill since 1848, with Thomas G. Boydston, postmaster. An empty flour barrel was used for many years, and patrons had no box rent to pay.

This office was removed to Webster in 1861. The office is called *North Webster*, to designate it from another village in the State bearing the same name.

William Kirkley was the first man who made any pretensions of accommodating the traveling public, and his residence was always ready for their entertainment. He removed to Warsaw in 1866, and Thomas K. Warner and Henry Strombeck both opened their residences and were for several years popular landlords.

A. B. Warner erected a neat hotel in 1885, which is a most excellent hostelry.

The Methodist church was erected in 1862, and was dedicated the next year. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a large membership. The Methodist people erected a nice parsonage in 1874, at which time Rev. A. C. Pattes was their minister, and to his energy and the labor of his own hands was that work accomplished. Rev. T. C. Neal completes his third year on this circuit in 1887.

The Evangelical church was erected in the autumn of 1864. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. George Fischer, May 19, 1865. The church has been improved and remodeled during the past year, at a cost of \$600. The present pastor is Rev. George Halderman.

The citizens of Webster are a thriving, intelligent class of people, and the village has an extensive retail trade.

Hacker Lodge, No. 321, A. F. & A. M., meet monthly, with officers as follows: Isaac Johnson, Worshipful Master; S. W. Garber, Senior Warden; J. J. Ogle, Junior Warden; D. H. Carpenter, Treasurer; J. Kline, Secretary; J. A. Ketring, Senior Deacon; A. Ritter, Junior Deacon; S. B. Judkin, Chaplain; William McMellin and H. Hess, Stewards; E. Phelps, Tyler.

TURKEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The township abounds with lakes, some of which are more than 100 feet deep. Syracuse Lake, one mile long and three-fourths of a mile wide, lies directly east of the village, and Nine-Mile Lake, about five miles long and one mile wide, is a beautiful body of water.

Turkey Creek was organized as a township June 29, 1836, and prior to 1838 comprised the territory which afterward formed the townships of Van Buren, Jefferson and Scott.

The first settlers were Henry Ward and Samuel Crawson, who, in 1832, constructed a dam across Turkey Creek, intending to erect a mill as soon as the lands were open for settlement. The mill was completed in 1833, and in 1836 the same parties erected a saw-mill. The township is bounded on the north by Elkhart County, east by Noble County, south by Tippecanoe, and west by Van Buren Township. Before its organization in 1836, a number of families had settled inside its boundaries, among whom were the families of John C. and Patrick Johnson, William Cassidy, Andrew Guy, Robert Warner and others, all of whom came in 1834. Settlements from this date were made rapidly, and Samuel Crawson erected a log house and opened a stock of general merchandise in 1836. This store occupied the site of the Lake House, in Syracuse, which was erected by Jacob Renfro in 1853. Mr. Crawson being one of the first settlers and a man possessing both means and enterprise, was a prominent factor in the community. He donated one acre of ground west of Syracuse in 1836 for a cemetery, and the remains of a son of Harvey Veniman were interred the same year.

A log school-house was erected on the hill at Syracuse in 1836, and a school was taught

during the winter. Settlers living in the more remote part of the township transformed an old log barn into a fairly comfortable school-room in 1837. It was built upon the land first occupied by Timothy Mote, and so far as learned not one person is living in the county who attended either of the schools.

The first religious organization to build a church were Baptists. In 1843 Rev. James Martin organized a class, and a few years later a church was erected at Syracuse. The church, after a few years of prosperity, was disorganized and the building sold to the German Reformed congregation. In 1851 a German Baptist church was organized in the south part of the township, and in 1860 the society erected a church on section 14. George P. Rothenbarger and Conrad Brumbaugh were the first pastors. A Church of God was organized east of Nine-Mile Lake in 1858, by Rev. George Thomas. A union church was erected on the farm of N. Crow, on section 14, in 1860, and various denominations used it for religious worship. The United Brethren and Evangelical Association also have organized churches in the township, with regular services.

The township has nine school districts, with 517 pupils enrolled.

SYRACUSE.

This is a pretty village adjacent to the lake bearing the same name.

Syracuse is one of the oldest towns in the county and was laid out by Samuel Crawson and Henry Ward, August 11, 1837. Christopher Lightfoot, one of the first surveyors of the county, surveyed and platted it.

William Kirkpatrick, the pioneer merchant, opened a stock of goods in a small frame building erected by Mr. Crawson in 1836 for this purpose, and was the first business house in the new town. Crawson & Ward

later purchased the goods and conducted the store for several years. William Cassidy erected another frame store the same year, also a frame residence.

George Kirkpatrick was the first man in the township to open a public house, and from 1836 until the present, good hotel accommodation has been provided. James Hall purchased the residence of Samuel Crawson in 1848, and converted it into a hotel. It was known as the "Rough and Ready House," and was located at the corner of Carroll and Harrison streets.

Jacob Renfro erected the "Lake House" in 1853, at the corner of Main and Huntington streets, upon the site of the first store building in the village. Preston & Miles were first proprietors of the hostelry.

Dr. John Shue and Dr. Hartshorn located in Syracuse in 1835.

The first election in Turkey Creek Township was held in this village at the office of Henry Ward, in April, 1838. Syracuse was incorporated October 19, 1876, with officers and trustees as follows: Evan Miles, President; Ed F. Holloway, Clerk; Joseph Bushong, Treasurer; Wm. A. Mann, Assessor; Trustees, Addison Green and Amos King; Geo. M. Ray, Marshal. This election was the most warmly contested ever held in the township; 113 votes were polled inside the corporate limits. The officials of the village at present are: Alfred Roberts, President; Isaiah Ketring and Alva Younce, Trustees; George M. Ray, Clerk; A. F. Knight, Treasurer; Frank Sloan, Marshal.

Syracuse Lodge, No. 454, A. F. & A. M., was chartered May 27, 1873, with officers as follows: John Wayer, Worshipful Master; Silas Ketring, Senior Warden; Preston Niles, Junior Warden; Adam Ketring, Secretary; David Fry, Treasurer; Ed Miles, Senior Deacon; Sam Akers, Junior Deacon;

Levi Akers, Tyler. This growth of the order in Syracuse has been steady, and the lodge has a firm financial footing and a membership of twenty-three. The present officers are: J. W. Stetler, Worshipful Master; T. Snavely, Senior Warden; Michael Nicholai, Junior Warden; Joseph Rippey, Secretary; David Fry, Treasurer; Geo. M. Ray, Senior Deacon; Oliver Cromwell, Junior Deacon; Geo. W. Elliott and Sam Akers, Stewards; A. M. Younce, Tyler. Joseph Rippey was the first man raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by this lodge, and was at once appointed secretary and has served in this position to this date. The lodge is out of debt, and has a nice surplus in the treasury.

Lake View Post, No. 246, G. A. R., was mustered October 9, 1883, with twenty charter members. Officers the first term: Henry M. Stoner, Commander; John W. Stetler, Senior Vice Commander; Alfred Roberts, Junior Vice Commander; Oliver Cromwell, Adjutant; Amos King, Quartermaster; Sam'l Akers, Surgeon; Wm. Wallace, Chaplain; Jacob Renfro, Officer of the Day; Frederick Butt, Officer of the Guard.

The post has upon its roster the names of fifty-six members in good standing, officered as follows: H. M. Stoner, Commander; William Wallace, Senior Vice-Commander; John Hurd, Junior Vice-Commander; Oliver Cromwell, Adjutant; J. W. Stetler, Quartermaster; Theo. Sheffield, Surgeon; C. V. Smith, Chaplain; Jacob Renfro, Officer of the Day; Z. Hendrickson, Sergeant-Major.

The graded school at Syracuse is the only township high school in the county. It is attended by about 150 scholars. The school building was erected by the township in 1868, at a cost of \$10,000, and is a handsome two-story brick, which has a site unequaled for beauty in the county. Prof. J. P. Dolan is principal; Miss Rosa Brown has

charge of the intermediate, and Miss Irene Sprague of the primary department.

The village has a population of 500 inhabitants, and the retail trade is very lucrative to men in business. Silas Ketring, John W. Stetler and A. F. Bright represent the business in general merchandise; Harry Sterling and Isaac Ketring in groceries; M. J. Rippey, hardware; drugs, A. F. Bright, W. J. Brady & Son; physicians, F. M. Ihrig, A. R. Collar and J. Bowser; attorneys, Messrs. Ray & Miles. Oliver Cromwell is the genial postmaster, who, as a reward for faithful services during the late war, and who yet carries in his head a rebel bullet as a reminder of the battle of Vicksburg, was remembered by his party in 1885. His daughter Mary is his assistant.

The Methodist people completed a fine brick church in the autumn of 1886, at a cost of \$2,500. The membership is small, but is ably ministered to by Rev. Carpenter. The Church of God has a membership of 100, Rev. I. S. Markly, of Columbia City, presiding at the sacred desk. Sixty scholars attend the Sabbath-school connected with this church.

Syracuse is not a noted summer resort, but several fine hotels are situated in the vicinity, overlooking Turkey Lake. The most noted of these belongs to the Cedar Beach Association, and has accommodations for 200 guests. This is situated on the northeast side of the lake, and has beautiful grounds artistically arranged, and the proprietors have an elegant steamer and sail boats of every description for the pleasure and entertainment of their guests.

"Conkling Hill," of which J. A. Kindig is proprietor, fronts the northwest end of Turkey Lake. His hotel is an attractive one, and the grounds are beautifully shaded.

"Oak Grove" is the property of Mrs. N. J.

Jones, who also owns a picturesque hotel fronting the lake on the north. She has a large number of pleasure boats, among which is a steamer with a capacity for carrying 100 passengers.

The "Sulphur Springs" hotel is the property of Mrs. Hartwell. The numerous springs are rapidly becoming noted for their medicinal virtues, and her hotel is crowded during the season.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized March 8, 1838, and the large portion of prairie land caused the early settlers to locate. The northern boundary is Jefferson; east, Plain; south, Harrison, and west, Etna Township. Jacob Smith and wife are the only couple of the original settlers yet living. The first to locate was John Powell, March 31, 1833, and his cabin, erected on section 21, was the first in the township. Four days later came James H. Bishop, and settled on section 1. Jacob Smith the same summer settled on section 13. James Garvin, Samuel D. Hall and William Bowman came in 1835. The first was afterward elected Representative, S. D. Hall to the State Senate, and William Bowman erected a forge and was the first blacksmith in the township. All were good men, and were alike respected. In 1835 Dr. Harper settled in the township, and for many years practiced his profession, and as most of the pioneer doctors were obliged to do, received his pay in anything that could be disposed of, furs, pelts, etc., being staple as cash.

The needs in a new country for mills were most imperative, and in 1855 Messrs. Hughes & Baker erected one on section 27.

A subscription school was taught by — Moore in 1836, in a log cabin on section 10.

The Methodists organized a church in

1840, which was attached to the Leesburgh circuit. This denomination built the first house for public worship (a hewed log building), which was destroyed by fire a few months later. In 1843 a frame church was erected on section 17. About the time the frame church was built, another church of the Methodist faith was organized at the house of Elisha Dunmuk. They met for worship at his residence for a number of years, and in 1859 erected a frame church building on section 6, which was dedicated by Rev. J. Coldelazer the same year, and Rev. James Donahoe placed in charge of the congregation, which was then made a part of the Atwood charge. The church is known as Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Sunday-school that was organized with Elisha Dunmuk as superintendent, on the day the church was dedicated, has been uniformly prosperous to this date.

There are now ten school districts, with an attendance of 494 pupils.

GALVESTON.

Felix Miller laid out this village in 1846, and a general store was opened the same year by Eli Summy and William Biggs. It is a small village with a fertile country surrounding, which supports well those who are engaged in the mercantile trade.

Dr. Edward Parks located here the same year it was platted, and practiced in the country several years.

Felix Miller donated a lot for a church building, and the United Brethren erected a house of worship in 1877. Galveston is known as "Clunette," that being the name of the postoffice. It is a small hamlet, and unimportant in a business sense.

ETNA TOWNSHIP.

Etna Township is bounded on the north by Scott, east by Prairie and Harrison town-

ships, south by the Tippecanoe River, and west by Marshall County. The settlement was not so early in this as in some other townships, the first locations being made by Solomon Klingerman, Charles Rockbill and Robert Reed in 1843. The same year the Bowmans, Abraham and William, settled near the first, all near where the village of Etna Green is located. From 1850 until the war began Etna Township rapidly improved, and a large settlement was made. It is now a productive region, and the farmers are prosperous. The first township election was held in Etna Green in 1853; Joel Leffel was elected Justice of the Peace, and Samuel B. Gay, Constable.

ETNA GREEN.

David Carr and Levi Keeler were proprietors of the town, and laid it out in 1853. Keeler erected a store building and put in a stock of goods the same year. He was also appointed postmaster, the office being established in 1854.

David Carr built a mill in 1852 at this place, the first in the township. A school was established in 1854, and Miss Stallard was the teacher. Etna Green now has a good school building with 156 pupils in attendance. Professor Joseph M. Gaskill, Principal; Miss Kitt Ruscher, Intermediate, and Miss Blanch Lutes in charge of the Primary Department. J. F. Andrews, M. J. Hamlin and A. C. Jordan are school trustees.

Etna Green is an incorporated village, having a population of 350. The trustees are: James Cullison, William L. Wood and Joseph T. Leffel. Henry W. Graham, Clerk; John B. Hire, Treasurer, and Anthony F. Leffel, Marshal. Samuel Melick is the genial postmaster, whose appointment was made October 25, 1885.

There are three church buildings in the village, the Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren and Disciples. Rev. Civet has charge of the first, Rev. Somers of the second, and Rev. Burroughs of the Disciples congregation.

Jubilee Lodge, No. 268, I. O. O. F., was organized November 20, 1866. The present officers are: James Watson, Noble Grand; James Cullison, Vice-Grand; William E. Gay, Recording Secretary; William E. Baker, Permanent Secretary; Ed F. Shinn, Treasurer. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of thirty-five. The Odd Fellows own a substantial two-story building, the second floor of which was fitted especially for lodge purposes. As an adjunct to this society there is a lodge of Daughters of Rebecca, which has quite a large membership.

Stephen Hamlin Post, No. 126, G. A. R., was mustered in May, 1883, with fourteen charter members, and twelve transfers from other posts.

The officers were: Thomas A. Smailes, Commander; J. F. Andrews, Senior Vice-Commander; A. N. Leland, Junior Vice-Commander; William H. Bowman, Quartermaster; H. W. Graham, Adjutant; H. M. Swigart, Surgeon; William E. Baker, Officer of the Day; Thomas Copeland, Officer of the Guard.

The post has had seventy-six names on the muster roll, but transfers to other posts has reduced the membership to forty-six. The officers elect for the current year are as follows: William E. Baker, Commander; Jacob Silvins, Senior Vice-Commander; David Poor, Junior Vice-Commander; J. F. Andrews, Quartermaster; H. W. Graham, Adjutant; W. M. Kelly, Surgeon; Daniel Hand, Officer of the Day; James Watson, Officer of the Guard.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

was organized March 8, 1838. Elkhart County bounds it on the north, Van Buren Township on the east, Prairie and Scott Townships on the south, and Scott Township on the west. One small village, Gravelton, was laid out by David Brumbaugh in 1826 on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The same year Mr. Brumbaugh opened a stock of general merchandise, and a postoffice was established with Levi Miller, postmaster. Gravelton contains only a few houses and is an unimportant village. The first settler in the township was Jacob Brumbaugh, who with his family located October 1, 1836, and erected a log cabin. Later in the same year James Simpson, James Martin, Andrew Sheeley, John Leatherman and George Platter, with their families, located on sections 1 and 2 north of the large marsh adjoining the Elkhart County line.

The next summer, Joseph Alexander, Isaac Bliven, David and Samuel McKibbin, with their families, made a settlement on the south side of the marsh.

The first township election was held at the house of David McKibbin in April, 1838, David McKibbin, inspector. Only five votes were cast, four of which were illegal, the voters not having been residents the time required by law. The single vote of Isaac Bliven, elected a justice of the peace, constable, two road supervisors, three overseers of the poor and the inspector of elections.

John, son of Andrew and Mary Sheeley, was the first white child born in the township. A child of Isaac and Mrs. Hall died in 1837 and the same day the death of Nancy Crevison occurred. Both were buried on the farm of Jacob Brumbaugh.

A German Baptist society was organized at the house of Jacob Brumbaugh, in the spring of 1837, by elders John Miller and

David Cripe. John Leatherman and wife, and William Brumbagh and wife were the first members. From the date of organization until the death of John Leatherman in 1867, he was pastor of the congregation. This society erected a church at Gravelton in 1876, and is in a fairly prosperous condition.

In 1835 a Methodist class was organized on the south side of the marsh by Rev. Ockerman. David McKibbin was for many years class-leader but they were unable to maintain a pastor. The first class had the following members, David, Mary, Samuel and Elizabeth McKibbin. Mary and Eve Miller and Ellinor J. Alexander. The organization disbanded in 1864.

The Evangelical Association completed a church building in 1877, and regular services are held. James Martin taught the first school in a log building erected on section 11, in 1840. There are now eight schools in the township, with 436 scholars in attendance.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

was originally a part of Jefferson Township, and was organized March 7, 1848. It is bounded on the north by Elkhart County, east by Jefferson Township, south by Etna Township and west by Marshall County. Caspar Hepler and family, Jacob Hepler, Jacob and Henry Yockey were the first settlers, and their location was made on section 11 in the autumn of 1837. The township settled slowly and for two years these pioneers were without neighbors. They made improvements as rapidly as possible and reaped a small crop in 1838.

Daniel Hepler, son of David Hepler, died August 17 1839, the first death in the new settlement.

John Coi and Elizabeth Hepler were married in 1839, the first marriage in Scott

Township. John Haddock taught school in a log cabin that stood on the present site of the Zinn school-house, in 1840. Dr. John W. Love practiced his profession in this township at an early day and was for many years a resident physician.

William B. Jones and J. D. Koffel were the first merchants of Scott Township. The latter was also the first postmaster at Millwood, a postoffice being established in 1853. There are six schools in this township with 341 scholars enrolled. Two very small villages, Millwood and Hepton, are located in Scott Township. The postmaster of Millwood is rather an important personage not only in that place, but also in this county, he being "Drainage Commissioner." Some excellent lands lie in Scott Township, and her farmers are noted for enterprise.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington was organized in March, 1838. The northern boundary is Tippecanoe Township, east, Whitley County, south, Whitley County and Monroe Township, west, Wayne Township.

The first settlers were John Makemson and his brother Vincent. They erected the first house built in the township on section 3 in the spring of 1835, and the same autumn Vincent Makemson erected the second house in the township. In 1836 Henry Hoover, John McNeal, George and Henry Somerville, Samuel Firestone, William Moore, and others with their families came, and the close of 1837 found John Hoover, Robert McNeal, James Cronch and many others, all of whom came with the determination of making a home in the new country. The first election was held at the house of Martin Braysted in April, 1838, and Lewis Keith was elected justice of the peace.

The first death was that of a daughter of

John and Mrs. Bratt in 1838. Abner McQuigg died the next year, and was the first interred in the Ryerson cemetery, which was donated for such purposes by George W. Ryerson in 1839.

Morris P. Chaplin was married to Miss Sarah A. Morris in 1840, and later, in the same year, his sister, Mary Chaplin, became the wife of Adam Laing. These were the first marriages in the township.

Lewis Keith erected a mill on Deeds Creek, and built and operated a blacksmith-shop near by in 1839.

The first public house was built upon the Ryerson homestead in 1839, and was for many years in charge of G. W. Ryerson. He planted the first orchard in the township in 1841, having raised the young trees from seed obtained in Fort Wayne. The first postoffice was also established at his house in 1837, George Ryerson, postmaster; his son Ira, deputy postmaster. The Fort Wayne & Chicago Road was surveyed in 1837, and passed the house of Mr. Ryerson. The mail was carried on horseback between the points named, and the postman's arrival was a great event at that early day. Lewis Keith, one of the founders of Pierceton, was one of the most prominent men of that time, being miller, blacksmith, justice of the peace and general adviser in a legal, social and theological way. In 1853 he erected the first hewed-log house in the township, which was afterward used as a tavern, and stood on lot 1, block 15, in the original town plat of Pierceton.

A log school-house was erected in 1840 on the farm of Daniel Firestone, and the same year Adam Laing taught the first term of school. The scholars paid tuition to Mr. Laing, the free school system not being established until 1851. Washington Township has now twelve school districts outside

of the Pierceton schools, with 460 pupils enrolled.

The first religious services were the funeral sermon preached by Rev. William Devinney, a Methodist Episcopal missionary, at the house of John Bratt, the occasion referred to was the first death in the township.

The first church society organized was the Methodist, at the house of Robert McNeal in 1838, and for five years religious services were held at his house. In 1851 Mr. McNeal donated a lot, and a frame church was erected by the Methodist society, and until the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pierceton the society was in a prosperous condition. The church was sold in 1872, and the congregation concentrated at Pierceton.

The Dunkard church, known as the Washington Congregation, was organized December, 1860, by elders Metzgar, Ullery and Brumbaugh, at the residence of Samuel S. Leedy, with twenty-one members. Services were held at private residences and in school houses until the purchase of the Baptist church in 1866. That society was practically disbanded. The Dunkard members numbered seventy. The church is located two and one-half miles north of Pierceton. Levi Workman was the first minister chosen from their congregation. This church has a membership of 150, and a fine brick church has recently been erected three and one-half miles northeast of Warsaw. Jesse Calvert, A. H. Puterbaugh, H. H. Brallier and Levi Stone are present pastors.

Kosciusko station is a small hamlet possessing but little commercial importance, situated on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. There is a postoffice, a blacksmith-shop, and small stores where farmers can obtain general merchandise. The postoffice is known as "Wooster."

L. L. Baker, postmaster. A substantial school-house and one church furnish the residents with educational and religious instruction.

PIERCETON.

This, the second largest town in the county, was laid out December 6, 1852, by Lewis Keith and John B. Chapman, on the north part of the northwest quarter of section 27, and christened Pierceton, in honor of President Franklin Pierce.

John B. Chapman, one of its founders, inaugurated business enterprise by opening a general stock of merchandise in a small log house, on a farm outside the now corporate limits of the town. In 1853 three frame buildings were erected, and in the one which occupied the present site of the building owned by Lawrence Spayde & Co., a post-office was established in 1854, with O. P. Smith as postmaster. Dr. William Hayes, one of the first medical men in the town, succeeded Smith as postmaster in 1855. Dr. Baker and William Conant erected a sash and door manufactory in 1864. Before it was long in operation Dr. Baker sold his interest to John Moore, who in 1872 purchased Conant's interest. Owing to his death this has been closed for two years.

The Pierceton "Roller Process" Flouring Mills were erected in 1862, by Michael Murray, at a cost of \$18,000. The firm of D. Balliet & Strance Bros. now operate the same.

John L. Douglass owns and operates the saw and planing mill; Kirkland & Son the chair factory; T. W. O'Brien is a manufacturer of wagons and buggies on quite an extensive scale, and the principal dealer in grain is Samuel Snyder, who began business in 1877.

In 1885 Dr. William Hayes purchased the Presbyterian church and fitted it up for an

opera house. The stage is 18 x 35, and the appurtenances thereto are quite elaborate. With an expenditure of a few hundred dollars, the doctor has given Pierceton an opera house of no mean pretensions, as it seats comfortably 400 people.

The People's Bank was opened in April, 1885, by W. C. Matchett, and is of great convenience to the business men of the town. It does a general banking business, and succeeds the "Citizens' Bank," which was organized in 1876.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Pierceton Lodge No. 257, I. O. O. F., received its charter May 16, 1866, and held its first meeting July 17 of that year. The first officers were: D. M. Shoemaker, Noble Grand; John Shaffer, Vice Grand; W. H. Spayde, Recording Secretary; Jacob Klingel, Treasurer. Eli Hayden, George Watts and N. B. Morland were also charter members. The lodge room with all contents, also the records, were destroyed by fire August 26, 1878, but meetings were held in the Universalist church until another building was made ready for occupancy. The lodge is very prosperous, and the following are the officers for this term: J. F. Logan, Noble Grand; J. C. Lilly, Vice Grand; T. J. Heagy, Recording Secretary; C. D. Snyder, Permanent Secretary; F. H. Foster, Treasurer. There are 122 members, and the lodge-room is tastily furnished.

Enterprise Encampment, No. 103, was organized May 15, 1870, with eleven charter members, viz: William H. Spayde, S. M. Hayes, E. G. Eddy, Jacob Klingel, Levi Snyder, F. G. Frary, J. W. Shaffer, J. W. Stinson, J. B. Dodge, C. H. Ketcham and H. C. Milice. An election was held on the night of organization, but it is impossible to learn the names of the officers then chosen, as the

records were destroyed by fire on the occasion previously mentioned. William H. Spayde was the first Scribe, and E. G. Eddy first Treasurer. There are thirty-three members, twenty-eight Past Chief Priests and fifteen Past High Priests, belonging to this encampment, whose officers in December, 1886, were: J. C. Lilly, Chief Priest; E. J. McAlpine, Senior Warden; Jacob Klinge, Junior Warden; F. H. Foster, Scribe; J. R. Shanton, Treasurer, and T. A. Hoover, High Priest. The first initiations were made June 30, 1870, J. M. Minnich, Marquis R. Bishop, Jonathan Thatcher, Thomas Cretcher, George W. Starr, David Kuffel, A. C. Engle and John K. Eldor becoming members of the encampment.

Piercetown Lodge, No. 377, A. F. & A. M., was organized June 20, 1868. The first officers elect were: Henry H. Sweet, Worshipful Master; William A. Babcock, Senior Warden; John G. Waldo, Junior Warden; Dwight P. Nichols, Secretary; William Sherburn, Treasurer; Jerome Potter, Senior Deacon; Uriah Ruch, Junior Deacon; David Johnston, Tyler. There is a large membership, and the order has a nicely-furnished lodge-room over the postoffice. Officers for 1886: H. O. King, Worshipful Master; L. S. Foster, Senior Warden; Josiah Trump, Junior Warden; E. Radcliffe, Secretary; William McNamara, Treasurer; L. B. Snyder, Senior Deacon; Dr. C. R. Long, Junior Deacon; Hiram Finton, Tyler; A. R. Johnson and A. M. Johnston, Stewards.

Piercetown Chapter, No. 56, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized July 8, 1884, with twenty-five members. This now includes many of the most prominent ladies and gentlemen upon its roster, which now shows a total of fifty-six members. The officers elect in December, 1886, were as follows: Mrs. E. Moore, W. M.; S. S. Fater, W. P.;

Mrs. O. Palmer, A. M.; Mrs. M. Bate, Secretary; Mrs. C. Clemens, Treasurer; Mrs. J. Miller, Con.; Mrs. D. Moody, A. Con.; Mrs. William McNamara, W.; H. Finton, Sergeant. The ladies comprising the star are: Miss I. Spayde, Ada; Mrs. A. M. Johnston, Ruth; Mrs. Mary Brusnaham, Esther; Mrs. D. Balliett, Martha; Mrs. W. C. Moore, Electa.

John Murray Post, No. 124, G. A. R., was mustered December 28, 1882, by Colonel R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, with twenty-eight charter members. The officers installed at that date were: John Moon, Commander; Frank H. Foster, Senior Vice-Commander; O. Palmer, Junior Vice-Commander; J. W. Miller, Adjutant; L. C. Smith, Quartermaster; H. Hackett, Surgeon; W. F. Eddy, Officer of the Day.

The post has been prosperous, and has enrolled 102 members.

Present officers: Hiram Finton, Commander; W. F. Eddy, Senior Vice-Commander; F. M. Idle, Junior Vice-Commander; A. G. Adams, Chaplain; N. R. Galbreath, Adjutant; L. C. Smith, Quartermaster; H. W. Hayes, Officer of the Day; Samuel Kyle, Officer of the Guard; A. J. Scott, Surgeon.

John Moore Camp, Sons of Veterans, No. 137, was instituted April 1, 1886, with seventeen charter members. The recruits have been rapidly secured, and the roster shows a gain of twenty-nine men to date. Meetings are held in the G. A. R. Hall. The present officers are: Eugene Underwood, Captain; William Shader, First Lieutenant; W. A. Clefford, Orderly Sergeant; A. B. Palmer, Quartermaster-Sergeant; W. Thomas, Chaplain; A. E. Douglas, Color Sergeant; Charles Finton, Sergeant of the Guard; Lime Wine, Corporal of the Guard; Jerome Gwin, Camp Guard; Charles Galbreath, Picket Guard; Dan Finton, Principal Musician; A.

B. Palmer, Eugene Underwood and Thomas Graves, Camp Council.

Fire Department.—Piercetown has an excellent fire department, and some excellent work has been done by its members. One of the most severe conflagrations that Piercetown has experienced was the burning of the Palmer House, one residence and eight business houses August 26, 1878. The Alert Fire Company, No. 1, was organized August 4, 1876. It consisted of forty members, with officers as follows: Foreman, F. H. Foster; First Assistant, R. M. Lawrence; Second Assistant, Levi Snyder; Secretary, S. B. Albright; Treasurer, F. V. B. Minnich; L. D. Nichols and Josiah Trump, Pipe-men; J. McGonigal, Hose Foreman. A hand engine, four hundred feet of hose, and twelve Babcock fire extinguishers were purchased by the village council in 1876 and placed in charge of the company, and they in turn distributed them among the business houses. Convenient cisterns and wells furnish the water supply, and the company is supplied with 800 feet of fire hose. There are thirty-five men enrolled, with officers as follows: F. H. Foster, Foreman; G. M. Shoemaker, First Assistant; Harry Alwein, Second Assistant; C. D. Snyder, Secretary; Peter Conrad, Treasurer.

In 1870 the school trustees of Piercetown erected a handsome brick school building in the southwest part of town at a cost of \$9,900. The main building is 40 x 70 feet, with an "L," and has accommodations for 550 pupils.

In the fall of 1870 it was organized as a graded school by Professor C. P. Hodge, principal. Miss E. A. Root was placed in charge of the intermediate department, and Mrs. Anderson of the primary. The following are the teachers for the term of 1886-'87: Professor E. J. McAlpine, principal; Mrs.

E. McAlpine, grammar department; Miss Bertha Sweany, first intermediate; Miss Effie Lawrence, second intermediate, and Miss Mary Snyder, of the primary department. There are 317 scholars enrolled.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized January 9, 1858, at the Crawford school-house. Rev. J. N. Swan, W. S. Wilson, ministers; John Allen and Robert Cowan, elders. William Wilson was elected elder. The church had seventeen members at organization, and Rev. W. S. Wilson, of Warsaw, was the first regular pastor. Their first church building was erected in 1863.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Camp in 1854, the meeting being held at the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago depot. The hospitable mansion of Robert McNeal in Piercetown was for some time the place where divine services were held, and later the school-house was used. Their present commodious church building was erected at a cost of \$1,500.

The membership numbers 231, with an attendance at the Sabbath-school of 175. A comfortable parsonage costing \$600 is the property of the Methodist people. Rev. Thomas C. Neal has charge of "Morris Chapel," which has a membership of sixty-six, and a Sunday-school with seventy-five scholars. The chapel belongs to the North Webster Circuit.

The First Universalist Church was organized by Rev. Nathaniel Crary at the school-house in Piercetown in 1865, commencing with twenty-five members, and under his ministrations they were increased to one hundred in two years. A handsome frame church costing \$9,000 was erected, and in January, 1869, was dedicated, the Revs. S. Sage and S. F. Gibbs preaching the sermons.

The Presbyterians now own the building and the Universalists have disbanded.

St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church was organized at the house of Thomas Murray by Rev. Father Lawler in 1863. The next year their church edifice was erected. The membership has steadily grown and Rev. Father Worden has charge of the congregation. Twenty-two families are communicants. Bishop Joseph Dwenger, of Ft. Wayne, has charge of the diocese; monthly services only are held.

Piercetown was incorporated May 10, 1866. The members of the board for that year were. President, Adam Simmons; Trustees, John Moore, Adam Simmons, Alexander Daugherty. E. T. Marshall acted as clerk, treasurer, assessor and marshal, but resigned before the expiration of his term and J. B. Roberds was appointed clerk and assessor; John Minnich, treasurer and John G. Waldo, marshal. The officials of Piercetown in 1886 were, President of the Board, W. G. Graham; Trustees, W. G. Graham, J. N. Crawford, Robert M. Humphrey; J. C. Lilly, Clerk. The corporation limits contain about 1,200 inhabitants.

The principal business men are as follows: Dry goods, Hayden, Cone & Co., Radcliffe and McNamara, the Frohley Bros.; hardware, J. H. Miller, Shanton, Humphries & Snyder; drugs, F. H. and L. S. Foster, and E. W. Baker; groceries, Clemans & Co., Cochran & Carroll, B. & S. Snyder & Johnson, and J. G. Miller; milliner, Mrs. Ella Moore; dressmaking and fancy goods, Mrs. A. E. Johnson; jewelers, Elmer Beesley and J. A. Dallas; photographer, J. F. Shoemaker; meat market, Brillhart & Williams; livery, W. C. Harvot and Charles Gny; harness, A. M. Johnson and Chas. Underwood; lumber and saw-mill, Yohn & Grim. A company organized in December, 1886, and have commenced the manufacture of wheelbarrows

upon an extensive scale. Chas. Andlauer is the resident merchant tailor.

The Piercetown Cornet Band is the oldest organization of its kind in the county, and the orchestra numbers thirteen pieces. Since 1868 the organization has remained intact and this band has secured an enviable record not only at home but abroad. It is the life of the village, and is under the able leadership of Professor D. Strauss.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson was organized March 8, 1838, and embraced at that time Monroe Township. It is in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Monroe Township, east by Whitley County, south by Wabash County, and on the west by Lake and Clay Townships.

James Abbott and family settled on section 13, September 17, 1834. In the autumn of 1835 Alexander Hapner and Abner McCourtney came in and from that date numerous emigrants arrived.

James Abbott planted an orchard and the first crop of corn in Jackson Township in the spring of 1835. Abner, son of Samuel and Elma Abbott, was born June 11 of that year, the first white child born in the township.

In 1837 a road was surveyed and opened from Warsaw to Springfield, Whitley County, which passed through the northeastern part of the township.

John Hall erected a mill on McCourtney Creek in 1839. This saw-mill also had connected a burr for grinding corn. James Abbott and son erected the first steam saw-mill on section 26, in 1846.

The first township election was held at the house of Abner McCourtney in 1838. Jesse Kyler was at that time elected justice of the peace. A postoffice was established at the house of the latter in 1839 and he was ap-

pointed postmaster. After the decease of Jesse Kyler, his son Jacob succeeded as postmaster until the office was discontinued in 1845.

Dr. Pope was the pioneer physician and located in "Dodgertown" in 1859. He died during his term of service in the late war.

The Dunkards first settled Jackson Township, and in 1840 a society was organized. The first German Baptist church was erected on the farm of Joseph Ulrey in 1861.

In 1862 the United Brethren erected a frame church within the present limits of Packerton, and dedicated it in December of that year.

The township has eight school districts, with a total of 384 scholars.

The Eel River Railroad passes through sections 13 and 14, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad across the township from southeast to northwest.

SIDNEY.

This is a neat village of 300 inhabitants, which was unthought of until the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway was surveyed.

Sidney is located in the northern part of Jackson Township and was surveyed and platted by Messrs. Daniel Snell, John Mowan and Aaron Stumpff, in the autumn of 1881.

Gustavus A. Boltz purchased the first lot, and erected a residence and saw-mill in December, 1881. A farm house stood upon the site of Sidney in which resided Henry Good-year and family.

Daniel Snell erected the first business house in 1881, into which Radcliff, McNamara & Co. opened a stock of general merchandise. Frank B. Moe opened a hardware store in 1882, and William Klingel a harness-shop the same year. The first blacksmith was Samuel Hartzog; the first wagon-maker T. J. Twining.

In 1883 Seymour Whitman erected a commodious hotel, and operated it until the autumn of 1886, when William Klingel took possession.

In 1882 Dr. T. A. Lancaster located in the village. He left in 1886 and his place is now ably filled by Drs. S. C. Loring and G. B. Hoopengartner. The latter opened the first stock of drugs in the new town.

Washington Messimore, erected a warehouse and began dealing in grain in 1883.

Daniel Snell, who has been for many years a large contractor and builder, erected a large two story building in 1884, and put in a large stock of furniture.

There are now three stores that deal in general merchandise; two grocery stores and such other business establishments that make Sidney a popular trading point. The grain and lumber interests are large, and much money is received and paid out in those departments.

District No. 2 School was standing inside the village limits when the town was surveyed. There are two teachers employed, and one hundred scholars in attendance.

The postoffice was established in 1882. E. M. Radcliff, first postmaster. He resigned in 1884 and was succeeded by Daniel Snell, who in 1885 gave way to the Democratic appointee, F. B. Moe.

There is only one church in Sidney, but it is used in common by the Christians, to whom the church belongs, the Methodists, German Baptists and Progressive Brethren. The church was erected in 1884. The Christian society was organized in November, 1886, the Methodist society in August, 1886, and the Brethren in September of that year.

Sidney owes its success to the enterprising people who have been induced to locate there, and if to any man in particular, the credit belongs to Daniel Snell, who has done much

to improve the town and has aided many with the means to erect homes. Sidney is well located, and is a thriving and enterprising village of 300 inhabitants.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Monroe is bounded on the north by Washington Township, east by Whitley County, south by Jackson and west by Clay Township. It was organized March 8, 1855, and given the name of Chester, but in December of that year it was reorganized and given its present name.

This township was uninhabited by white men until 1836, and from the best information obtainable, William Norris was the first actual settler. He made a location on section 24, in 1837. Hiram Bennett, a shiftless fellow, had preceded him in 1836, but had made no improvements, neither can it be definitely learned just where he located. His stock in trade consisted of a jug of whisky, which was sold to the Indians in the neighborhood.

Thomas York settled on section 15 in 1839, and was the first man to plant a crop of corn. John Cuppy, John Copelin and H. I. Stevens settled in Monroe Township the same year, and Ulysses Stevens, son of the latter, was born August 2, 1840, the first recorded white birth. The same year Michael Ryan married a daughter of Thomas York.

H. I. Stevens built a saw-mill on his farm in 1843, and in 1856 Daniel Miller erected a steam saw-mill on section 15.

The first officers of Monroe Township were appointed at the March term of court by the county commissioners, and were as follows: H. I. Stevens, James Norris and Jacob Rodgers, trustees. After appointment they met at the home of Mr. Stevens, and Daniel Miller was appointed clerk of the township.

The first election in Monroe was held at

the house of the latter in April, 1856. Daniel was elected clerk, and David McPherson, J. S. Rodgers and John Gripe, township trustees.

Jeremiah Myers was the first justice elected after Monroe was organized.

H. I. Stevens was the first postmaster, and the office was established at his house about 1847. The office was discontinued in 1861.

In 1841 a Christian society was organized at the house of Abner McCourtney, who, with Samuel Abbott and wife, James Abbott and wife, John Abbott and wife, Alexander Hapner and wife, with Peter Circle and wife, under the ministry of Rev. John Plummer, formed a society. For many years they worshipped at private houses, and later in the school-houses, until a church was erected on section 24 in 1868. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1840, with Samuel Abbott, superintendent.

Monroe Grange, No. 425, was organized October 9, 1872. The officers were: H. I. Stevens, Master; J. P. Thomas, Secretary; D. McPherson, Treasurer; Ira Richhart, Lecturer, and E. M. Idle, Chaplain.

The Grange element are in the majority in Monroe Township, and for a number of years the order was in a flourishing condition. While in the height of its popularity the order erected a hall, but the interest in the cause has gradually decreased until but few retain their membership.

Monroe has six school districts, with 343 scholars enrolled.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

is bounded on the north by Wayne, east by Monroe and Jackson, south by Lake, and west by Seward. Lake originally belonged to Clay Township. The first cabin erected in Clay Township was built by Samuel Bishop, who sold his claim to Isaac Minear.

the second pioneer in the township. Minear emigrated from Ohio with his family early in 1837. George Luke emigrated from Cumberland, Pennsylvania, and settled on section 4 in April, 1836, and was the first pioneer to make a home in Clay. His son, George S. Luke, was the first white child born, that event occurring April 13, 1837. Joshua Caldwell and his family came with Isaac Minear in 1837, and the same year a number of other families came. The first crops were planted in 1837 by the gentlemen mentioned, and of course from the lack of improvements they were very light. Clay was a densely wooded district, and was opened up very slowly.

The first religious services were held at Joshua Caldwell's cabin in the winter of 1837. Rev. Elza Van Schoick, a Methodist Episcopal minister, officiated. Present: Grandma and Adam Minear, Joshua Caldwell, wife and sons.

The first Sunday-school was organized in the Caldwell cabin the next year. Daniel Dodd was the first pedagogue, but was remarkable only in efficiency. His scholars were few and learned but little. Simple subtraction was something too difficult for him to solve. The first school-house was built of poles, upon the site of the brick school-house at Mount Pleasant, in 1840.

The first election was held in the township in April, 1838, at the cabin of Isaac Minear, who at that date was elected justice of the peace.

Mrs. Sarah A. Minear died in the autumn of that year, the first death occurring in the township. She was interred upon Minear's farm.

CLAYPOOL.

This is the largest village in Clay Township, and was located by John and Nelson Beigh, May 10, 1873. The first lot disposed

of was donated to Captain John Wells, who erected the large two-story frame building now used as a hotel. This was occupied for some time by A. J. Whittenberger, who opened an extensive stock of general merchandise as soon as the store was completed. The place derives its name from the post-office, which was established in 1840 on the farm of Joshua Caldwell, who was, until discontinued in 1865, the postmaster. The office was again established with the same name in 1873, with Captain John Wells as postmaster. By virtue of the name given the postoffice the village was and has been since known.

A. J. Whittenberger was for a number of years postmaster, but a change in the administration brought with it the appointment of Dr. George Ketchum, not only a sterling Democrat, but a physician and surgeon of ability.

There are several important industries at Claypool, among which may be mentioned the fine saw-mill owned and operated by J. W. Shoemaker. There are two other mills owned by Jacob Ulrey and A. F. Chavey. A. J. Whittenberger is a large dealer in grain; Isaac Caldwell also owns a small elevator. There are two large stores that do a fine trade in general merchandise, Messrs. A. J. Whittenberger and William Sarber. The Grangers also have a store, but it has not been considered a paying investment, and the management frequently changes. The brick school-house was erected in 1878, and the United Brethren church in 1884. The medical profession is ably represented by Drs. George Ketchum, G. W. Brown and H. P. Hazel. The village has a population of 500 and is a very quiet and orderly place.

Franklin Long has completed a very neat and commodious hall, with a stage, scenery, etc., of the most artistic pattern. The hall

seats comfortably 250 persons, and is creditable alike to the village and the proprietor. Mr. Long also owns and conducts a saloon with a fine billiard-room attached.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Clay Grange, No. 729, was organized in 1869, at the Yager school-house. In 1879 it was moved to Claypool, and Harmony Grange united with it. Nelson Beigh is present master, and this grange has the largest membership of any in the county.

Claypool Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized December 17, 1875. The charter members and officers installed were: Noble Grand, A. J. Whittenberger; Vice Grand, John Boyce; Secretary, Amos Pontius; Treasurer, George W. Harland; Warden, William Davis; Conductor, Thomas Decker; Inside Guard, Leander Penny; Outside Guard, James L. Deaton; Right Supporter to Noble Grand, John Haddix; Left Supporter to Noble Grand, Daniel Dick. The lodge has been in a prosperous condition since its organization, and the society have a room pleasantly fitted up over L. Penny's hardware store. The present officers are: Noble Grand, George Luke; Vice Grand, Thomas Dick; Secretary, John S. Deaton; Permanent Secretary, Amos Pontius; Treasurer, G. W. Urvin.

PACKERTON.

This is a new village built since the completion of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, in 1882, and was laid out by John C. Packer upon the first tract purchased by him in this county. The plat comprises ten acres, a part of which lies in the adjacent townships of Monroe and Jackson. The first merchant was Adam Miller, and the first hardware stock was opened by I. N. Lucas, in 1883, who still conducts the business. The same year he erected a handsome two-

story brick residence, the first brick house in the village.

L. C. Wiltshire was the first druggist, who in 1882 sold a half interest to Bert H. Wattles. In July, 1885, Mr. Wattles purchased his partner's interest, added a stock of groceries, and has since conducted the store upon his own capital.

In November, 1885, he was commissioned postmaster, and is the present incumbent. John C. Packer was the first one to serve in that capacity.

Dr. Vaughn was located within the present limits of Packerton several years before the survey. Dr. L. B. Bacon, an accomplished physician and surgeon, located in the village in the spring of 1886, and enjoys the principal business in his profession.

The first hotel was erected and is owned by William Walter. This is a neat two-story frame with a bar in connection with the hotel. Both are well conducted and every one stopping with the genial landlord and his estimable wife accord them the praise so justly merited. The host also has a livery and feed stable, the first in the town.

Messrs. A. J. Whittenberger and George A. Seal have recently erected a tile factory, which has a capacity of 10,000 brick, 400 rods of three-inch and 200 rods five-inch tile daily.

The Highland Presbyterian Church is the finest church in any town of the size in the county. The corner-stone was laid October 27, 1885, and the church was completed and dedicated Sunday, November 13, 1886, Rev. J. P. Lloyd, of Fort Wayne, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

This important structure is a monument to the good people of the county, and especially to John C. Packer and Isaac N. Lucas is much credit due.

Highland Lodge, No. 620, I. O. O. F., was

organized March 13, 1886. The charter members and its first officers were: Noble Grand, G. W. Carder; Vice Grand, William Scott; Secretary, B. H. Wattles; Treasurer, Isaac Harvey; Warden, John C. Packer; Conductor, George Wrigley; Right Supporter to Noble Grand, John Yingling; Left Supporter to Noble Grand, David Finton. The officers were installed by Grand Master J. B. Kenner, of Indianapolis. The present officers are: Noble Grand, William Scott; Vice Grand, David Finton; Permanent Secretary, Bert H. Wattles; Recording Secretary, Peter Clemmer; Treasurer, Isaac Harvey; Trustees, David Finton, George Wrigley, John C. Packer.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Lake was organized September 20, 1870, and was originally the south part of Clay Township. It has an area of twenty-four square miles, and is bounded on the north by Clay, east by Jackson, south by Wabash County, and west by Seward Township.

John Rhoades, with his family, came in 1832, followed the next year by a number of other settlers. One of the oldest pioneers now residing in the township is William Leffel, who came in 1840 and settled upon the farm upon which he yet resides. Himself and wife have been fifty years married, and are the oldest married couple in Lake Township.

Enoch, son of John and Catherine Rhoades, was born in October, 1837, the first recorded birth.

Henry B. Funk built and operated by steam a saw-mill on section 34 in 1848. The only lake of any importance in the township is Silver Lake, a beautiful body of water. It abounds with fish, but the sportsmen of the neighborhood allow it to remain practically undisturbed.

The first religious services were held in Uncle Billy Leffel's cabin by a Methodist missionary in 1842.

Dr. T. W. Strain was the first physician, and for a number of years before he came to Silver Lake practiced in connection with farming.

A union church was erected on the farm of John Rhoades in 1868. It is the exclusive property of no denomination being erected jointly by members of different churches. The union Sunday-school was organized in 1872 with a scholarship of fifty.

The German Baptist church on section 3, is a branch of the Jackson Township church, and was erected in 1868. The congregation is large for a country church and numbers some excellent people as members of the church.

There are eight school districts outside of Silver Lake with a total of 218 scholars.

SILVER LAKE.

This is the only village in Lake Township. It was surveyed and platted by Jacob Paulus, March 8, 1859, and until the completion of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway was one of the most prosperous towns in the county. The original name was Silver Lakeville, but the latter syllable has been dropped.

Jacob and Daniel Paulus were the first merchants of the village and in their log store house the first postoffice in the township was located; Jacob was postmaster and kept the mail in a dry-goods box. The same year the village was surveyed, Hall and Paulus erected a grist-mill which was operated by steam. This was destroyed by fire a few years later, but was rebuilt by Daniel and Jacob Paulus and for many years the mill did a fine business. Jacob had done a general mercantile business inside of what is now the corporate limits from 1853, but when

Silver Lake was surveyed erected a frame store building at the corner of Jefferson and Main streets where for a number of years he had a lucrative trade.

Elisha Worley had the first drug store and in 1868 Adam Stont was taken into partnership. Alvin Robinson purchased the stock in 1874 and still continues the business.

Dr. Daniel E. Terry was one of the first to practice his profession in Silver Lake, to which village he came in 1862. For a score of years he was the leading physician and since his removal to Rochester, his son Percy E. Terry has ably succeeded him. J. M. Amiss, M. D., is the other resident physician and is likewise a talented gentleman.

The Silver Lake House was the first hotel erected in the village and Orestes B. Turner was the first landlord. That hostelry is now owned by John Lawrence, and is to be refitted during the present year. Dan D. Myers is proprietor of the American House and is one of the most popular hosts in the county. His wife ably manages the *cuisine* and commercial men make long trips in order to sit at the famous tables of that justly noted inn.

Preston W. Brown is the livery man and furnishes accommodations for the traveling public. He is the hero of many battles during the late war and was one of the men who helped capture Jefferson Davis, receiving his share of the Government reward while a resident of Silver Lake.

The first church erected in the village was the United Brethren edifice, which dates from 1862. The society had been organized in 1855, and for a number of years S. W. Wells was pastor in charge. That society is now in a flourishing condition and the Sunday-school organized by W. P. Wells in 1855 is now and has for a number of years been under the superintendency of his son Ephraim Wells.

Fred Wiltront was the first tailor in Silver Lake, and for a number of years did a large business. His needle earned money enough to buy a nice farm, and place the family in independent circumstances. Mrs. Wiltront is the first lady postmistress that ever handled Silver Lake mail. For several years she creditably filled that position. She was succeeded by Daniel D. Myers, but the change of administration brought with it the appointment of Mrs. S. C. Long, the worthy widow of Moses Long who, during his business life, was a prominent attorney of this county.

Adam Stont is the grain merchant and owns and operates the brick elevator near the Chicago, Wabash & Michigan depot. His purchase of wheat averages 40,000 bushels and of clover seed and other products, 8,000 bushels annually.

Chas. E. Rantz, is an extensive dealer in live-stock, a member of the firm of Hire, Bybee & Co. Mr. Rantz shipped the first ear of stock over the Chicago, Wabash & Michigan from Silver Lake.

Orestes B. Turner is resident photographer and has for many years been largely identified with the business interests of the village. He, during his more prosperous years, did as much for the improvement of Silver Lake as any man residing inside her limits.

John F. McKrill, the veteran soldier, has for many years done a prosperous business, and his smithy is the oldest one in the village.

A. C. Chandler carries on the coach and wagon manufactory in the old stand where for so many years himself and father have done business. His father had the first wagon manufactory in Warsaw, and built the first wagon made in this county.

Henry Paulus, proprietor of the handsome brick block occupied by him as a business house, carries a large stock of boots, shoes

harness and clothing. His harness manufactory is situated on the second floor. Henry was a brave soldier, and the numerous scars upon his person will serve as a reminder of the noted battle where he so nearly lost his life in defense of his country's flag.

F. M. Jaques, recently retired from the mercantile business, is a well-known gentleman, and served during the war in the Army of the Tennessee.

Charles W. Shipley is the youngest merchant, and proprietor of the only restaurant in the village.

Levi W. Myers owns half of the handsome brick block in which his saloon and billiard-parlor is situated. His bar is one of the nicest in the county.

Henry D. Geiger is owner of the Silver Lake mineral baths. The waters of this well are remarkably curative in rheumatism and kindred diseases, as attested by some wonderful cures.

The present principal of the village schools is John M. Miller, bred and born in this county, and an educator of note.

The most important industry of Silver Lake are the extensive mills belonging to L. D. Keller. The saw-mill is located near the railroad; the planer and pump factory in a large and substantial building down town.

The Methodist church was organized about 1864 in Silver Lake, with Thomas Ball, wife and daughter, now Mrs. Martha Herendeen, Isaac Whittenberger and wife, Robert R. Leas and others, forming the first class. Services were held in the United Brethren church until the completion and dedication of the Lutheran church, where the congregation worshiped until the brick Methodist Episcopal church was completed in 1879.

The Lutheran church was organized in 1865, by Rev. G. W. Wilson, who for a num-

ber of years was retained as pastor. The first officers were: Albert Scoles and Jesse Stackhouse, elders; John Chambers and William Chandler, deacons. Meetings were held until 1871 in the United Brethren church, when their present commodious church was erected. Rev. B. R. M. Sheeter is pastor in charge; Adam Stout and John Bilger, deacons; G. W. Worley and Adam Oldfather, elders.

Silver Lake Lodge, No. 499, A. F. & A. M., was organized December 5, 1873, with the following officers: U. I. Ward, Worshipful Master; Henry Paulus, Senior Warden; Peter Kessler, Junior Warden. Their charter was granted in 1875, but after giving it a seven years' trial the members concluded it would be best to surrender the charter. This was done December 19, 1880. The officers elected at that time were: Henry Paulus, Worshipful Master; U. I. Ward, Senior Warden; Peter Kessler, Junior Warden; Adam Stout, Secretary, and Joseph Penrod, Treasurer.

Silver Lake Lodge, No. 576, I. O. O. F., was organized January 1, 1886, and is a very prosperous organization. The present officers are: Noble Grand, Harry Leonard; Vice Grand, William Ellinger; Recording Secretary, Hiram Surber; Permanent Secretary, Charles Hill; Treasurer, Gib. K. Smith; Trustees, G. W. Yotter, O. M. Hoover and William Beck.

Herendeen Post, No. 306, G. A. R., of Silver Lake, at the recent election of officers selected the following comrades to fill the various positions for the coming year: Commander, Alvin Robinson; Senior Vice, F. M. Jaques; Junior Vice, C. E. Rantz; Quartermaster, Samuel Carr; Officer of the Day, Isaac Shideler; Officer of the Guard, John Knowles; Delegate to the National Encampment, C. E. Rantz, with James Meek as alternate.

SEWARD TOWNSHIP

was organized June 8, 1859. It formerly formed the east side of Franklin. In creating Seward a strip four miles wide and extending the full length north and south was taken from Franklin. Milo R. Barber was appointed trustee. The first election held in the township in 1860 was at the house of Jesse Paxton, near Yellow Creek Lake. Milo R. Barber was elected trustee, and held the office two consecutive terms. Abner Wood and Jesse Paxton were elected justices of the peace.

The first actual settler was Samuel Bishop, who came in the spring of 1836. Alone, save with the aid of a pair of horses, he erected a cabin, and afterward cleared up a fine farm.

James Garvin was the second comer, and in the autumn of 1835 he erected a cabin upon the farm now owned by his widow. About this cabin, which is yet standing, much of interest might be said. In it was born the second white child in the county, Jernsha Garvin, October 30, 1836, and the first in Seward Township.

William Davis, Girdon Hurlburt and his three sons settled here in 1837; Milo Barber and John Robinson in 1838.

Danforth Hurlbut was married to Ann Robinson September 10, 1839, the first marriage in the township.

Mark Smith, Sr., taught the first school in 1842 in a log-house built upon John Robinson's land.

The first religious services were held in the cabin of John Robinson in the autumn of 1839, Rev. Asa Johnson officiating. After the completion of the school-house in 1842, Rev. Alexander Lemon, of Presbyterian faith, held meetings regularly, until the society in 1850 erected a log church on John Robinson's land. In 1840 James Garvin was a prime factor in securing from the State Legislature

aid to survey a road through the township from north to south. The same was done in that year by George R. Thralls, with Dan Underhill and David Garvin, viewers; Amos Joy and Andrew Nye, carriers; William Stapleford, blazer.

James Garvin and John Robinson both planted orchards in 1837.

A saw-mill was erected by William Magner in 1839 on Trimble Creek.

Dr. George F. Birt was the first physician, and located in the township in 1845.

There are a number of beautiful lakes in Seward Township, Beaver Dam Lake, on section 33, and Willow Creek Lake, on section 27, being the largest. All are well stocked with fish, and upon the bosom of the lakes hundreds of wild ducks may be seen. Seward Township is the home of a number of men prominent in the history of this county, among whom may be mentioned Milo R. Barber, its first commissioner, now eighty-three years of age, and one of the building committee when the first building was erected; Elias McClure, John Robinson, Philip Snoke, Ephraim Wells, present county commissioner; John L. Merritt, township trustee, and Joshua Tucker, ex-township trustee.

The United Brethren church was organized at the house of G. W. Hutchings March 29, 1859, by Rev. N. W. Castle. Fairview church, their first meeting-house, was erected on section 27 in 1873.

BURKETT.

Burkett was surveyed and platted in the spring of 1882 by Elias Burkett.

The first improvement in the new town was the saw-mill erected by Samuel Banks, completed in the autumn of 1881.

He cut the lumber for the first residence, also for the first business house, the drug store now occupied by Adam Horn, which was erected by Thomas Benton Sarber.

The second building was a hotel erected jointly by Horace Tucker and Peter Blue. This when completed was conducted by Samuel and Mrs. Banks, who with their family were the first residents of Burkett.

In the spring of 1882 J. J. Mohler opened a hardware store that was soon afterward purchased by John Sarber, who sold to George W. Nellons, who has largely increased the stock, and in 1885 had a cash trade of \$3,400.

David H. Petry was the first dealer in grain, soon succeeded by Mr. Nellons who, since his ownership, has purchased over 45,000 bushels of wheat exclusive of other cereals.

J. L. Newby opened the first stock of drugs, but Adam Horn is the first permanent druggist, and may be correctly termed a pioneer in that line.

The first general stock of merchandise was opened by David H. Petry in the spring of 1882.

The postoffice was established the same spring with Absalom Kistler postmaster. Adam Horn is the present official, and is the first postmaster in the new town under Democratic rule, his commission bearing date April 28, 1885.

Dr. John Hettly, was the first practicing physician, but remained only a short time. He was succeeded by Dr. Ensenberger, and he by Dr. Freeman A. Williams, an accomplished physician who located here in April, 1885.

The brick school-house was erected in 1882, and 125 scholars are enrolled.

The principal industry of this village is the manufacture of lumber, three mills running constantly. The principal one is owned by Samuel Banks, and the estimated cut and shipment exclusive of local sales of the three mills for the past three years is 5,500,000

feet. A sufficient quantity of timber still remains in the vicinity to keep them running for ten years. The third building erected, was used jointly as a drug store and saloon and was operated by John Newby.

The business may or may not have been profitable, but after the drugs were taken from the stock it frequently changed owners. The present proprietor is Harvey Bybee.

Burkett was named in honor of its founder, and is a prosperous village containing 300 inhabitants. There are two large general mercantile stores, two hardware stores, an excellent drug store in which the postoffice is also located, blacksmith and wagon shop, furniture store, millinery and jewelry store. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway furnishes excellent shipping facilities, and the location of the town on the northeast quarter of section 9, places it in the best part of Seward Township.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin forms the southwest corner of the county and is bounded on the north by Harrison, the east by Seward Township, south by Fulton and Wabash counties and west by Fulton County. It contains thirty-six square miles, and was organized in March, 1838, at which time only eight white families were residents of her territory. Without doubt Benj. Blue was the first man to effect a settlement, and his location was made inside the corporate limits of Mentone, on section 2. Mr. Blue moved his family into a bark shanty built by the Indians, and fires had to be kept burning at night to keep the hungry wolves from the door. Benjamin West came in the autumn of 1838 and located on section 7. Dr. I. H. Jennings, Jesse Myers, Richard A. Lee, James Garvin, John Dunnuck and Prosper Nichols became residents of the township the same year.

In the spring of 1838, David Peterson became a resident of the township and the first election was held at his house in August of that year. There were not more than ten voters in the township at the time and the first trustees, James Garvin, John W. Dunning and Solomon Nichols were elected, also Richard A. Lee, the first justice of the peace. David Peterson was inspector of that election.

The first religious services were held at the home of Prosper Nichols by Rev. Jacob Miller, a German Baptist minister, in 1840.

Dr. Jennings, from the date of his location, practiced medicine in this county, and was perhaps the second physician to prescribe for patients in Kosciusko. He made a large purchase of land and superintended the improvement when professionally engaged.

Jesse Myers settled on the farm now owned by Randolph Hire in 1838, and remained until 1840, disposing of his land to Mr. Hire, who is the oldest living settler of the township.

Prosper Nichols one of the wealthiest of the early settlers, brought the first wagon to the township, and his daughter Anna was married to Hugh Bryant in 1840, the first wedding in Franklin.

The Logansport and Mishawaka wagon road was surveyed through the township in 1836, and two years later the Logansport and Warsaw road was opened up. This gave the people some communication with the outside world, as prior to this time no roads existed.

George Sarber was an early comer and his location was made on section 2 in 1841. From him sprung a generation of men who rank highly in this county. Prosper Nichols donated a lot on section 35 for a public burying ground in 1843, and a child of Samuel and Mrs. Shields was interred the same year, the first burial in the township.

Richard A. Lee, the same year donated a

lot for similar purposes, and both are still used as cemeteries. Many of the pioneers were buried in those grave-yards, as attested by monuments sacred to their memory.

In a rough log cabin erected on the farm of Solomon Nichols, a subscription school was taught in 1842 by Jeremiah Burns. The first public school was taught in 1846, and this township has been the home of some of the most highly educated and prosperous men of this county. Educational interests have always been carefully considered and the schools of Franklin rank high, both in number of scholars and grade of pupils. There are nine school districts with an enrollment of 532 pupils.

In July, 1844, a postoffice was established at the house of Samuel Rickel with that gentleman as postmaster. The office was given the name of "Beaver Dam" by Miss Julia Burns. Mr. Rickel served as postmaster until the Republican administration in 1860, when that time honored Democrat was shelved and Jonathan Weaver was appointed.

Dr. Richard A. Lee opened a small stock of general merchandise on his farm on section 1 in 1842. Benjamin Blue erected a small tannery on his land the same year and operated it successfully for several years. It stood on the bank of Yellow Creek, near the present village of Mentone. In 1848 David Preston erected a blacksmith shop on the farm of Solomon Nichols, and the same year Charles Garwood opened the second store in the township on his farm, on section 29. Edwin C. Gordon erected the first steam saw-mill, to which was attached corn burs in 1849. The original mill can hardly be said to remain, so many times has it been remodeled. It occupies the same site, however, and is one of the "landmarks" of pioneer enterprise.

SEVASTOPOL.

John Tucker was the original proprietor of Sevastopol. It was platted in 1855, and two years later A. J. Whittenberger and his brother Thomas opened a stock of general merchandise. William Dunlap, the present postmaster, owned a farm adjoining the village plat, and at his house a postoffice was established in 1857. He served as postmaster until the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, after which the office was removed to the Whittenberger's store and A. J. Whittenberger was appointed postmaster.

After the latter removed to Claypool, Dr. A. M. Towl was appointed and served several years, having the office located in his drug store, the first enterprise in that line in the village. The doctor located and began practice in 1856, and for thirty consecutive years was the leading physician in this part of the county, and he may be said to be the father of the eclectic practice in this county. His death occurred November 27, 1886. His death was unexpected and he died deeply regretted. He occupied an enviable position in the profession, and was a gentleman in every sense of the term.

William Dunlap has the principal store in the village, although there are two other firms doing business. Sevastopol was for several years a very prosperous village and her merchants had a large trade.

New towns springing up on every side deprived it of a large share of business and it is now slowly but surely fading away. John Vandemark conducts a neat hotel, and the saw-mill is still operated.

Sevastopol Lodge, No. 403, I. O. O. F., was organized in this village in July, 1872, but in 1885 was removed to Mentone. The Baptist church was organized at the school-house in this village in 1858, by Rev. Andrew Babcock. The church was erected in 1860,

and is largely attended. The Sunday-school was organized the same year and forms an important factor in church work.

MENTONE.

The best business town in Northern Indiana, containing 700 inhabitants, is Mentone. It has been erected since 1882, and the plat was surveyed in May of that year by Albert Tucker. The site occupies a part of section 1 in Franklin and a part of section 34 in Harrison Township. The location is an excellent one, the grounds being slightly undulating, and Yellow Creek passing across the southeastern boundary gives excellent drainage. The growth of Mentone has been rapid, the population increasing in four years from one family of four persons to more than 700 inhabitants. Situated in one of the largest stock producing regions of the county, there has been a larger shipment of stock of all kinds from Mentone in the last three years than from any other station in Kosciusko County.

Albert Tucker was the original founder of the village, but later deeded one-third interest to each of the following named gentlemen: George W. Myers and William E. Hackedorn, of Ohio.

Building was commenced in the autumn of 1882, William Kintzel being the first pioneer to erect a residence on the new town plat. His house was begun October 1st and was occupied by his family, consisting of Mrs. Mary E. Kintzel, her daughter, Clara, and grandson, Willie B. Shaffer, November 5, 1882. Two days later Artemus Manwaring with his family moved in with William and Mrs. Kintzel until the business house erected by Mr. Manwaring could be completed.

This was a large two-story frame and was stocked by Manwaring with a large assortment of general merchandise the same winter.

Messrs. C. E. Doane and L. S. Clayton erected the second business building and opened a hardware store December 25, 1882.

The postoffice was removed from Oak Ridge January 1, 1883, and Esquire Johnstone acted as postmaster until the appointment of Artemus Manwaring, who was subsequently succeeded by C. E. Doane. The latter gentleman remained postmaster until the appointment of L. S. Clayton.

Henry Dammann erected a building and opened a meat market January 1, 1883. He is still in business at the old stand and is prospering finely.

Dr. Joseph A. Chandler was the first physician to locate in the village. In connection with his practice he carried a stock of drugs. He left Mentone in the spring of 1886, and we might appropriately state that his place was filled by John Heffly, M. D., a physician and surgeon of acknowledged repute in this county. Dr. Heffly was the first physician to locate in Burkett.

Samuel Garrison was the fourth man to engage in business, and opened the first exclusive stock of boots and shoes in the spring of 1883.

Hayden Rea opened a harness shop the same spring, and yet carries on his trade.

The fine flouring-mill erected in 1884 by A. C. Manwaring and Samuel C. Mentzer has been of much benefit to Mentone. This mill began operations October 1, 1884, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day, and half of the time from its completion to date it has run day and night.

The first saw-mill was erected by John Cox. It was burned in 1883, but has since been replaced.

Mentone has an opera house that is a credit to her enterprising people. It seats comfortably 500 persons, and was erected in 1885 by William Mullenhour. The stage appoint-

ments are quite elaborate and the accoustic properties are declared excellent.

There are numerous business enterprises in Mentone which brings a large trade to the village. Messrs. Fonlks & Jeffries have an extensive machine shop and planing-mill; Albert Tucker owns and operates a large grain elevator, also deals in coal, wood, lime, etc.

L. S. Clayton was the first American express agent, which position he still retains.

The Methodist Episcopal church that stands in the village was erected in 1880, before the town of Mentone was dreamed of. The Protestant Methodist church was erected in the autumn of 1886, and dedicated October 31 of that year. The Baptist church will be completed this year, and is the finest in its appointments of any church in the village.

The school-house was erected in 1883, Frank Crutcher first teacher.

Charley, son of David and Sarah E. (Kintzel) Dillingham, was the first child born in Mentone, his birth occurring September 1, 1884.

Mentone has at present only one secret society, Sevastopol Lodge, No. 403, which was moved from Sevastopol to this village January 1, 1885. This lodge was organized July 5, 1872, with Abraham J. Whittenberger, Noble Grand; John I. Cox, Vice-Grand; Harvey Riner, Secretary; David Neff, Treasurer; Henry Riner, Conductor; Charles H. Ketchum, Outside Guard. The present officers are: J. W. Christian, Noble Grand; J. W. Lee, Vice-Grand; Harry Griffiths, Recording Secretary; Henry Dammann, Treasurer; S. Arnsperger, Conductor; Dan Tipton, Inside Guard; Permanent Secretary, N. N. Lattimer.

The village was incorporated in February, 1886. Richard C. Railsback, Sol Arnsberger and John Yentes were elected members of the village board, and the former was elected

chairman. Stephen Boggess was elected clerk, and S. S. Zentz, marshal.

Many elegant residences adorn the village. The finest is the handsome brick erected by Mr. C. E. Doane in the autumn of 1886. There is no finer class of residences in any town in the county, and residents of Mentone may well feel proud of their new village.

Mentone is partly in Franklin and partly Harrison Township, Main Street forming the dividing line. Both townships feel proud of the efforts put forth to build up the village, the residence portion of which is largely confined to the Harrison side.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

The territory comprising this township was originally a part of Wayne. It was organized March 8, 1838, and is bounded on the north by Prairie Township and the Tippecanoe River, east by Wayne, south by Seward and Franklin townships, west by Marshall County. Trimble Creek passes through the township from southeast to northwest, and Isham Summy erected the first grist and saw-mill upon the banks of that stream in 1838.

The two first settlers were James Wooden and Andrew Sell, who came in the spring of 1834. The first located on section 18, Mr. Sell on section 19, and their log cabins were the first erected in the township.

No other families came into the township for two years, but eight families located lands in 1836. They were Christian Sarber, Isham Summy, William Blue, Joseph Snively, Thomas Reed, John and Daniel Underhill and Thomas Romine.

A postoffice was established in 1836 at the house of James Wooden, where it remained until removed to Palestine, after which Isham Summy became postmaster. Daniel Underhill opened a small stock of

goods in 1836, and found himself located in the present village of Palestine, which was platted by Isham Summy in 1837.

Harrison Township has been the home of a number of eminent men, among whom is Hon. William Williams, whose marriage April 29, 1840, to Miss Eliza J. Douglas, was the first marriage ceremony performed in the township.

A school-house was erected in 1838 on section 29, and like all schools in an early day was maintained by subscription. Henry Bradley was the first teacher.

The first society to organize and build a house of worship were the United Brethren. Rev. Jesse B. Slight organized a class consisting of Lawrence Easterly and wife, Noah Tinkey and wife, in 1844. In 1855 they erected a log church on section 10, and until their present church was erected in 1870, services were held in the log building.

The United Brethren church on section 13 was erected in 1875, and about that time the class was organized with Rev. Henry Snep, pastor.

In 1849 a Methodist Episcopal church was organized at the house of John W. Dunnuck. The members in 1851 erected a log church on section 31, and in the autumn of that year it was dedicated by Elder John B. De Mott, and Rev. Cornelius Dowd was installed pastor.

PALESTINE.

To see the dilapidated village to-day, the stranger might conceive that the name was a misnomer, yet the time was when Palestine was a handsome, thrifty village. Like many inland towns, the business has been attracted to others situated upon railroads in the vicinity, which, unfortunately for Palestine, induced her business men to remove to other places. Isham Summy laid out the village in 1837, and for many years it prospered.

Dr. A. M. Towl, of Sevastopol, made his first location here, and other men of note have engaged in both mercantile and professional business, many of whom became wealthy while residents of the town.

Dr. F. M. Pearman is yet the resident physician, and for almost a quarter of a century has remained at his post, beloved and respected by all.

In 1854 a Methodist church was organized in Palestine, and in 1855 the society converted a blacksmith shop into a house of worship. In 1859 the building committee, A. E. Mayer, John Fresh and William Sarber, succeeded in raising funds to complete their new church, and it was dedicated by Rev. Jacob Colclazer in December of that year.

John Dulaney was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, that was organized in the old blacksmith shop in 1855. Prominent among the Christian workers in the church were A. E. Mayer, William Sarber, Dr. Pearman, J. W. Dunnuck and John W. McKrill. The latter is now identified with the Methodist church at Silver Lake.

ATWOOD.

Mrs. Agnes Teegarden and Harvey Hunt laid out this village September 29, 1857. Fortunately the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Railway passed through it, and the village is quite an important trading point. The place was first called "Mount Raska," but the name was by a petition of the citizens in 1865 changed to Atwood. A postoffice was established in 1864. Ira Hovey, postmaster. Oak Ridge postoffice was established on section 31 in 1877, but was removed to Mentone in 1882, but is still within the limits of Harrison Township.

The Patrons of Husbandry instituted Grange No. 741, at Atwood, December 17, 1873, which for a time was very prosperous.

The graded school-building was erected in 1878, costing \$1,575. Harry Graham was principal, Miss Lizzie Reed, teacher of the primary, Eighty-five scholars are enrolled at this date. Professor William McKinley is principal, Miss Josie Reece has charge of the intermediate and primary departments.

The Atwood Methodist church was organized in 1866, by Rev. E. P. Church. In 1868 a handsome frame house was erected costing \$2,000. The Sunday-school is an important feature of church work and was organized the same year the church was dedicated. Rev. Civets has charge of the congregations of Atwood and Etna Green. The United Brethren also have a church building, and regular services are held by Rev. Kescy.

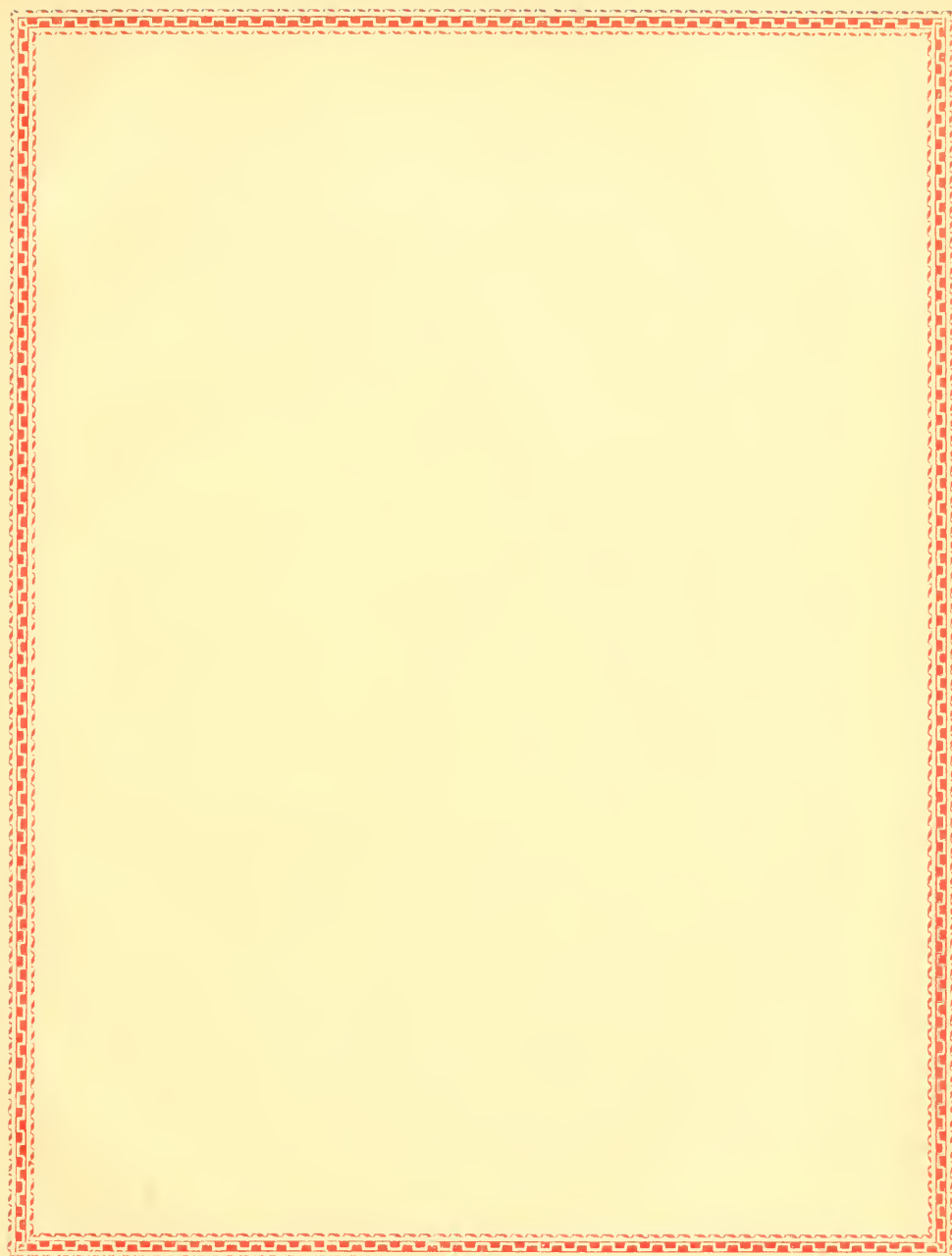
The Odd Fellows have a membership of twenty-five, with the following gentlemen filling the chairs, J. R. Stooksberry, Noble Grand; M. G. Carles, Vice-Grand; W. W. McKinley, Recording Secretary; T. W. Shauk, Permanent Secretary; D. S. Welch, Treasurer.

James Lucas Post, No. 343, G. A. R., was mustered May 12, 1883, with fifteen charter members.

The roster shows twenty-six members in good standing, with officers as follows: Jacob Kyle, Commander; James House, Senior Vice-Commander; C. Rose, Junior Vice-Commander; M. O. Carles, Quartermaster; William M. Vaughn, Adjutant; H. M. Swigart, Surgeon; Simeon Lutes, Chaplain; J. A. Rovenstine, Officer of the Day; John Hibsman, Officer of the Guard.

The Masonic fraternity had a lodge established at one time, but it was disbanded in 1879.

Atwood has a population of 350, but its era of prosperity has been reached. It is rather a pretty village, but no increase in population has been made for several years.





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